GALLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR,

The Present STATE OF FRANCE.

Containing

A General Description OF THAT KINGDOM.

Translated from the last Edition of the *French*. Enriched with Additional Observations and Remarks of the New Compiler, and digested into a Method Conformable to that of *The* Present State of ENGLAND.

By *R. W.* M. A.

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TO THE

Right Honourable,

RICHARD

Lord Vicount *Preſton*,

IN THE

Kingdom of *SCOTLAND*,

And One of his Majeſties Moſt Honourable Privy-Council.

MY LORD,

THis being my firſt Eſſay in Print, I thought I could not but in duty preſent

it to your Lordſhip, as being a Deſcription of that Renowned Court and Kingdom, wherein your Lordſhip, as upon a Moſt Illuſtrious Theater, Signaliz'd your Self with ſo much Reputation to your Self and Country, and Mutual Satisfaction to thoſe great Princes, between whom you were ſo ſucceſsful an Inſtrument of that good Correſpondence, that has not a little Contributed to the Happineſs of Both Monarchies, the moſt Flouriſhing at preſent of *Europe*.

And indeed, *France*, my Lord, being the Place too, wherein I was honoured and made

made happy, by ſo many of your Lordſhip's Favours, what more Congruous Mark, could I give you, of the Laſting and deeply Impreſſed Senſe, I have of them, than the Preſent, I humbly make you of *France* it Self, or at leaſt of this ſmall Proſpect of ſo vaſt a Monarchy? A Preſent, which (though perhaps inconſiderable on the account of the Imperfections, it may have contracted from it's Author) will, I hope, be grateful, in reſpect of its noble Subject, and by your accuſtomed Goodneſs, be accepted as a Cordial Teſtimony, of the real Gratitude, and Profound Reſpect, I have

and

and ſhall ever preſerve, for your Honour, of whom, I am,

My Lord,

The moſt humble,

and moſt devoted Servant,

R. Wolley.

THE

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

YOU have in this Treatise the Portraicture of a great and Flourishing Monarchy; viz. The Present State of France, as it now is, under the Government of the Potent and Victorious Prince, Lewis the Fourteenth, Sirnamed the Great. It is very different from that which

which formerly appeared under the ſame Title, and though a great deal of the matter be taken out of the lateſt and beſt Edition of the French Author, on that ſubject, yet it is not altogether a Tranſlation; and for your better and clearer underſtanding of what is remarkable in a Country, of the particularities of which, our Nation above all others is moſt curious, I have Explained all Paſſages needing Explication, added many Obſervations of my own, made during ten Years Travel and Converſe in that Magnificent and ſplendid Court, and digeſted the Whole into a Method, as conformable as the matter would ſuffer, to that obſerved, by the Worthy and Ingenious Author of The

Preſent State of *England*; *and conſequently, if I be not miſtaken, rendred both the Book, and the Country, much more intelligible to an Engliſh Reader than it was before; when it was ſo far from being Illuſtrated, that it was hardly half Tranſlated, and left in many of the moſt material Places, almoſt as much* French, *as in the Original, and done in a very perplexed Method, which allay'd much the Pleaſure of the Reader, who, I hope, will peruſe this with more ſatisfaction and delight.* Farewel.

☞ *Note*, That (*l.*) after the several Summs, signifies *Livers*, which is something more in value than eighteen pence *English*, and that (*d.*) signifies *Deniers*, or *Sols*, which is in value somewhat less than a Penny *English*.

THE

THE Preſent State OF FRANCE.

Of *France* in general.

CHAP. I.

Of its Name, Climate, Dimenſions, Diviſions, Air, Soil, Commodities, Riches, Trade, Moneys, Weight, Meaſures, and Buildings.

THIS Famous Country has its preſent Name, as by moſt Authors is agreed, from the *Franci*, or *Franks*, a People of *Germany*, who ſeized upon thoſe parts of it neareſt the *Rhine*, in the time of *Valentinian* the Third, and having afterward ſubdued *Paris*, and made it the Seat-Royal of their growing Empire, cauſed the Country thereabouts to be called *FRANCE*. Which Name, as they enlarged their Borders, they communicated to the reſt of the Country, and thoſe parts of *Germany* alſo that were Conquered by them. The Ancient Name was *Gallia*, or *Gaul*, and the people were called *Galli* or *Gauls*, and with thoſe that write in Latin, the ancient name is ſtill in uſe.

Climate. It is scituated between the degrees of 15 and 29 of Longitude, and between 42 and 51 of Latitude, in the Northern Temperate Zone, between the middle Parallel of the fifth Clime, where the longest day is 15 hours and 12 Minutes, and the middle Parallel of the Eighth Clime, where the longest day is 16 hours and a half.

Bounds. It is bounded on the North with the *Brittish* Ocean, and some parts of the *Netherlands*, on the South with part of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the East with a branch of the *Alps*, and the Countries of *Savoy*, *Switzerland*, and some parts of *Germany*, and the *Rhine*; and on the West by the *Aquitanian* Sea, and the rest of the *Pyrenean* Mountains.

Dimensions and Figure. The figure of it is, according to most, squarish, and to others roundish, or tending to an Oval, but all agree that it is almost of equal extent every way; and much about 200 Leagues, or 600 Miles, according to the common account of 3 Miles to a League, which is an account by which most Geographers mightily inlarge the extent of other Countries, and make *England* much less than it is: for I have observed, they reckon all by 3 Miles to a common League, whereas, I never could find, that a common French League was more than 2 common Miles; and if it be said that in some places they have much longer Leagues, that is balanced by answering, that in some parts of *England*, there are likewise very long Miles. An eminent Geographer reckons it 660 Italian Miles in length, 570 in breadth, and 2040 in compass; and makes it contain 200 Millions of Arpens of Land, (which is a measure something more than an Acre.

Division. The Ancient *Gallia* or *Gaul* was distinguisht by several Divisions, but as not intending a History, but only a short Description, I shall take notice of but only two made by the *Romans* after they became Masters of this Country; from the time of

Julius

Julius Cæsar, by whom it was divided into these four parts, *viz.* 1. *Narbonensis* is called so from the City of *Narbon*, then a *Roman* Colony, containing *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Dauphiny*, and some part of *Savoy*, called also *Braccata*, from the wild habit worn by the people. 2. *Aquitanica*, so called from the City of *Aquæ Augustæ*, (now *D' Acqu's*) in *Guienne*, lying upon the *Pyrenees* and the wide Ocean, comprehending the Provinces of *Gascoyn*, *Guienne*, *Xaintonge*, *Limosin*, *Quercy*, *Perigort*, *Berry*, *Bourbonnois*, and *Auvergne*, extending from the *Pyrenees*, to the River *Loyre*. 3. *Celtica*, so named from the valiant Nation of the *Celtæ*; also *Lugdunensis*, from the City of *Lyons*, and *Comata*, from the long hair worn by the people; extending from the *Loyre* to the *British* Ocean, and containing the Provinces of *Brittany*, *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Tourain*, *Main*, *le Beausse*, the Isle of *France*, part of *Champain*, the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the County of *Lyonnois*. 4. *Belgica*, from the *Belgæ*, a potent Nation of that Tract, taking up all the East parts, *viz. Picardy*, the rest of *Champain*, the County of *Burgundy*, with so much of *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, as lieth on this side of the *Rhine*, part whereof hath been reconquered lately by the Present King, and the rest remaining to the *Spaniard*, the States of the *United Provinces*, and to the Empire.

In the new Modelling of the Empire by *Constantine* the Great, *Gaul* was divided into 17 Provinces, as 1. *Lugdunensis prima*. 2. *Secunda*. 3. *Tertia*. 4. *Quarta*. 5. *Belgica prima*. 6. *Secunda*. 7. *Germania Prima*. 8. *Secunda*. 9. *Narbonensis Prima*. 10. *Secunda*. 11. *Aquitania Prima*. 12. *Secunda*. 13. *Novempopulonia*. 14. *Viennensis*. 15. *Maxima Sequanorum*. 16. *Alpes Graiæ & Pœninæ*. 17. *Alpes Maritimæ*. Of these 17, *Germania Prima*, and *Secunda*, all *Belgica Prima*, and part of *Secunda*, saving only what has been lately Reconquered; and

all that of the *Alpes Graiæ*, and *Pœninæ*, and ſo much of the *Maxima Sequanorum*, as is in *Switzerland*, are now diſmembred from the name and account of *France*.

The modern Diviſion of *France* is threefold. Firſt, According to its Eccleſiaſtical Government. Secondly, According to its Civil Government, or Adminiſtration of Juſtice. And thirdly, According to its military Government.

1. According to its Eccleſiaſtical Government, it is divided into 17 Archbiſhopricks, containing 106 Biſhopricks and Dioceſſes, beſides the Archbiſhopricks of *Cambray*, *Beſançon*, and the Biſhopricks of *Arras*, St. *Omers*, *Tyres* and *Perpignan*, in the Conqueſts, which are ſubdivided into Pariſhes.

2. According to the Civil Government, and Adminiſtration of Juſtice, it is divided into 10 Parliaments, beſides ſeveral other Sovereign Courts, and into many Bayliwicks and Seneſchalchies.

3. According to the Military Government, it is divided into twelve Governments within *France*, and four in the Conquered Countries, being ſixteen in all: Of theſe ſixteen,

Four lie Northward, *viz.* 1. *Picardy*. 2. *Normandy*. 3. The Iſle of *France*. 4. *Champaign*.

Four in the middle of *France*, and on each ſide the *Loire*, *viz.* 5. *Britany*. 6. *Orleanois*. 7. The Dutchy of *Burgundy*. 8. *Lyounois*.

Four are Southern and beyond that River, *viz.* 9. *Guitnne*. 10. *Languedoc*. 11. *Dauphiny*. 12. *Provence*.

The four laſt lie Eaſtwards towards *Germany*, and are 13. The *French Low Countries*, or *Netherlands*. 14. *Lorrain*. 15 *Alſatia*. 16. *Franche Comte*, or the County of *Burgundy*.

There are reckoned in the Kingdom of *France*, beſides the Conqueſts, 32 Cities, above 4000 Towns, 27400 Pariſhes, 1450 Abbies, 540 Arch-Priories, 12320 Priories, 567 Nunneries, 700 Convents of Fryers,

Fryers, 259 Commanderies of *Malta*; ſeveral Colledges of Jeſuits and other Religious Houſes of later Foundations not reckoned, and 10 Univerſities: Of all which, we ſhall ſpeak more particularly elſewhere.

The Air is every where generally temperate and pure, and ſo healthful, that it is obſerved to be leſs ſubject to Plagues and Sickneſs than any other Country in *Europe*, and the Air particularly about *Montpelier* is held Medicinal for Conſumptions. The North Wind reigns much there, a great part of the Year, which is thought to contribute much to the ſalubrity of the Air; the Winter in the Northern parts of it, is rather fiercer and ſharper than in *England*, though not altogether ſo long, but the Summer much hotter; and at *Marſeilles*, and ſome parts that way, obſerved to be hotter than in ſeveral parts of *Italy*. *Air.*

It is of an extraordinary fruitful Soil, as well in the Mountains as the Vales; every where watered with wholeſom Springs and Streams, and with ſeveral great Navigable Rivers, and to ſay the truth, there are not many Countries of *Europe*, to which Nature has imparted ſo rich a Portion of her choiceſt Bleſſings: the Woods there afford great plenty of Timber and Fuel-Wood, and abound with Chefnuts and Walnuts; the former producing excellent Pork and Bacon, the latter great Quantities of Oyl, which in ſome parts of *France* they uſe inſtead of Butter: The Fields are large and open, intermingled with Vines and Corn, and bordered and interlined with choice of Fruits; and the ſteep ſides of Hills, and moſt ſandy ſtony grounds there produce often the ſtrongeſt and richeſt Wines. In fine, it is every where ſo cultivated, that it ſeems like the Garden of *Eden* it ſelf. *Soil.*

Its Commodities, Merchandiſes, and Manufactures are many, and ſo neceſſary to other Countries, that of late they hardly barter them but for *Commodities.*

Money: For from this Kingdom, are Exported vast quantities of Salt, Wine, Brandy, Corn, dried Fruits, Silks, Stuffs, Canvas, Linnen, Scissars, Nuts, Nut-Oyl, Box-Wood, Paper, Skins, Hats, perfumed Gloves, and all manner of Toys and trifles; and besides, they have within themselves, and from their own Conquests, and Plantations, such quantities of Oranges, Lemmons, Oils, Sugars, Wooll, Stuffs, Cloths, Sea-fish, Stone for Building, and all other things for necessity, or pleasure, that they will hardly barter of late years, but Trade only for Money, for the most part. The Country is every where well stocked with fresh Fish, store of Venison, though little eaten by them; Wildbores there much prised, with Rabbits, Hares, and all sorts of Wild-Fowl, and some unknown to us: They want not good Beef, which is very sweet, nor Mutton, which is generally sweeter than in *England*, nor excellent Pork; and as for tame Fowl they have it in much more abundance than in *England*, and the Provinces of *Normandy* and *Brittany*, furnish great store of good Butter, salt and fresh; but for Cheese, they buy considerable quantities from the *Hollanders* and *Suitzers*.

Riches and Trade.

By what has been said, their Riches cannot but be very great and inexhaustible, consisting in so many rich and inland Commodities, that like so many Loadstones attract the greatest part of the riches, both of *Europe* and of the whole World into *France*. For their Wines, Brandy, Salt, Canvas, Silks, Stuffs, and Toys, are Commodities which constantly bring them vast profits from *England*, *Holland*, and all the Northern Regions; and then in the *Spanish* Dominions, they vend so much Corn, Linnen, Flax, Canvas, Cordage, Stuffs, and all sorts of Manufactures, that they fill their Country with the Coin of that Nation in return; they likewise disperse great quantities of the said Commodities in *Italy* and *Barbary*, and of late, they drive a considerable

Trade

Trade in the *West-Indies*, and have made some progress in the *East*.

Their usual accounts are kept by Deniers, Sols, and Livers; a Liver is twenty of their Sols, or Pence, which is a little more than eighteen pence of our Money, and their Denier is the twelfth part of a Penny, and very convenient for buying small quantities of things, and reckoning Fractions; but these Deniers in Specie or Coyn, are used but in the parts of *France*, remote from *Paris*. Next are their Doubles, which are worth two Deniers, and are the sixth part of a Penny, though formerly they went for Liards or Farthings, and still bear that Inscription; their *Carolus*'s, or pieces of five Doubles, are absolute, though still used in reckoning, their Sols or Pence called Sols Marqués, or marked Pence, of a mixt Metal, that went in the War time for five Farthings, but now but for a Penny; then they have their three pence half-penny pieces, that go in *England* but for three pence, half three pence half-penny pieces, five penny pieces; fifteen pence pieces, or Quart-D'ecu's, Half-Crowns, or thirty pence pieces, and Crowns, which are reckoned here at four shillings six pence, or fifty four pence Sterling, though they be worth sixty Sols French: whereas an English Crown is valued there at sixty five pence, and a pound Sterlin at thirteen Livers *Tournois*, or pounds French, contrary to what is set down in most Books. Their Golden Coins are at present, Crowns of Gold weighing a Dram, and are worth five Livers and fourteen pence, *Lys D'or*, which are but rare, worth seven Livers ten pence; half *Lewis*'s worth five Livers ten pence, whole *Lewis*'s worth eleven Livers, and valued here at seventeen shillings and a groat, and sometimes six pence; Double *Lewis*'s, Quadruples, and Octuples; but the two last are unusual. Besides these, most of the Monies of *Spain*, both Gold and Silver, are here current, and the gold pieces are more numer- *Money and Coins.*

ous than the French, *viz.* the Piſtols, half Piſtols, double Piſtols, Quadruples, and Octuples, of the ſame value as the *Lewis*'s, half *Lewis*'s, double *Lewis*'s, &c. The ſilver Spaniſh Coins are Crowns, Ducats, and other leſſer pieces: Gold Coins are more frequent in payments than Silver, and though the Peaſants be poor, there is a vaſt quantity of money always moving in the Kingdom, among the Courtiers, Tradeſmen, and Merchants; but Spaniſh pieces are ſeldom taken without weighing firſt.

Weights and Meaſures.

Their Weights are different, as are likewiſe their Meaſures, the moſt remarkable, and neceſſary to be known by Merchants and Strangers, are thoſe of *Paris*, *Roüen*, *Bordeaux*, *Lyons*, and *Marſeilles*.

1. The Weights of *Paris* are, the Ounce, the Pound, and the Quintal, which is accounted a hundred Groſs, but is found to make a hundred pound of *London* Suttle, two *per Cent*, more or leſs, and is of *Lyons* weight, of ſixteen Ounces, a hundred and ſixteen. Laſtly, There is the Cargo or Great Quintal, which is three hundred pound *Troy* weight.

Their Meaſures of length called Aulns or Ells, are two, one for Linnen, and the other for Silks, and are much about the length of the vantaged and unvantaged Aulns, but ſeldom uſed in Groſs, becauſe Silks and Stuffs, *&c.* in this City, are generally ſold by weight; which makes recompence to the Buyer, for any defect in them. Their Concave Meaſures for Wine, are the Pint, which is about a *London* Quart, the Chopine, which is a *London* Pint, and the Demyſthier, which is half a Pint; the Citern, which is eight Pints, or a *Paris* Gallon, ninety ſix of which make a Tun, and a Muid, which contains two hundred and eighty Pints. But in the Country about, theſe Meaſures are almoſt double to *Paris* liquid Meaſure.

2. At *Roüen*, their Weights are chiefly the Kings Beam, or Viconte, being about a hundred twenty ſix

ſix pounds Engliſh: Their Meaſure of length, is the Auln, accounted ſomething better than forty ſix Inches: their other Meaſures are ſuch as are common through *France*.

3. At *Bordeaux*, their Weight called a Quintal of a hundred pounds, makes a hundred and ten pounds Engliſh: their Wines are computed by Hogſheads and Terces, and ſold in Retail by Meaſures more than doubling thoſe of *Paris*.

4. At *Lyons*, the Weights moſt in uſe, are the Kings Beam, containing a hundred pounds, which is larger than the largeſt Town-Beam by eight *per Cent*, by which, the Cuſtoms are proportioned, than there is in the greater Town-Beam, weighing a hundred pounds of ſixteen Ounces to the pound, uſed for groſs goods: And the leſſer Town-Beam called the Pound-Mark, containing a hundred pounds, at fifteen Ounces to the pound, uſed for weighing Silks. The Meaſure of *Lyons* for length, is the Auln, which is forty ſix Engliſh Inches, ſeven of them making nine Engliſh Yards, and a hundred pounds ſuttle of *London*, makes in *Lyons* ninety ſix pounds and a half ſilk weight.

5. At *Marſeilles*, their weight is the Pound of ſixteen Ounces, a hundred of which make a Quintal, three Quintals the Cargo; the Quintal is eighty eight and a half Engliſh pounds. Their Meaſures of length are the Cane, which they divide into eight Palms, which make two Engliſh Yards and one eighth part. Their Concave Meaſure for Corn, Salt, *&c.* is the Mine which makes little above the third part of the Engliſh Quarter.

But Weights and Meaſures general for the whole Kingdom, are the Mark, by which, are weighed Gold, Silver, and great Pearls, containing eight Ounces, each Ounce containing twenty four Deniers, and each Denier twenty four Grains. The Mark weighs three Carats, each Carat being reckoned for the third part of an Ounce, and is uſed by

the Changers: For Corn and Salt they have their Minots, their Muids, and their Boiſſeaux, or Buſhels; the Boiſſeau, or Buſhel, is little more than an Engliſh Peck. Their Inch is ſomething bigger than ours, and conſequently their Foot, which is larger by half an Inch than the Roman Foot: their Lands are meaſured by Arpents; an Arpent of *Paris* contains a hundred Perches ſquare, every Perch containing twenty two Feet: the diſtances of places are meaſured by Leagues, the leaſt Leagues contain twelve thouſand *Paris* Feet, and the greater twenty thouſand like Feet.

Buildings. As for their Buildings in *France*, they are generally of Stone, and at *Paris* very high, made mighty ſtrong with Timber, and the Floors of Plaiſter of *Paris*, or paved with pretty Tiles, or elſe covered with Wood wrought with inlaid work; all which the better and neater ſort keep well rub'd. Their Noblemens Houſes are all very ſpacious, regular and magnificent, with ſtately Portals, and fine Courts and Gardens, and handſome ſtabling behind, or on the ſide. The chief Buildings in *France* are the Palaces of the Kings, of which more in their place; ſome Cathedrals, Colledges, Hoſpitals, and Religious Houſes of Modern Foundation, in which the perfection of Architecture is to be ſeen; the Foundation of many of which, is attributed to the Engliſh.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the Inhabitants, of their Laws, Religion, Manners, and punishments, of their Number, Language, Stature, Diet, Attire, Recreations, Names, and Surnames, and of their Computation, and manner of Numbring.

THE present Inhabitants are the *French*, who are a mixture of the ancient *Gauls*, *Romans*, *Goths*, *Burgundians*, and *Franes*, from which last they derive their name, who sometime before they seised on *France*, had seated themselves about *Franconia* in *Germany*, and hovered about the *Rhine* a long time, being till then, no setled, but an Ambulatory People, as many Authors of note affirm; nay some make them to have been but ancient Colonies of the Old *Gauls*, who after they had rambled through several parts of the World, and could fix in no place, returned at last to this their ancient home, finding so fair an opportunity to recover it from the *Romans*, who had been the first occasion of their rambling. *Inhabitants.*

They are governed chiefly by the Civil Law, though they have likewise their Customary Laws, peculiar to several Provinces, as the Laws in *Normandy*, which were the foundation of several Laws in *England* since the *Norman* Conquest. *Laws.*

Their Religion is the *Roman Catholick*, but yet they are stiff Assertors of the Rights and Priviledges of their particular Church, which they call the *Gallican* Church. *Religion.*

The Manners of the ancient *Gauls*, as they are described by *Cæsar* and other Historians, seem to have *Manners.*

have been inherited by the present *French*, and to be effects of the Climate: for they are very quick-witted, and of a nimble apprehension, but withal, they are generally rash and precipitate, impatient, hasty, inconstant, eager and full of fire at the first onset, but better at a push than at an obstinate pursuit; thus they are naturally; But the present King, who has much of the sober mixture of a *Spaniard* in him, has made it appear to all *Europe*, That His *French* well moderated, are capable of making as wise, discreet, and sedate Counsellours as any in the World, and as capable of managing secrets, which has been thought a thing almost incompatible with the temper of this Nation: Then, as for Souldiers, by providing well for them, as for Cloths, Victuals, and exact pay, by good Discipline, and by frequent, but cautious fleshing them in Wars, under experienced and fortunate Commanders; and lastly, by intermingling Foreign Forces of all Nations with them, to stir them up to emulation, He has made both his Infantry and Cavalry formidable, and it can no more be said now, that the *French* know not how to storm a Town, endure the Fatigues of a Siege, or rally again when their Ranks are broken: As for Commanders, they always had store of them, and have now the greatest plenty of them, and the best of any one Country in *Europe*.

This Country has in all Ages produced great numbers of Learned Men, of which, and of all ingenious Artists, their Princes and great Men, have in this last Age been very great Encouragers; and all the Sons of their Gentry, as well those that are designed for Military Employments, as for the Gown, are bred up at least to a competent knowledge of the Latin Tongue: So that as usually it happens under Great and Fortunate Princes, they now abound with Great Scholars, Great Statesmen, and Great Souldiers; and their *Paris* is become the

Rendezvous

Rendezvous of all the famous Wits and Artists of *Europe*, who flock thither from all places. Their Gentry is accomplisht, polite and civil, to the highest degree. They keep up their State and Magnificence with such a Decorum, as hinders them not from being familiar and courteous to all; the Ceremonies they observe seem natural, and they love nothing that is crampt and precise. Their Citizens, Tradesmen, Artisans, and very Peasants, are generally more civil and courteous to Strangers, and in ordinary conversation, than those of other Nations. They are very airy, amorous, and full of talk, and always in action or motion: In bargaining, by prevalence of custom, they will ask three or four times as much as a thing is worth, and will have it if you bargain not, and when they buy, bid as little, but if you stand with them, you may buy cheap enough, and sell dear enough. They are very charitable and good natured, and will do any thing for you by spurts, if you take them when they are warm: They are very quarrelsome, and given to Duelling, were they not severely restrained, but they are easily reconciled and disposed to forget injuries: But above all things, they are most given to Law-Suits and Contentions, there being more Lawyers and Law-Suits there than in all Christendom besides, and that between the neareſt Relations; by which it comes to pass, that the Lawyers, Judges, and other Officers of Justice, with the Partisans or Farmers of Taxes, are reckoned the richest Body in the Kingdom, excepting the Church-men. The Women partake less or more according to their Sex, in all the Qualities of this Character, and are generally very talkative, but yet very pleasing in Discourse, of a graceful and winning deportment, generally good Singers, and so free in converse, that many Strangers, ignorant of their genius, are apt at first to mistake them to be what they are not.

Their

Punishments. Their punishments for Nobles, among which, all Gentlemen are reckoned there; for smaller Offences, are Fining and Imprisoning, and for greater, Confiscation of Lands and Goods, Degradation, and after that Hanging, or Condemnation to the Gallies, as meaner persons, otherwise Beheading; those that are not Gentlemen are Fined or Whipped, as here, or Hanged for Thefts and some other Crimes; but Highway-men, Assassinators, or wilful Murtherers, are generally broken on the Wheel, of what Quality soever, unless they be favoured. Traitors not noble, are drawn to pieces by wild Horses, or otherwise tormented; but Gentlemen are commonly Beheaded, Poysoners and Sorcerers are burned: Many Crimes there are for which the Criminals are Condemned to the Gallies; false Witnesses in Capital Cases are put to Death: They use there the torture or Question, which is ordinary or extraordinary, which is by giving the Party Drenches of Water till they almost burst, and tying them up in painful postures.

Number. *France* is very populous, the number of people being reckoned to be about fifteen Millions, of which two hundred and seventy thousand are said to be Church-men, besides Nuns, about five Millions fit for War.

Language. Their Language is a mixture of the old *Gallish*, *Gothish*, *Roman*, and *German* Tongues, not without some smack of the *Greek*, and is now so polished, that it is become the sweetest, the most courtly, and most modish Language of *Europe*, but most especially of the fair Sex, and politer part of men. It is tender, amorous, and delicious to the Ear, quaint and charming in expression, easy enough to learn in part, but most difficult to attain in perfection: It is rather elegant than copious, being not so significant and comprehensive as the English in prose, nor so fit for numbers, and strong and lofty in Verse, yet very melodious when sung, and very obedient and

and plyable to any variety of Airs and Tunes, of which they have ſome of the beſt and moſt airy and ſprightly that can be invented. Many neat, elegant, and ingenious works there are in this Language, but ſolid and profound Writers, not ſo many as in ſome other Tongues.

Their Stature and Complexion is different, according to their quality, and according to the different Provinces they inhabit: The common people that are expoſed to the Sun, and hard labour, and fare hard beſides, are commonly not very tall, and are tawny, tan'd and wither'd, both Men and Women, but hardy and ſtrong; and the Women for their Sex more than the Men. The perſons of Quality are generally tall, ſtraight, well-ſhaped, and very handſome and well complexioned, both Men and Women: the middle ſort of people are generally ſlight timber'd, but indifferently well ſhaped and complexioned, the Men more than the Women, as if they had in ſome ſort rob'd the Female Sex of their chief Prerogative: Yet the Women there among the Gentry and better ſort of Citizens, are for the moſt part, tall, and well ſhaped, and many of them very fair hair'd and complexiond, very white skin'd, and blue-eyed, which is reckoned there a Beauty; and ſome there are as perfect Beauties as any are in the World: But the major part are black or pale, yet well featured, and are almoſt all ſo airy, ſo well carriaged, as we have already remarked; and withal ſo witty and dextrous at their Tongues, that they charm without Beauty: Thoſe of *Normandy*, *Picardy*, and *Brittany*, are moſt like the *Engliſh* and *Germans*; but yet at and about *Angers* and *Blois*, are reckoned to be both the handſomeſt and wittieſt Women in all *France*: Thoſe in *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and other Provinces towards *Italy* and *Spain*, come nearer the temper and complexion of thoſe two Nations: And in a word, we may ſay of the whole Nation in general, that

Stature and Complexion.

that they are of a Sanguine and airy temper and complexion.

Diet. Their Diet among the Peasants is very miserable, who feed on black Bread, Sallets, and Broth made of a little Salt and Herbs, fatned with the rinds of Rusty-Bacon, and on Apples and other Fruits, and drink Water almost all the Year, daring not to eat their own Fowls, nor drink the Wine of their own growth, for fear of being taxed the more, they being very envious one against another, and apt to betray one another, and carry tales on such occasions, to the Assessors of Taxes, making them believe their Neighbours are richer than they think, and consequently able to bear a heavier burden, by which, they became the mutual instruments of their own misery: But in Towns and Cities, Tradesmen and Artificers diet well enough, only they eat their meat fresh and fresh, having constantly boiled meat, and Broth they call Soupe, for Dinner, made generally of a little piece of Mutton, Beef and Veal, and sometimes a Fowl; and at Night, they have commonly a joint of meat roasted, or some good Fowl, with Fruits and Sallets; on Fish-Days they have their meager Broths of Herbs, with Fish or Pulse in proportion; and always a competent quantity of Wine.

The Noblemen, Gentry, and richer sort keep very good Tables, though not so profuse as the English, they chusing rather to shew their riches in Coaches, Horses, Liveries, Attendants, and other Equipage, than in Diet: Yet at Feasts and Entertainments, they are generally more Magnificent than the English: They use great variety of Hashes, Entries, Kickshaws, Poignant Sawces, and other made Dishes: But in Pastry, they use only Pasties and no Pies, among which, the Hare and Wild-Boar Pasties are much in esteem; they eat much young Kid, but Venison they prize it not. They are in general, great Eaters of Sallets, Fruits, and Bread: they

they use no salt meat but Pork and Bacon, but they use much Salt and Pepper in their Hashes and other Dishes: Those of the Female Sex seldom drink Wine there, till they come to be Married.

Attire. Their Attire being so much imitated by the English, cannot be unknown, whose Nations, little or much, following of late years their Mode, and therefore I shall refer you to your own Eyes for that; but this may be said in general of them, both Men and Women, that are more neat, curious and costly in their Habit than in any thing else, and put them on after such a manner, that they always become them; and that they look upon a fair outside as one of the first and most necessary steps to any that would live, and make a figure in the World.

Recreations. Their Recreations and Exercises are Tennis, every Village affording a Tennis-Court, and *Paris*, many hundreds; Dancing which is natural to them, Masques, Playes, Musick, Singing, Fencing, Riding the Great Horse, Vaulting, Bowls, Biliards, Dice and Cards, to which they are much addicted. It is accounted a mean and scandalous thing to smoke Tobacco at *Paris*, or in any of the Inland Towns, and they will drink briskly enough for good Company and Divertisement, but seldom to Drunkenness, at least the better sort, and never drink without eating some good bit. Their Gentry use much Hunting and Hawking, and for the former sport, buy many Horses and Hounds out of *England*, having them in great esteem: At Court, they use too, running at the Ring, at a Head, and Carousels, where these and other nobler Divertisements are practised.

Names. They have Christen-Names and Sur-Names as in *England*. Their Christen-Names are generally Saints-Names, of which, they join many times two or more, and sometimes a Mans and Womans Name both in one compound, as *Lewis-Marie*, or *Marie-Lewis*:

Lewis: Their Surnames have generally the Particles *du, de la, le* or *la*, that is to say, of, of the, or the, before them, and are taken from the name of some Quality, Trade, or other matter or thing, or accident; if they be not noble, as *le Blanc*, White, *la Fleur* the Flower, *le Fevre*, the Smith, *&c.* But Noblemens, or Gentlemens Names, are generally taken from some chief or ancient Land of their Inheritance or Possession, and their Sons that are not Heirs to the whole Estate, or succeed to any Lordships newly acquired by their Father, many times Quit their Fathers Name, and take up the Name of that Land or Lordship which they Inherit from him, which in process of time breeds obscurity in the Genealogies of Families, notwithstanding the help of Heraldry, which yet is very much cultivated among them. It is to be observed to by the way, before we quit this Article, that a Woman by Marrying, quits not her Name, for though in common Conversation she be called by her Husbands Name, yet in all Writings and Acts, she Signs always her Maiden-Name.

Computation and Numbring. They number as the English, and other *Europeans*, but they compute the Year from the first of *January*, and follow the New, or Gregorian Account, which is ten days before the Julian or English, and denominate their quarters or terms of payment, from the first day of every first Month of each Quarter; As for Example, the Quarter beginning the first of *January*, they call the Quarter of *January*, *&c.*

Of

Of the King, Royal Family, and other Princely Families in *France*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Preſent KING, and of the Title, Stile, and Prerogatives of the KINGS of France.

THE Preſent King, is named *Lewis* the Great, the Fourteenth of that Name, King of *France* and *Navarre*, Son of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, Surnamed the Juſt, and Grand-child of *Henry* the Great. Many have called our Moſt Auguſt Monarch, *Godgiven*, for his happy Birth granted to the Prayers of the French after twenty three years expectation. He was Born of Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*, at St. *Germans en Lay*, the 5*th* of *September* 1638. and ſucceeded the King his Father the 14*th* of *May*, 1643. He was declared Major, or at Age, the 7*th* of *September*, 1651. Conſecrated at *Reims* 1654, and Married at St. *John de Luz*'s, the 9*th* of the ſame Month 1660.

As to his Conſecration, or Anointing, (for ſo the French call the Coronation of their Kings) though the Medals made on that occaſion bear date the 31*th* of *May*, you are to remark that it was not performed till the 7*th* of *June*, of the ſaid Year 1654.

I thought I could not give you a more faithful Draught of the Perſon of our Invincible Monarch, than that which I have borrowed from the words of the late Archbiſhop of *Paris*, in the Hiſtory that

Illuſtrious

Illustrious and Learned Prelate composed of *Henry* the Great.

Yes, Sir, (saith he to him) *Heaven has given you a generous, good, and bounteous Soul, a Wit sublime, and capable of the greatest things, an happy and tasy Memory, an Heroick and Martial Courage, a clear and solid Judgment, a strong and vigorous Body, and over and above all this, another very particular advantage, and that is, That Majestic Presence, that Air and Gate almost Divine, that shape and that beauty worthy of the Empire of the Universe, that attracts the Eyes and Respect of the whole World, and which without the Force of Arms, and without the Authority of Commands, wins you all those to whom your Majesty is pleased to shew your Self.*

The King of *France* is called *Most Christian*, for the great and Signal Services, received by the Church and the Holy See, from this Crown.

He is also, for the same reason, stiled the Eldest Son of the Church, and by several Bulls of *Popes*, a priviledge has been granted to the Kings of *France*, that they should not be liable to Excommunication, nor their Subjects absolved of the Oath of Allegiance due to them.

This Monarch is [in point of precedence] the first *King* of *Christendom*, notwithstanding the opposition of the Kings of *Spain*, who never disputed, or did so much as take place next after our Kings before the time of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, and then other Kings preceded them. It is true indeed, that that Emperour, being likewise King of *Spain*, because his Ministers and Ambassadours preceded those of *France*, as representing the Emperour; the Spaniards under his Successour *Philip* the Second, who was only King of *Spain*, endeavoured under that pretence in the Year 1558. at *Venice*, to gain the Precedence of *France*; but that Republick regulated that dispute, and ordered the Precedence to be continued to the Ambassadours of *France*,

France, as Pope *Paul* the Fourth had done before: And *Philip* the Fourth the King of *Spain* laſt deceaſed, agreed to it, by the ſatisfaction he cauſed to be made to the King of *France* by the Marqueſs *de la Fuente*, his Ambaſſadour Extraordinary, in the preſence of eight Ambaſſadours, and twenty two Reſidents or Agents, the 24*th* of *March* 1662. for the Aſſault made by his Ambaſſadour on ours in *England*, in *October* 1661.

The Title of the King of *France* is ſo Excellent, and ſo much exalted above that of other Kings, that *Suidas*, an ancient Greek Author, writes, that in the World, when it is ſaid, only *the King*, without naming who, it was meant of the King of *France*: *Matthew Paris* calls him, *Terreſtrium Rex Regum*, the King of Earthly Kings; And *Bodin* ſays, that that King is Emperour in *France*: and many aſſert it to be a common notion of all the Nations of the World, that the Quality of King is much more ſublime than that of Emperour. Pope *Gregory* the firſt, *lib.* 9. *Ep.* 6. Writing to *Childebert* King of *France*, ſays, that the Kings of *France* as much ſurpaſs all other Kings of the Earth, as the Royal Dignity is exalted above the reſt of men.

CHAP. IV.

The Genealogy of the Royal Branch of Bourbon.

SAint *Lewis* the Ninth of that Name, had four Sons, of which there was none but *Philip* the Bold, and *Robert* his Fourth Son, that left Iſſue. Of this *Robert*, Count of *Clermont*, who was afterward Lord, or * *Sire* of *Bourbon*, are deſcended our Kings, in manner as follows.

* Sire a Title anciently given to moſt great Lords who were petty Soveraigns, though now only to Kings.

Robert,

Robert Count of *Clermont* in the Country of *Beauvais*, Married *Beatrix*, Sole Heiress of *John* of *Burgundy*, Count of *Charolois*, and of *Agnes*, Daughter of *Archimbald* the Younger, *Sire* of *Bourbon*, and by her he had *Lewis Sire* of *Bourbon*, in favour of whom, the said Land, *Sirerie*, Lordship, or Barony of *Bourbon* was erected into a Dutchy or Peerage, by *Philip de Valois*, in the Year 1329. which Lordship belonged to him in right of his Mother, whose Name he bore, according to the Articles of the Contract of Marriage between his Father and Mother.

Lewis had Issue, *Peter* Duke of *Bourbon*, and *James* Earl of *Ponthieu*, and *de la Marche*, Constable of *France:* But because the Masculine Line of the said *Peter* is extinct, we shall leave it, to speak of that of *James* of *Bourbon*, Earl of *Ponthieu*.

James of *Bourbon*, Earl of *Ponthieu*, had *John* of *Bourbon*, by *Jean de Chatillon*, Daughter of the Earl of *St. Paul*.

John of *Bourbon*, had, by *Catharine* of *Vendome*, Sister, and Sole Heiress of *Bouchard*, last Count of *Vendome*, *James*, King of *Naples*, who leaving no Children, transferred the Birth-right to his Brother *Lewis*.

Lewis of *Bourbon*, Count of *Vendome*, Grand Master of *France*, had by *Jean* Daughter of *Guy*, Count *de Laval*, Lord of *Gaure*, *John* the Second of that Name, Earl of *Vendome*.

John the second of *Bourbon*, had by *Isabelle* of *Beauvais*, Daughter of the Lord of *Pressigny*, *Francis*, his Successour, and Earl of *Vendome*, and *Lewis* Prince *de la Roche Sur-Yon*.

Francis of *Bourbon* had five Children, by *Marie* of *Luxemburg*, Countess of St. *Paul*, the Eldest was *Charles Count*, and made Duke of *Vendome* by King *Francis* the First.

Charles the First of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Vendome*, had seven Male Children by *Francise*, Daughter of *Renie*,

Renie, Duke of *Alencon*, of which, there were but two that left Iſſue: *viz. Antony* of *Bourbon*, who ſucceeded him as firſt Heir, and was afterward King of *Navarre*, and *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, Duke of *Anguien*, Marqueſs of *Conti*, Count of *Soiſſons*, which latter had among other Children, *Henry* the Firſt of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, whoſe Son, *Henry* the Second, Prince of *Condé*, was Father of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Prince of *Condé*, of *Armand* of *Bourbon*, late Prince of *Conti*, and of *Anne-Geneveve* of *Bourbon*, Dutcheſs of *Longueville*, who had Children, as we ſhall ſay afterward.

Antony of *Bourbon* Duke of *Vendome*, had by *Joan d' Albret*, Queen of *Navarre*, Daughter of *Henry* the Second of that Name, King only of *Navarre*, and of *Margaret d' Angouleme-Valois*, Daughter of *Francis* the Firſt King of *France*, *Henry* the third of that Name, of *Navarre*, who reuniting together the two Crowns of *France* and *Navarre*, was named *Henry* the Great, the Fourth of that Name, King of *France* and *Navarre*, Father of *Lewis* the Juſt, and Grandfather of *Lewis* our glorious Monarch, who by his great Actions, as well as his Grandfather has acquired to himſelf the Surname of *Great*.

You are to remark, that as ſoon as any Branch of the Blood Royal comes to the Crown, that they quit their former Surnames, and take up that of *France*: So, the King ſtiles himſelf *Lewis* of *France*, and not of *Bourbon* (in which ſeveral people have been miſtaken) and *Monſieur*, *Philip* of *France*, &c. though they Sign only with their Chriſtian-Name, without adding *of France*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Children of France.

THE Children of *France* are only the Kings Children, the Children of the *Dauphin*, or the Kings Eldeſt Son, and the Kings Brothers or Siſters, and the Brothers Children, the Siſters being always either Married abroad, or made Religious: all others of the Royal Family are called Princes of the Blood.

The firſt Son of the Kings of *France* is called the *Dauphin*, and the ſecond Son of *France* is called *Monſieur*, without addition of any other Title. But after the *Dolphin*, his younger Brethren are Dukes of *Orleans*, of *Anjou*, of *Alençon*, of *Valois*, of *Touraine*, of *Berry*, of *Ponthieu*, and other Apanages; theſe younger bear the Surname of *France*, and Sign only with their proper Names, as the King does, ſo likewiſe do the Daughters of *France*, who are ſtiled *Ladies*.

The *Dauphin* was Born at *Fountain-Bleau*, the firſt of *November*, 1661. about Noon, and Baptized at *St Germains en Laye*, in the Court of the Old Caſtle the 24th of *March* 1668. by Cardinal *Antony Barberin*, Great Almoner of *France*. His Godfather was our Holy Father Pope *Clement* the Ninth, Repreſented by the Cardinal Duke of *Vendome*, Legate *à Latere*; and his Godmother, the Queen Mother of *England*, Repreſented by the Princeſs of *Conty*, who named him *Lewis*.

The *Dauphin* is Heir Apparent of the Crown of *France*, and bears the Title of *Dauphin* by vertue of a Donation of the Province of the *Dauphinate* made by *Humbert*, laſt Prince *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, to *Philip de Valois*, in the Year of our Lord 1349. upon condition,

condition, the Eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *France* ſhould thenceforward, be ſtiled *Dauphins.*

For that reaſon he bears the Arms of *France* Quarter'd with thoſe of the *Dauphinate*, enviroined with the two Orders of the King, becauſe the Sons of *France* wear the blue Ribband from their Cradles.

His Coronet is raiſed with *Flower-deluces*, as is that of all the Sons of *France*. Some Authors had formerly, without any ground, affirmed, the *Dauphins* uſed to wear their Coronets cloſed, by way of Excellence; but the Abbot of *Brianville*, who had likewiſe upon their credit, averred the ſame thing, in his *Game* of the Coats of Arms of *Europe*, hath ſince found the contrary upon all the Seals, Coins, and other Monuments: and afterwards preſented to the King ſuch a Coronet, of his own Invention, cloſed by four Dolphins, whoſe Tails meet all in a Button or knob, with four Angels ſupporting a *Flower-deluce*, which his Majeſty liked ſo well, that he order'd the *Dolphin* ſhould wear no other.

The Princeſs, that Heaven has repleniſht with all ſorts of Vertues, to be the worthy Spouſe of my Lord the *Dauphin*, is named, *Marie-Ann-Chriſtine-Franciſe-Joſephe-Tereſe-Antoinette-Cajetant-Hyacinthe Felicia-Victoria* of *Bavaria*, Born in 1660. the 28*th* of *November*, or the 18*th* old Stile. She is only Siſter to the preſent Elector of *Bavaria*, Daughter of *Ferdinand-Marie*, late Elector of *Bavaria*, and of *Henriette-Adelaide* of *Savoy*: Her Marriage with the *Dauphin* was Celebrated at *Municke* in *Bavaria*, the 28*th* of *January*, 1680. and the Ceremonies, or the Benediction of the ſaid Marriage, was renewed in *France* at *Chaalons* in the Chappel of that Biſhoprick, between the hours of 7 and 8 at Night, the 7*th* of *March*, the ſame Year, by the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, who next Morning ſaid the ſolemn Maſs on that occaſion.

By her he has three Sons, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke of *Berry*. *Monſieur* the Duke of *Burgundy* was Born at *Verſailles* the *6th* of *Auguſt*, 1682. about a quarter, and five or ſix minutes of an hour after ten at Night; Some call him *Monſeignenr*, or *My Lord* Duke of *Burgundy*: He is a very handſome Prince, and ſeems to be very healthy: He was ſprinkled, (that is, he received the eſſential part of Baptiſm, without the Ceremonies, which in the Children of *France* are commonly deferred ſome Years) by the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, preſently after his Birth. The King ſent him the Croſs of the Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, by the Marqueſs of *Signelay*, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and Treaſurer of the Orders of his Majeſty.

The Duke of *Anjou* was Born at *Verſailles*, at half an hour after four in the Morning, on *Sunday* the *19th* of *December* 1683.

The Duke of *Berry* was Born on *Saturday* the *21ſt* of *Auguſt* Old Stile, and the laſt of *Auguſt* New Stile, 1686.

The Children of France *that are deceaſed, were*

1. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs, the Lady *Anne-Elizabeth* of *France*, was Born the *28th* of *November* 1663. and died in the Caſtle of the *Louvre* the *10th* of *January* 1664.

2. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs the Lady *Marie-Anne* of *France*, was Born the *17th* of *November* 1664. and died in the Caſtle of the *Louvre* the *26th* of *December*, the ſame year.

3. The moſt High and Mighty Princeſs, the Lady *Marie-Tereſe* of *France*, was Born half an hour paſt ten at Night, the ſecond of *January* 1667. and died the *1ſt* of *March* 1672. at the Age of five Years and two Months: She was Baptized in the Chappel of the *Tuilleries* in *January* 1668. and had for Godfather,

Godfather *Monſieur*, the Preſent Duke of *Orleans*, and for Godmother, *Madame* the late Dutcheſs Dowager of that Name.

4. The moſt High and Mighty Prince, the Lord *Philip* Son of *France*, Duke of *Anjou*, was Born the 5*th* of *Auguſt*, 1668. at St. *Germains en Layt*, where he died the 7*th* of *July* 1671. at the Age of three years wanting 25 days: He was Baptized in the Chappel of the *Tuilleries*, by Cardinal *Antony Barberin*, Great Almoner of *France*, the 24*th* of *March* 1669. his Godfather was the Emperour, repreſented by the Duke of *Orleans*, and his Godmother, the then Queen of *Spain*, Repreſented by his Sifter, the Lady *Marie-Teriſe* of *France*.

5. The moſt High and Mighty Prince the Lord *Lewis-Francis*, Son of *France*, alſo Duke of *Anjou*, was Born the 14*th* of *June* 1672. and died the 4*th* of *Novembr*, the ſame year.

Theſe two Dukes of *Anjou* are here placed according to the order of their Birth, after the Ladies their Sifters, though 'tis well known, they being of the nobler Sex, took place before them, though they were elder, which Order is obſerved by the Officers of both Sexes that ſerved them.

When there are any Children of *France*, They are ſerved by ſeveral of the Kings Officers. As for Example, The Kings Chaplains ſay Maſs every day in their Chamber; The Chief Phyſician, or one of the Phyſicians of the quarter is preſent when they are ſhifted: the *Valets de Chambre*, come thither and ſerve them too: The Door-Keepers do their Office; There are likewiſe twelve of the Kings Life-guard Men, Commanded by an Enemt in Ordinary, and a Sub-Brigadier, that keep Guard every day at the outward Door, and lie in the Hall: Two of the Kings Footmen wait always in the Anti-Chamber, to be in readineſs to go where-ever there ſhall be occaſion to ſend them for the ſervice of the Children of *France*; and they have beſides ten other little Footmen.

If any of the Children of *France* be carried or Conducted to the Audiences given by the King, to Ambaſſadours, they are placed on the Kings right hand: The Governeſs, and Under-Governeſs too, enter within the Rails upon the Cloth of State, as likewiſe the Chamber-Maid that holds them in her Arms, and the Gentleman-Uſher that leads and ſupports them for fear they ſhould fall.

Of Monſieur *the Kings only Brother, and his Family.*

Philip, Son of *France*, only Brother to the King, Duke of *Orleans*, &c. was Born the 22*d* of *September*, 1640. His firſt Wife was the Lady *Henriette-Anne*, of *England*, Daughter to the late *Charles* the Firſt, King of *Great-Brittain*, and Siſter to the Preſent King of *England*; to whom he was Married the laſt day of *March* 1661. She died the 29*th* of *June* 1670. leaving him two daughters, *Marie-Lewiſe* of *Orleans*, Queen of *Spain*, Born the 27*th* of *March* 1662. Married at *Fountain-bleau* the 31*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1679. and *Anne* of *Orleans*, Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Born the 27*th* of *Auguſt*, 1669: and Married at *Verſailles* the 10*th* of *April*, 1684. His ſecond Wife is Madam *Charlotte-Elizabeth* of *Bavaria*, Daughter to the late Elector *Palatine*, who was Born the 27*th* of *May*, or the 17*th* old Stile 1651. and was Married to him the 21*ſt* of *December*, 1671. By whom he has Iſſue, the Duke of *Chartres*, named *Philip*, Born the ſecond of *Auguſt* 1675, and *Madamoiſelle* of *Chartres*, Born the 13*th* of *September* 1676. named *Elizabeth Charlotte*.

The Duke of *Chartres* is Colonel of the Regiment of *Guienne*, His Governour is the *Marſhal d' Eſtrades*, who has the ſame allowance as the Governours of the Sons of *France*. His Tutor is *Monſieur de St. Laurent*, formerly Introductor of Ambaſſadours to their Royal Highneſſes.

The Governeſs of their Royal Highneſſes Children, is the Marſhal of *Grancy*'s Lady.

Monſieur

Monſieur the Duke of *Orleans*, is a Prince of a very lively ſpirit, that delights in great things, and that has ſignaliz'd his Courage in ſeveral Rencounters, as at the taking of St. *Omers*, at the Battel of *Mount-Caſſel*, &c.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Princes of the Blood.

Monſieur, the late Duke of *Orleans*, who was named *Gaſton-John-Baptiſte*, Son of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, &c. Died at *Blois*, at the Age of 52 Years, the ſecond of *February*, 1660.

His firſt Wife was *Marie* of *Bourbon*, Daughter and Sole Heireſs to *Henry* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Montpenſier*, and Sovereign Prince of *Dombes*, and to *Henriette-Catharine* Dutcheſs of *Joyeuſe*: She was Married to him in the Year 1626. and died the 4th of *June* the next Year, being 1627. leaving him a Daughter Born the 29th of *May* in the ſaid year 1627. Stiled *Madamoiſelle* of *Orleans*, who Signs *Anne-Marie-Lewiſe* of *Orleans*, The Counteſs of *Fieſque* was her Governeſs: She is likewiſe Dutcheſs of *Chatelleraud*, (which formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Hamilton* in *Scotland*, and is ſtill Claimed by them) and of *Montpenſier*, &c. Princeſs *de la Roche-ſur-Yon*, &c. and Sovereign Princeſs of *Dombes*, &c. But ſhe hath given the Principality *de la Roche-ſur-Yon*, to *Francis Lewis* of *Bourbon*, at preſent Prince of *Conti*, and the Soveraignty of *Dombes*, (which gives power to Coin Money) to my Lord the Duke of *Maine*, reſerving only the profits of it during her Life.

In the year 1632. the ſaid late *Monſieur* Married for his ſecond Wife, *Margaret* of *Loraine*, ſecond Daughter of *Francis* Count *de Vaudemont*, and of

Chriſtine de Salme, and Siſter of *Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, who was Born in the year 1615. and died at *Paris*, in her Palace of *Luxemburgh*, the 3*d* of *April* 1672. By whom he left three Daughters.

1. *Madamoiſelle* of *Orleans*, named, *Margaret-Lewiſe*, Born the 28*th* of *July* 1645. and Married the 19*th* of *April* 1661. to the Prince of *Tuſcany*, at Preſent Great Duke of *Florence*, by whom he has *Ferdinand* of *Medicis*, Prince of *Tuſcany*, Born the 9*th* of *Auguſt* 1663. and *Marie Magdalene* of *Medicis*, Born in the year 1665.

2. *Madamoiſelle d' Alençon Iſabel* of *Orleans*, Born the 26*th* of *Decem.* 1646. She is Dutcheſs Dowager of the late Duke of *Guiſe*, by whom ſhe had a Son.

3. And *Madamoiſelle de Valois*, *Franciſe* of *Orleans*, Born the 13*th* of *October* 1648. and Married to the Duke of *Savoy* 1663. She died in 1664.

He had likewiſe a Son by her, named *John-Gaſton* Duke of *Valois*.

Before we come to the Princes of *Condé* and *Conti*, we muſt take notice, That *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, the firſt of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, [Brother of *Antony* of *Bourbon*, King of *Navarre*, who was Father to King *Henry* the Great.] Had by *Eleonor de Roye*, Counteſs of *Roucy*, Marchioneſs of *Conti*, and Lady of *Muret*, his firſt Wife, *Henry* Prince of *Condé*, the firſt of that Name: This *Henry* the firſt had, by *Charlotte-Catherine de la Tremoüille*, *Henry* the Second, who by *Charlotte Margaret* of *Montmorency*, Daughter to the laſt Conſtable of *Montmorency*, and *Lewiſe de Budos* his ſecond Wife, who died the 2*d* of *December* 1650. left three Children and died the 28*th* of *December* 1646.

1. *Lewis* of *Bourbon* the ſecond of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, firſt Prince of the Blood, Duke of the Territory of *Bourbon*, &c. and General of the Kings Armies, who was one of the moſt Valiant Princes of *Europe*, or to ſpeak better, the *Alexander* of his Age: He was Born the 8*th* of *September* 1621.

and

and on the 11th of *February* 1641. being as then but Duke of *Engayen* in his Fathers Life-time, Married *Clare-Clemence, de Maillé Brezé*, Daughter of the late Marſhal *de Brezé*, and of the late Cardinal Duke of *Richelieu*'s Siſter: By whom he had at *Paris*, the 29th of *July* 1643. *Henry-Julius* of *Bourbon*, now Prince of *Condé*, Knight of the Orders of his Majeſty, Governour of *Burgundy*, &c. Grand Maſter of *France*, or of the Kings Houſhold, under which Head, we ſhall ſpeak further of him. The Late Prince of *Condé* died at *Fountain-bleau* the 11th. of *December*, 1686. in the 65 Year of his Age.

On the 11th of *December* 1663. The preſent Prince Married *Anne* Counteſs *Palatine*, Dutcheſs of *Bavaria*, who was Born the 11th of *December* 1647. Daughter of the late *Edward* of *Bavaria*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and of *Anne* of *Gonzague*, and was adopted only Daughter of *Poland*: By whom he had, 1. *Marie-Tereſe*, called *Madamoiſelle de Bourbon*, who was Born at *Paris*, the firſt of *February* 1666. and Baptized at the Convent of the *Carmelites*, in the Street called, *La rue de Boulloy*, the 22th of *January* 1670. 2. *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Enguien*, and Governour of *Burgundy*, Born at *Paris* the 11th of *October* 1668, who Married *Madamoiſelle* of *Nantes*, *Lewiſe Franciſe*, of *Bourbon*, legitimated, of *France*, the 24th of *July* 1685. 3. *Anne-Lewiſe* of *Bourbon* called *Madamoiſelle* of *Enguien*, Born at *Paris* the 11th of *Auguſt* 1675. 4. *Lewiſe-Benedicte* of *Bourbon* called *Madamoiſelle de Condé*, Born the 8th of *November* 1676. and 5. *Marie-Anne* of *Bourbon*, called *Madamoiſelle de Montmorency*, Born the 24th of *February* 1678.

The King Reſtored to the Prince at the time of the *Pyrenian* Treaty, the County of *Clarmont*, *Stenay*, and *Dun*, and that of *Jametz*; and ſince he has given him the Domain of the Country of *Bourbon*, being the ancient Patrimony of this Royal

Branch, before it came to the Crown.

This Princes only Brother, was the late *Armand* of *Bourbon* Prince of *Conti*, Governour of *Languedoc*, Knight of the Kings Orders, he was Born at *Paris*, the 8*th* of *October* 1629. and died at *Pezenas*, the 21*st* of *February* 1666. He Married *Anne-Marie Martinozzi*, Niece to the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, who died the 3*d* of *February* 1672. by whom he left two Princes, who were brought up with the *Dauphin*, which were 1. The late Prince of *Conti*, *Lewise-Armand* of *Bourbon*, Born the 4*th* of *March* 1661. and Baptized the last of *February* 1662. The King and the late Queen Mother being his Godfather and Godmother, who named him *Lewis*; he died at *Fountain-bleau*, the 9*th* of *November* 1685. on the 16*th* of *January* 1680. he Married *Madamoiselle de Blois*, *Marie-Anne* legitimated of *France*. The King gave then to this Prince, 50000 Crowns ready money, and a yearly Pension of 25000 Crowns, and to the Princess, a Million of Livers ready money, with a yearly Pension of 100000 Livers, and many Jewels, besides the Dutchy of *Vaujours*; she had besides, as Heiress, all that was left, by her Brother the late Count of *Vermandois*, High Admiral of *France*. 2. The Prince *de la Roche-sur-Yon*, *Francis Lewis* of *Bourbon*, at present, Prince of *Conti*, Born the 30*th* of *April* 1664. The King has given him a Pension of 20000 Crowns a year.

3. *Anne-Genevieve* of *Bourbon*, only Sister to the present Prince of *Condé*, was Born the 27*th* of *August* 1639. and died the 15*th* of *April* 1679. She Married *Henry* the second of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*.

There still remains of the Family of *Bourbon*, the Princess of *Carignan*, named *Marie de Bourbon-Soissons*, Born in 1606. Wife of the Deceased Prince *Thomas*, and Mother of Prince *Emanuel Philbert*, Prince of *Carignan* in *Savoy*, of the late Count of *Soissons*, *Eugenius-Maurice* of *Savoy*, and of the Princess of *Baden*.

And

And *Lewis* Son of *Lewis* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Soiſſons*, Couſin German of the late *Henry* the Second of that Name, Prince of *Condé*, who died in 1641. He is called Knight of *Soiſſons*, being Knight of *Malta*, and *Abbot de la Couture*, in *Manſe*.

We have hitherto named only thoſe Princes in *France*, which are ſuch, without being obliged for that honour to any thing elſe but their Birth, but the Princes of *Courtnay*, pretend they ought likewiſe to be compriſed, having made great inſtances to that purpoſe, under the reign of *Henry* the Great, Repreſenting that they were deſcended in a direct Male Line, from *Peter* of *France*, Seventh Son of King *Lewis* the Sixth, Sirnamed the Groſſe: which becauſe they have not as yet been acknowledged ſuch, we ſhall paſs by, and ſpeak of ſome other Princes and Princeſſes deſcended from the Houſe of *France*, who becauſe they are natural Children, (or their Deſcendants) of the Royal Family, Born out of Legal Matrimony, have need of Letters of Legitimation, or of a publick act, by which they may be acknowledged of Royal Iſſue, and enjoy the Rank of Princes, which the Kings Natural Children ſo Legitimated, and their Deſcendants, have always had in *France*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Legitimated Children of the Preſent King.

1. THE firſt Legitimated Child of the Preſent King, is *Marie-Anne* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, Natural Daughter of the preſent King, and of *Lewiſe-Franciſe, de la Baume le blanc de la Valiere*, Dutcheſs of *Vaujour*, &c. formerly one

of the Maids of Honour, to the late Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, *Henrietta-Anne* of *Great-Brittain*; who is at preſent a profeſſed Nun in the Great Convent of the *Carmeliteſſes*, into which Order ſhe entred the 4*th* of *June* 1675. under the Name of *Siſter Lewiſe* of *Mercy*; This young Princeſs was Born in *October* 1666. and as we have already remarked, is now the Widow of the late Prince of *Conti*, to whom ſhe was Married the 16*th* of *January* 1680. having had no Children by him.

Her Letters of Legitimation were verified in Parliament the 14*th* of *May* 1667.

2. Her Brother by the ſame Mother was the late *Lewis*, Legitimated of *France*, Count of *Vermandois*, and High-Admiral, or Grand-Maſter of the Seas, Head and Super-Intendant General of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*, who was Born the 2*d* of *Octobr* 1667. and died at *Courtray*, the 18*th* of *November* 1681. at five a Clock in the Morning, and was Interred in the Cathedral Church of *Arras*, leaving all he had to the ſaid Lady his Siſter.

His Letters of Legitimation bear date the 20*th* of *February* 1669. in which he is ſtiled Duke of *Vermandois*.

Other Legitimated Children of France, *by* Madam de Monteſpan.

1. *Lewis-Auguſtus* of *Bourbon* Legitimated, of *France*, Duke of *Maine*, Soveraign Prince of *Dombes*, and Colonel General of the *Suiſſes* and *Griſons*, &c. Born the laſt of *March* 1670. and Legitimated the 19*th* of *December* 1673.

The Soveraignty of *Dombes* was given him, by *Madamoiſelle Anne-Marie* of *Orleans*, in the Month of *March* 1682. reſerving only the profits to her ſelf during her Life.

2. *Lewis Cæſar* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, Count *de Vexin*, Born in 1672. Legitimated the 19*th* of *December* 1673.

3. *Mada-*

3. *Madamoiſelle* of *Nantes*, named *Lewiſe-Franciſe* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, the 19*th* of *December* 1673. who was Married to the Duke of *Bourbon*, the 24*th* of *July* 1685.

4. *Madamoiſelle de Tours*, named *Lewiſe-Marie-Anne* of *Bourbon*, who was Legitimated of *France*, in *January* 1676. and died in *September* 1681.

5. *Lewis-Alexander* of *Bourbon*, Earl of *Toulouſe*, and at preſent Great Admiral of *France*, and Colonel of the Regiment of *Toulouſe*, Bornthe 6*th* of *June* 1678. and Legitimated of *France* in *Novem.* 1681.

6. *Madamoiſelle* of *Blois*, *Franciſe-Marie* of *Bourbon*, who was alſo Legitimated of *France*, in *November* 1681.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Legitimated Children of Henry *the Great, and their Deſcendants.*

1. BY the Lady *Gabriele d' Etrées*, Dutcheſs of *Beaufort*, one of *Henry* the Great's Miſtreſſes, during his firſt Marriage, he had, Firſt, *Cæſar* Duke of *Vendome*, Born in the Month of *June* 1594. The ſecond, *Alexander* of *Vendome*, Grand Prior of *France*, who died in the Wood of *Vincennes*; and the Third *Catharine-Henriette*, who Married the Duke of *Elbeuf*, laſt deceaſed.

The deceaſed, *Cæſar* of *Vendome*, Duke of *Vendome*, &c. was Born in the Month and Year aboveſaid, at *Concy-le Chatteau*, His Majeſty Legitimated him in 1595. and gave him the Dukedom and Peerage of *Vendome* in 1598. and cauſed him to take both that Name, and the Arms belonging to it. The ſame Year a Marriage was treated off, between him and *Françiſe* of *Lorrain* of *Mercœur*, only Daughter, and Heireſs Apparent of *Philip-Emanuel*

of

of *Lorrain*, Duke of *Mercœur*, and of *Marie* of *Luxemburg*, Princeſs of *Martigues*, who died the 8th of *September* 1669. which Marriage was Conſummated in 1609. He took the Oath of Duke and Peer in Parliament in 1606. He was Governour and Lieutenant-General for the King in *Brittany*, which Place he Reſigned, in favour of the Queen Regent, in the Month of *May* 1650. for that of High Admiral of *France*: The Croſſes and diſgraces this Prince had met withal, having nothing abated his Zeal for the ſervice of the King and State. He died in his Palace at *Paris*, the 22d of *October* 1665. leaving three Children behind him.

1. *Lewis* Duke of *Vendome* and *Mercœur*, Governour of *Provence*, &c. and afterward Cardinal, who before he was Cardinal, Married in the year 1651. *Victoria-Mancini*, Niece to the Late Cardinal *Mazarine*, who died the 8th of *January* 1657. And died himſelf at *Aix*, the 6th of *Auguſt* 1669. leaving two Sons by this Marriage, of whom we ſhall ſpeak below.

2. His Brother *Francis* of *Vendome*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Peer of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, High Admiral, or Grand Maſter of the Seas, Head and Super-intendant General of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*, was Born at *Paris* in the Month of *January* 1616. and was in *April* 1669. declared by his Holineſs, General of all the Forces of *Chriſtendom*, ſent to the Relief of *Candia*, and never could be found or heard of ſince that unhappy attack given by the *French* to the *Turks* the 25th of *June* 1669. He was never Married.

3. Their Siſter was named *Iſabel* of *Vendome*, and died in *May* 1664. being the Widow of the late Duke of *Nemours*, *Charles-Amedeus* of *Savoy*, by whom ſhe left two Daughters, as we ſhall remark afterward.

The two Sons of the aboveſaid Cardinal, Duke of

of *Vendome*, during his ſaid Marriage, are yet living, and are

1. *Lewis-Joſeph* of *Vendome*, Duke of *Vendome*, *&c.* Great *Senechal* and Governour of the Country and County of *Provence*, &c. was Born the firſt of *July* 1654. He won the prize at running at Heads, performed at *St. Germains* in *February* 1680. and that at running at the Ring the 2*d* of *May* the ſame year.

2. *Philip* of *Vendome* Grand Prior of *France*, Knight of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, &c. was Born the 22*d* of *Auguſt* 1656.

The ſame *Henry* the Great, had during his ſecond Marriage, by the Lady *Henriette* of *Balſac D' Antragues*, Marchioneſs of *Vernueil*, a Son and a Daughter, being

1. The late *Henry* of *Bourbon*, Duke of *Vernueil*, *&c.* who on the 29*th* of *October* 1668. Married *Charlote Seguier*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Sully*, who died without Children, the 28*th* of *May* 1682.

2. The late *Gabriele* of *Bourbon*, firſt Wife to the Deceaſed Duke of *Epernon*, by whom ſhe had the Duke of *Candale*, who died at *Lyons*, and a Daughter, who is a Carmelite Nun.

By the Lady *Jaqueline de Bueil*, Counteſs of *Moret*, he had *Antony* of *Bourbon*, Count of *Moret*, who was killed at the Battel of *Caſtelnau d' Ary* in 1632.

Laſtly, By the Lady *Charlotte* of *Eſſars*, Counteſs of *Remorantin*, his fourth Miſtreſs, the ſaid King had two Daughters, *viz.* The Lady *Joan-Baptiſt* of *Bourbon*, Abbeſs and Chief of the Order of *Fontevrault*, who was Born in 1608. and died the 16*th* of *January* 1669. and the Lady *Marie-Henriette* of *Bourbon*, Abbeſs of *Chelles*, who is likewiſe dead.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the House of Longueville.

THE late *Henry* of that Name, Duke of *Longueville*, &c. Died at *Roan* the 11*th* of *May* 1663. at the Age of 69 years; He Married, as we have said, the present Prince of *Condé*'s Sister, by whom he had two Sons, *viz.*

1. *John-Lewis-Charles* of *Orleans*, of *Longueville*, called, The Abbot of *Orleans*, Duke of *Longueville* and *d' Estouteville*, Count *de Dunois*, (or the Country of *Dun*) &c. was Born the 12*th* of *January* 1646, and took the Order of Priesthood in 1669.

2. *Charles* of *Orleans* Duke of *Longueville* Count of *St. Pauls*, his Brother, was killed at the memorable passage of the *Rhine*, near *Tolhuys* in *Holland* the 12*th* of *June* 1672. leaving only a natural Son called the *Chevalier Longueville*, who was Legitimated the same year.

Their Sister by the Fathers side, by a former Wife, was *Anne-Marie* of *Orleans*, who was Born the 5*th* of *March* 1625. being Widow of *Henry* of *Savoy*, last Duke of *Nemours*.

This Family descended in a direct Male Line, from *John*, Natural Son to *Lewis* of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Charles* the Sixth. This Count *de Dunois*, did such brave Exploits in the reign of *Charles* the Seventh, against the English, under the Names of the *Bastard of Orleans*, and of Count *de Dunois*, That he obtained for his Posterity very singular Priviledges, and such as never before or since him, were ever granted to any Natural Children but those of the Kings themselves.

After the Princes of the Blood, and those which are

are Legitimated, I thought good to ſubjoin thoſe Families, that the King ſuffers to enjoy ſome particular honours which other Dukes and Peers are not allowed; which are called, *Stranger-Princes.*

CHAP. X.

Of Stranger-Princes.

THeſe Princes, though born in *France*, and truly *French* by Nation, yet are called *Strangers*, becauſe they are originally deſcended from a Foreign Houſe and Principality, and bear its Name: As thoſe of the Houſe of *Lorain*, *Savoy*, and others, of which we ſhall here ſpeak.

It is almoſt impoſſible to regulate the point of Precedence among the Sovereign Families ſetled in *France*, and therefore not to meddle with thoſe diſputes, I ſhall follow the Order of the time of their reſpective ſetling here: And ſince the Branches of the Houſe of *Lorain*, that for theſe many Ages have been ſetled in this Kingdom, have longer enjoyed the Rank of Princes in *France*, than thoſe of the Houſe of *Savoy*; I hope none will take it ill that I give them the firſt place: for, as for the Precedence of ſome other Houſes, there being as yet, almoſt nothing determined in *France* on that ſubject, I ſhall leave it wholly to the Reader to think of that point what he pleaſes.

Of the Houſe of Lorain.

The better and more diſtinctly to deſcribe to you all the Princes and Princeſſes of the Houſe of *Lorain*, that are at preſent living, I ſhall divide the Family into five Branches, and accordingly ſhall ſpeak firſt,

Of

Of the first Branch of Lorain.

The late *Charles* the Third of that Name, Duke of *Lorain*, who died of a Feaver at *Cologne*, the 17*th* of *September* 1675. at the Age of 75 Years, Married on the 22*d* of *May* 1621. his Cousin-German *Nicole* of *Lorain*, eldest Daughter of the deceased *Henry* Duke of *Lorain*. This *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, was detained a long time Prisoner in *Spain*, which was the cause that the Princess *Nicole* Dutchess of *Lorain*, not being willing to fall into the same Misfortune with her Husband retired into *France*, where, in consideration of an honourable Pension for the support of the dignity of so great a Princess, she yielded up all her rights to the Dutchy of *Lorain*, and died without Children, at *Paris*, the 21*th* of *February* 1657.

After which the said late Duke *Charles* Married for his second Wife, at *Nancy*, the 5*th* of *November* 1665. the Lady *Mary* of *Apremont*, of *Nantiüil*, by whom he had likewise no Children.

He in like manner, yielded up to the King of *France*, the Property and Soveraignty of his Dutchies of *Lorain*, and of *Bar*: which Donation was verified in Parliament, in presence of the King himself, who sat there in person on his Bed of Justice, in the Month of *February* 1662.

Yet there remain two Natural Children of the said late Duke *Charles* the Third, which he had by the Lady *Beatrix* of *Cusance*, Princess of *Cantecroix*, *viz.* a Son and a Daughter.

1. The Son is *Charles-Henry* Legitimated of *Lorain*, Prince of *Vaudemont*, Born the 25*th* of *April* 1649. and on the 27*th* of *April* 1669. at *Bar le Duc*, Married *Anne-Elizabeth* of *Lorain*, of *Elbeuf*, Daughter of *Charles* of *Lorain* Duke of *Elbeuf*, and *Anne-Elizabeth* of *Lannoy de la Boissiere*, Widow of *Henry* of *Plessis* of *Liancourt*, Count *de la Rochegujon*, his first Wife.

2. The

2. The Daughter is *Anne-Elizabeth*, Legitimated of *Lorain*, Wife to *Francis-Marie* of *Lorain*, Count of *l' Iſle-bone*, who was Born the *6th* of *Auguſt* 1649.

The late Prince, named *Francis-Nicholas* of *Lorain*, who died at *Nancy* the *26th* of *January* 1670. was Brother to the ſaid Duke *Charles*, and likewiſe Married his Couſin-German *Claudia* of *Lorain* younger Siſter of the aboveſaid Dutcheſs *Nicole*, by whom he left an only Son, who is

Charles-Leopold-Nicolas-Sixtus of *Lorain*, the preſent Duke of *Lorain* in Title, though as yet he has no poſſeſſion of it, as having refuſed to be included in the late Treaty of *Nimguen*. His Titles are, Duke of *Lorain*, *Marchis*, *Calabria*, *Bar*, and *Gueldres*, Marqueſs of *Pont-a-Mouſſon*, and of *Nomeny*, Count of *Provence* and of *Vaudemont*, *Blamont*, *Zutphen*, *Sarwerden* and *Salm*: He was Born at *Vienna*, the *3d* of *April* 1643. On the *15th* of *February* 1678. He Married the Princeſs *Eleonor-Marie* of *Auſtria*, Siſter to the Emperour, and Queen Dowager of *Poland*. He has for ſeveral Years, been *Generaliſſimo* of the Imperial Forces: He took *Philipsburg* from the *French*, and has done very noble things againſt the *Turks* in *Hungary*, at the relief of *Vienna*, the Battel of *Gran*, and the two Sieges of *Buda*, &c. The late Duke *Charles* had likewiſe two Siſters.

1. *Margaret* of *Lorain* called *Madame Dowager*, as being Widow of the late *Monſieur Gaſton*, Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to the laſt, and Uncle to the preſent King, of whoſe Children we have ſpoken; ſhe died the *3d* of *April* 1672.

2. *Henriette* of *Lorain*, the younger Siſter, Married to her firſt Husband, *Lewis* of *Lorain*, Prince of *Phalzburg*.

Of

Of the second Branch, which is of Guise.

The late Duke of *Joyeuse*, *Lewis* of *Lorain*, left a Son and two Daughters by his Wife *Margaret* of *Valois*, only Daughter and Heir of the Duke of *Angoulesme*, and of *Henriette de la Guiche*, Lady *de la Paliſſe*.

1. The Son was named *Lewis-Joſeph* of *Lorain*, Duke of *Guiſe*, he died the 30*th* of *July* 1671. on the 15*th* of *May* 1667. he Married *Madamoiſelle d' Alençon Iſabelle* of *Orleans*, to whom he left a Son, called *Francis-Joſeph* of *Lorain*, Duke of *Alençon*, of *Guiſe*, &c. who died the 16*th* of *March* 1675.

2. *Madamoiſelle* of *Guiſe*, named *Marie* of *Lorain*, Dutcheſs of *Guiſe* and *Joyeuſe*, &c. Born in 1615. and

3. *Franciſe-Renée* of *Lorain*, of *Guiſe*, Abbeſs of *Montmartre* Born in 1621. and died the 5*th* of *December* 1682.

Of the third Branch, which is of Chevreuſe.

The late Duke of *Chevreuſe*, was named *Claudius* of *Lorain*, Son of *Henry* of *Lorain*, Duke of *Guiſe*; he died in his Palace at *Paris* the 24*th* of *January* 1657. and of three Daughters he had by the Lady *Marie* of *Rohan*, who was Widow of the Conſtable of *Luyne*, there is none left but *Henriette* of *Lorain* of *Chevreuſe*, Abbeſs of *Joüare*, who was Born in 1631.

Of the fourth Branch, which is of Elbeuf.

The late Duke of *Elbeuf* who died the 8*th* of *December* 1657. left four lawful Children, by *Catherine-Henriette*, Legitimated of *France*, Siſter to the late *Cæſar* Duke of *Vendome*, and Daughter of King *Henry*

Henry the Great, and of *Gabriele d' Etrées* Dutchess of *Beaufort*.

I. The Eldest, who is at present, the head of the House of *Lorain* in *France*, is *Charles* Duke of *Elbeuf*, &c. and Governour for his Majesty in *Picardy*, of the Country and County of *Artois*, of *Hainaut*, and the particular Governour of the Town and Cittadel of *Montreuil* on the Sea, in the said Province of *Picardy*; He was Born 1620. and Married to his first Wife on the 7th of *March* 1648. *Anne-Elizabeth de Lannoy*, Daughter of the Count of *Lannoy*, and Widow of *Henry du Plessis*, *Count de la Rochegayon*; and to his second Wife, in the Month of *May* 1656. *Elizabeth de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Sister to the Duke of *Boüillon*, who died the 23d of *October* 1680. And to his third Wife, on the 25th of *August*, 1684. *Francise de Montaut*, *de Navailles*, Daughter of the Marshal Duke of that Name.

By his first Wife, he has two Children; *Charles* of *Lorain*, Prince of *Elbeuf*, Knight of *Malta*, who was Born the 2d of *November* 1650. and *Anne-Elizabeth* of *Lorain*, who was Born the 6th of *August* 1649. and Married to *Charles-Henry* Legitimated of *Lorain*, Prince of *Vaudemont*, at *Bar-le-Duc*, the 27th of *April* 1669.

By his second Wife, he has four Children; 1. *Marie-Eleanor* of *Lorain*, who was Born the 24th of *February* 1658. 2. *Francise-Marie* of *Lorain*, who was Born the 5th of *May* 1659. She is a Nun at the Nunnery of *St. Marie* in the *Fauxbourg St. Jaques*. 3. *Henry* of *Lorain*, Prince of *Elbeuf*, who has the Reversion of the Government of *Picardie*; he was Born the 7th of *August* 1661. and Married to *Madamoiselle de Vivonne*, Named *Charlotte de Rochechoüart*, *de Mortemart*, the 30th of *January* 1677. by whom he has one Son, called the Abbot of *Lorain*, whose name is *Lewis* of *Lorain*; he was Born the 8th of *September* 1662. and is Abbot of *Orcamp*. 4. Prince *Emanuel* of *Lorain*.

II. *Charles*

II. *Charles* of *Lorain*, Count of *Harcourt*, &c. was Born in 1623. He Married in the year 1645. *Anne* of *Ornano*, Niece to the Marshal of that Name; by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, *viz.*

1. *Alphonso-Henry-Charles* of *Lorain*, Prince of *Harcourt*, Count of *Montlaur*, &c. who about the end of *February* 1667. Married *Marie Francise de Brancas*, Daughter of the Count *de Brancas*, Lady of Honour, or of the Palace to the Queen. Their Children are

1. *Anne-Marie-Joseph* of *Lorain-Harcourt*, Count of *Montlaur*, Born the last of *April* 1679. 2. *Susan* of *Lorain-Harcourt*. 3. *Francis* of *Lorain-Harcourt*. The Prince and Princess of *Harcourt*, had the honourable Office of Conducting into *Spain Marie-Lewise* of *Orleans*, the Present Queen Consort of *Spain*.

2. *Marie-Angelique-Henriette* of *Lorain*, who was Married the 7th of *February* 1671. to the Duke of *Cadaval*, of the House of *Braganza* in *Portugal*, where she died the 7th of *June* 1674.

3. *N.*... *Lorain*, Born in 1657. Abbess of *Montmartre*.

4. *N.*... *Lorain*, Abbot of *Harcourt*, Born in 1661.

III. *Francis-Marie* of *Lorain*, Prince of *l'Isle-bone*, *&c.* called by some, *Julius-Augustus-Lewis*, was Born in 1624. and Married to his first Wife, on the 8th of *September* 1658. *Christine d' Etrées*, and to his second, on the 7th of *October* 1660. *Anne* of *Lorain*, Legitimated Daughter of the aforesaid late *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, and *Beatrix* of *Cusance*, Princess of *Sante-Croix*, who in the year 1684. had the honour to Conduct into *Savoy*, her Royal Highness *Anne* of *Orleans*, Dutchess of *Savoy*. Their Children are, 1. *Charles* of *Lorain* Prince of *Comercy*, Born the 11th of *July* 1661. 2. *Madamoiselle de l'Isle-bone*, *Beatrix de Lorain*, Born in *June* 1662.

3. The

3. The Princeſs of *Commercy*, *Tereſa* of *Lorain*, Born in *May* 1663. 4. *N.*.... *Lorain*, ſhe was Born the 4th of *April* 1664. 5. *N.*.... *Lorain*, Born in 1672.

Of the fifth Branch, which is of Armagnac.

The late *Henry* of *Lorain*, Brother to the late Duke of *Elbeuf*, Count of *Harcourt*, who died the 25th of *July* 1666. Married the Daughter of the Baron of *Pont-Chateau*, named *Margaret-Philippa de Cambout*, Kinſwoman to the late Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who was Widow of the late Lord *Antony de Lage*, Duke of *Puylorent*; and died in 1675. by whom he had five Children, *viz.*

I. *Lewis* of *Lorain*, Count of *Armagnac*, of *Charny*, and *Brione*, Vicount of *Marſan*, &c. Great Seneſchal of *Burgundy*, in the Bailywick of *Dijon*, *&c.* Grand Maſter of the Horſe, of *France*; was Born in 1641. and on the 7th of *October* 1660. Married *Catherine* of *Neuville*, Youngeſt Daughter of the late Marſhal Duke of *Villeroy*, by whom, he has, 1. *Henry* of *Lorain* Count of *Brione*, who was Born on the 15th of *November* 1661. who has the reverſion of his Fathers Place, of Great Maſter of the Horſe, which was confirmed to him the 25th of *November* 1677. 2. *Margaret* of *Lorain*, called, *Madamoiſelle d' Armagnac*, who was Born the 17th of *November* 1662. and Maried on the 25th of *July*, to *Don Nunno Alvarez Peyrera de Mello*, Duke of *Cadaval*, *Grandee* of *Portugal*, Grand Maſter of the Houſhold to the Queen of *Portugal*, who had buried his firſt Wife, the Princeſs of *Harcourt*. 3. *Francis-Armand*, Born the 17 of *February* 1665. called the *Chevalier D' Armagnac*, Abbot of *Chateliers*. 4. *Camillus* of *Lorain*, Born the 26th of *October* 1666. called Prince *Camillus*. He gain'd the Prize the firſt day of the Carouſel held at *Verſailles*, at running at Heads, with the Lance, Dart, and Sword, the 4th of *June* 1685. II. *Philip*

II. *Philip* of *Lorain*, called the *Chevalier de Lorain*, Marſhal of the Kings Camps and Armies, was Born in 1643. He is Abbot of *St. John* of the *Vines* of *Soiſſons*.

III. *Alphonſo-Lewis* of *Lorain*, called the *Chevalier de Harcourt*, was Born in 1644. He is General of the Gallies of the Knights of *Malta*, and Abbot of *Royaumont*, Primate of *Lorain*, and Commander of *Noiſy-le-ſec*.

IV. *Raymond Beranger* of *Lorain*, called the Abbot of *Harcourt*, is a Licenciate in Divinity of the Colledge of *Navarre*, and was Born the 4*th* of *January* 1647. He has ſeveral Abbeys.

V. *Charles* of *Lorain*, called the Count of *Marſan*, was Born in 1648. He won the Prize at the running at the Ring, at *St. Germains*, in the Month of *February* 1680. In 1682. he Maried *Madamoiſelle d' Albret*.

Of the Houſe of Savoy *ſetled in* France.

The late Count of *Soiſſons*, *Eugenius-Maurice* of *Savoy*, was Couſin-German to *Charles Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*. His Elder Brother, that is in *Savoy*, is named, *Prince Emanuel-Philibert-Amedeus*, of *Savoy*, Prince of *Carignan*, who was Born the 22*d* of *Auguſt* 1631. His Sifter the Princeſs *Lewiſe-Chriſtine* of *Savoy*, on the 15*th* of *May* 1653. was Maried to *Ferdinand-Maximilian*, Marqueſs of *Baden-Hochberg*, Prince of the Empire; he was Born the 23*d* of *September* 1625. and died in 1669. By whom ſhe had *Lewis-William* Prince of *Baden*, who was Born at *Paris* the 8*th* of *April* 1655.

They were Children of the late Prince of *Carignan*, who was called Prince *Thomas*, Son of *Charles-Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, and of the Daughter of

Philip

Philip the Second, King of *Spain*: he was Grand Maſter of the Kings Houſhold, when he died at *Turin* the 22*th* of *January* 1656. of a Feaver he got at the Siege of *Paris*, where he Commanded the *French* Army. He Maried in the year 1624. *Marie* of *Bourbon-Soiſſons*, called the Princeſs of *Carignan*, who was Born the 3*d* of *May* 1606.

The late Count of *Soiſſons*, Colonel General of the *Suiſſers* and *Griſons*, and Governour of *Champagne* and *Brie*, was Born the 3*d* of *May* 1633. and on the 21*th* of *February* 1657. Married a Niece of the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, named *Olimpia Mancini*, who was formerly Chief of the Queens Council, and Super-Intendant of her Houſhold: He died the 7*th* of *June* 1671. and left theſe Children following, *viz.*

1. *Lewis-Thomas* of *Savoy*, Count of *Soiſſons*, Duke of *Carignan*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Soiſſons*, who was Born the 16*th* of *December* 1658. He has Married *Madamoiſelle de Beauvais*.

2. *Philip* of *Savoy*, Knight of *St. John* of *Jeruſalem*, Abbot of *St. Peter* of *Corbie*, &c.

3. *Francis-Eugenius* of *Savoy*, *Chevalier de Carignan*, called, the Abbot of *Savoy*.

4. *Madamoiſelle de Soiſſons*, named *Marie-Joan-Baptiſte*, Born the firſt of *January* 1665.

5. *Madamoiſelle de Carignan*, Born the 22*d* of *November* 1667. named *Lewiſe-Philibert*.

There were ſtill beſides, of the Houſe of *Savoy*, the two late Dukes of *Nemours*, deſcended from *Philip* of *Savoy* Count of *Geneva*, to whom King *Francis* the firſt, gave the Dutchy of *Nemours*; he was Uncle to the Grandfather of the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, and Brother to *Emanuel-Philibert*, and *Charles-Emanuel*, Dukes of *Savoy*.

The firſt of theſe two Dukes of *Nemours* laſt deceaſed, was named *Charles-Amedeus* of *Savoy*, Duke of *Nemours* and of *Aumale*, Peer of *France*, Count of *Genva*, and of *Giſors*, &c. He was a very Comely Prince,

Prince, and bred up to all the Exercises becoming his Birth: He was in many Military Expeditions, and principally at the taking of *Mardike* and *Dunkirk*; where he gave signal proofs of his Valour, and received a dangerous Wound: He died at *Paris*, behind the *Hôtel* of *Vendome*, the 30*th* of *July* 1652. at the Age of 27 years and a half, leaving behind him two Daughters, by *Isabelle* of *Vendome*, whom he Married at the *Louvre* the 3*d* of *July* 1643. She died the 19*th* of *May* 1664. These Daughters were,

1. *Marie-Joan-Baptiste* of *Savoy-Nemours*, Born the 12*th* of *April* 1644. She was Married on the 11*th* of *May* 1665. to *Charles-Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*; She is at present Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, after having for many years been Regent of those Territories with much applause.

2. *Marie-Francis-Elizabeth* of *Savoy-Nemours*, was Born the 21*st* of *June* 1646. and was Married in 1665. to *Alphonso* the Sixth King of *Portugal*: But afterwards that Marriage being declared void, because of the Impotence of that King, She was Re-Married to his Brother the Prince *Don Pedro*, then declared Regent of *Portugal*, the 28*th* of *March* 1680. and who is now King. She died the 27*th* of *December* 1683. leaving behind her only one Daughter, who was Born the 6*th* of *January* 1669. and Baptized the 2*d* of *March* following, and named *Elizabeth-Marie-Lewise-Josephe*: She is called the Princess, or otherwise, the *Infanta* of *Portugal*.

The Brother of the said Precedent Duke of *Nemours*, was Born in 1625. and was named *Henry* of *Savoy* Duke of *Aumale*, who after he had been brought up to the Exercises worthy of a Prince, was promoted to the Archbishoprick of *Reims*, and other Benefices: But upon the Death of his said Brother he quitted his Benefices, to take up the Sword, to endeavour to keep up and make to flou-

rish

riſh in his perſon, the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Savoy*: And ſo, taking the Title of Duke of *Nemours*, he Married on the 22*d* of *May* 1657. *Madamoiſelle Anne-Marie* of *Orleans*, Daughter to the Duke of *Longueville*, who is now Dutcheſs Dowager of *Orleans*; but died without Heirs, the 14*th* of *January* 1659. In whom, the Branch of *Nemours*, after it had ſubſiſted in *France* about the ſpace of 150 years, was extinguiſhed.

Of the Family de la Tour d' Auvergne, *of which the famous* Godfrey *of* Boüillon.

All the Princes of this Houſe have remained in *France*, ever ſince the late *Frederick Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, made an exchange with the King of his Soveraignty of *Sedan*, in the year 1651. who by Contract, gave him in lieu thereof, the Dutchies of *Albret*, and of *Chateau-Thierry*, and the Counties of *Auvergne* and *Evreux*, without pretending any thing to the right of Soveraignty this Family has over *Boüillon*, which then had been long uſurped from him.

The ſaid Prince *Frederick-Maurice*, who died at *Pontoiſe* the 19*th* of *Auguſt* 1652. was the Son of *Henry de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, Duke of *Boüillon*, Soveraign Prince of *Sedan*, and of *Raucourt*, Vicount of *Turenne*, Count of *Monfort*, and of *Negrepelice*; and of *Elizabeth* of *Naſſau*, Daughter of *William* Prince of *Orange*.

He Married *Eleonor-Febronie de Bergh*, who died the 14*th* of *July* 1657. by whom he had Iſſue, as follows.

1. *Emilia-Eleonor de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, who is a Nun at the great Convent of the *Carmeliteſſes* at *Paris*.

2. *Godfrey-Maurice de la Tour-d' Auvergne*, Soveraign Duke of *Boüillon*, &c. High Chamberlain of *France*, and Governour of the upper and lower

Auvergne. The Principality of *Boüillon*, upon the Kings Interposition, was restored to him, and put into his Possession, the 15*th* of *June* 1678. On the 19*th* of *April* 1662. in Presence of their Majesties in the Chappel of the *Louvre*, he Married the Lady *Marie-Anne de Mancini*, Niece to the late Cardinal *Mazarine*, by whom he has, 1. *Lewis de la Tour* Prince of *Turenne*, Born the 14*th* of *January*, and Baptized the 18*th* of *April* 1665. upon whom the Reversion of his Fathers Office of High Chamberlain, was Confirmed the 24*th* of *January* 1682. 2. A Daughter, stiled *Madamoiselle* of *Boüillon*. 3. *Emanuel-Theodosius* Abbot of *St. Saviours* of *Redon*, now Duke of *Albret*. 4. *Madamoiselle d' Albret*. 5. The Duke of *Chateau-Thierry*. 6. *Lewis de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Count of *Evreux*. 7. A Daughter Born the 26*th* of *November* 1679.

3. *Frederick-Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Count of *Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergenzoom* in the *Low-Countries*, Colonel-General of the light Horse of *France*, Governour and Seneschal of the upper and lower *Limosin*, and Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, who in the year 1662. Married *Henriette-Francise* of *Zollern*, only Daughter of the late *Iter-Frederick*, Prince of *Zollern*, of the Electoral House of *Brandenburg*, and of *Elizabeth de Berg*, Princess of *Zollern*; by whom he has, 1. *Emanuel-Maurice de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Marquis of *Bergh*. 2. *Henry de la Tour*, called the Abbot of *Auvergne*. 3. *Lewis*, called, *le Chevalier d' Auvergne*. 4. *Francis*, Prince of *Limeil*. 5. *Elizabeth Eleonor de la Tour*. 6. *Lewise de la Tour*. 7. *Marie-Anne de la Tour*.

4. *Emanuel Theodosius de la Tour d' Auvergne*, Cardinal of *Boüillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, &c. Great Provost of *Liege*, and Doctor of *Sorbon*.

5. *Hippolyte de la Tour d' Auvergne*, who is a *Carmelite* Nun with her above-named eldest Sister.

6. *Mauricia*

6. *Maricia-Phebronia de la Tour d' Auvergne*, called the Princess of *Evreux*, who on the 25th of *April* 1678. was Married at *Chatteau-Thierry*, to Duke *Maximilian-Philip* of *Bavaria*, Son of *Maximilian* Elector of *Bavaria*, and of *Marie-Anne* Arch-Dutchess of *Austria*.

Henry de la Tour d' Auvergne Vicount of *Turenne*, and of *Castillon*, Count of *Negrepelice*, their Uncle, was Governour and Seneschal of the upper and lower *Limosin*, Colonel-General of the light Horse, and *Mareschal de Camp General*, to the Kings Army, and was the Most Renowned Captain of this Age: But alas! on the fatal 27th of *July* 1675. New stile, a Canon shot put an end to the Illustrious Life of that Great Man, and to all the vast Projects he was about for the glory of his Majesties Arms.

He Commanded then the *French* Army on the other side the *Rhine*, against the *Imperialists*, under the Command of Count *Montecuculi*. The King in Honour of his Memory, caused a solemn service to be said for him in the Church of *Nostre Dame* at *Paris*, on the 9th of *September* 1675. at which the Parliament, and all the Superiour Companies were present, and ordered him a Stately Tomb in the Church of *St. Denis* in *France*, among the *Mausoleums* of his own Royal Predecessors.

Of the Family of Grimaldi de Mourgues, *or of the Prince of* Monaco *in* Italy.

Lewis the first of that Name, Soveraign Prince of *Monaco*, &c. Duke of *Valentinois*, Peer of *France*, *&c.* and Lord of the Town of *St. Remy*, was Born the 25th of *July* 1642. on the 30th of *March* 1660. He Married *Catherine Charlotte* of *Gramont*, who died the 4th of *June* 1678. leaving him two Sons, and two Daughters. 1. *Antony de Grimaldi*, called the Duke of *Valentinois*, who is Colonel of the Regiment of *Soissons*, and was Born the 27th of *January*

nuary 1661. 2. The *Chevalier de Monaco*, Born in 1669. 3. *Marie-Charlotte Grimaldi*, called *Madamoiselle* of *Monaco*, Born the 14th of *January* 1662. And 4. *N..... de Monaco*, who is a Nun.

The Prince of *Monaco*'s Sisters are, *Marie-Hippolyte de Grimaldi*, Born in 1644. and Married in 1659. to *Charles-Emanuel-Philibert de Simiane*, Marquis of *Pianezz*, lately first Minister of *Savoy*. 2. *Joan-Marie de Grimaldi*, who was Born in 1645. Widow of *N.... Imperiale*. 3. *Devote-Marie-Renée Grimaldi*, Born in 1646. who is a Nun. And 4. *N.... de Grimaldi*, Born in 1648.

Of the Family of Rohan.

The Family of *Rohan* being descended from the first Soveraigns of *Brittany*; is one of the most Illustrious ones of the Kingdom: The Princes of this Family still maintain a Rank comformable to their Extraction, as they formerly did, enjoying the same Honours and Prerogatives as the fore-mentioned Families. This Family has had several Alliances with our Kings, with the Emperours, and with the Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, *Arragon* and *Navarre*; and if *Anne* the Heiress of *Brittany*, who was afterward Queen of *France*, and Wife both to *Charles* the VIII. and *Lewis* the XII. had died without Children, there was no Family nearer to succeed to that Dutchy than this.

But the better to particularize in Order those which at present remain of this Illustrious Family, we shall make this Observation, That they descend all from these three following Heads or Chiefs.

1. From the late *Henry*, Duke of *Rohan*.
2. From the late *Peter*, Prince of *Guémené*.
3. From his late Brother *Hercules* of *Rohan*, Duke of *Montbazon*.

I. The late *Henry* Duke of *Rohan*, Prince of *Leon*, left

left by *Margaret* of *Leon* his Wife, Daughter to the late Duke of *Sully*, *Margaret* of *Rohan*, his only Heireſs, who died the 9*th* of *April* 1684. In her, the Dutchy of *Rohan*, as well as the Vicounty of *Leon*, fell to the Diſtaffe (as they call it in *France*.) She Married *Henry Chabot*, Lord of *St. Aulaye*, the laſt in Rank, of the Barons of *Jornac*, and Grand-Child to Admiral *Chabot*; and died the 27*th* of *February* 1655. by whom ſhe had a Son and three Daughters, *viz.*

1. *Lewis de Rohan-Chabot*, Peer of *France*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak among the Dukes and Peers.

2. *Anne Chabot de Rohan*, Married the 16*th* of *April* 1663. to *Francis* of *Rohan*, Prince of *Soubize*.

3. *Margaret Chabot* of *Rohan*, Widow of the Marquiſs of *Coëtquen*, Governour of *St. Malo*, who died the 24*th* of *April* 1679.

4. *Joan-Pelagia Chabot* of *Rohan*, called *Madamoiſelle* of *Leon*; She was Married to the Prince *d' Epinoy* the 11*th* of *April* 1668.

II. The late *Peter* of *Rohan*, Prince of *Guémené*, Count of *Montauban*, Elder Brother of the late Duke of *Montbazon*, Married *Magdalene* of *Rieux*, Daughter to the Lord of *Chateau-neuf*, by whom, he had *Anne* of *Rohan* who was Married to the late *Lewis* of *Rohan* her Couſin-German, as we ſhall ſhow further in due place.

III. The late *Hercules* of *Rohan* Duke of *Montbazon*, Count of *Rochefort*, Knight of the Kings Orders, Peer, and Great Huntſman of *France*, Governour of the City of *Paris*, and Gentleman-Uſher to Queen *Marie* of *Medicis*, who died in the year 1654. Married to his firſt Wife, *Magdalene* of *Lenoncourt*, Daughter and ſole Heir of *Henry* of *Lenoncourt*, and the Lady *Franciſe Laval*; and to his ſecond in the year 1628. *Marie* of *Brittany*, Daughter of the Count of *Vertus*; By both which, he had the Children following.

His Children by the first Wife were,

1. *Lewis* of *Rohan*, the Seventh of that Name, Prince of *Guémené*, Duke of *Montbazon*, Peer and Great Huntſman of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, who died the 19*th* of *February* 1667. in the 68*th* year of his Age: He Married *Anne de Rohan*, Princeſs of *Guémené*, his Couſin-German above-mentioned, who died the 14*th* of *March* 1685. by whom he had one Son, *viz.*

Charles de Rohan Duke of *Montbazon*, Peer of *France*, Count of *Rochefort*, and of *Montauban*, who Married *Joan Armanda* of *Schomberg*, Daughter and Siſter of the two late Counts and Marſhals of that Name, by whom he has theſe following Children.

1. *Charles* of *Rohan*, Prince of *Guémené*, Duke of *Montbazon*, who Married to his firſt Wife, *Madamoiſelle de Luyne*, *Marie-Anne d' Albret*, who died the 21*ſt* of *Auguſt* 1679. and to his ſecond, on the 2*d* of *December*, the ſame year, *Charlotte-Elizabeth de Cochefilet*, called *Madamoiſelle de Vauvintux*.

2. *John-Baptiſt-Armandus* of *Rohan*, called, The Abbot of *Rohan*.

3. *John* of *Rohan*, called the Prince of *Montauban*, who in 1682. Married *N.... de Bautru Nogent*, Widow of the Marquiſs of *Ranes*, Lieutenant General of the Kings Armies.

4. *Anne* of *Rohan*, called *Madamoiſelle* of *Guémené*.

5. *Elizabeth* of *Rohan*, called *Madamoiſelle* of *Montbazon*, Born the 25*th* of *March* 1643.

6. And *Madamoiſelle* of *Montauban*.

2. The late *Marie de Rohan* Dutcheſs Dowager of *Chevreuſe*, who died the 13*th* of *Auguſt* 1679. was Daughter to the ſame late *Hercules* of *Rohan*, by the ſame Wife: She was firſt Married to *Charles D' Albet* Duke of *Luyne*, Peer, Conſtable and Great Falconer

Falconer of *France*, Knight of the Kings Orders, Principal Gentleman of the Kings Bed-Chamber, and Governour of *Picardie*, who died in 1621. By whom she had *Lewis-Charles d' Albert*, Duke of *Luyne*, who was first Married to *Lewise-Marie Seguier* Daughter of the *Marquisse d' O*, by whom he had several Children, and since, to the aboveſaid *Madamoiſelle* of *Montbazon*.

The ſame *Marie* of *Rohan*, after the Death of the ſaid Conſtable of *Luyne*, was Married again, as we have ſaid, to *Claudius* of *Lorain*, Duke of *Chevreuſt*, and had by him three Daughters, of whom there remains only *Henriette* of *Lorain* Abbeſs of *Joüare*.

The Children of the ſaid late Hercules *of* Rohan *by his ſecond Wife, were one Son, and two Daughters*, viz.

I. *Francis* of *Rohan*, Prince of *Soubize*, Count of *Rochefort* in *Iveline*, Lieutenant-Captain of a Company of the Kings *Gens d' armes*, Governour of *Berry*, and Lieutenant General of the Kings Armies; who on the 16*th* of *April* 1663. Married his Couſin *Madamoiſelle de Rohan*, Lady of Honour to the Queen; By whom, he has had ſeveral Children, the Eldeſt of which is

1. *Lewis* of *Rohan* of *Soubize*, who was Baptized at the Royal Chappel at *St. Germains en Laye*, the 16*th* of *February* 1675. Their Majeſties being pleaſed to ſtand for his Godfather and Godmother.

2. *Hercules-Meriadec* of *Rohan*, Abbot of *St. Taurin* of *Evreux*, called, the Abbot of *Rohan*.

3. *Anne-Margaret* of *Rohan* of *Soubize*, who is a Nun in the Convent of the *Benedictin* Nuns of *Noſtre Dame de Conſolation*, in the Street called the *Rue de Chaſſe-midy*, in the Suburbs of *St. Germain*, at *Paris*.

4. *Madamoiſelle de Frontenay*, *N. . . . de Rohan*.

5, & 6. Two Boys more.

II. *Constance Emilia* of *Rohan*, who was Married by Proxy, on the 18*th* of *May* 1683. to *Don Joseph Rodrigo de Camara*, Son of *Don Miguel de Camara*, Count *de Ribeyra-grande*, Grandee of *Portugal*. This *Don Joseph-Rodrigo de Camara*, is of the Privy Council to the present King of *Portugal*, Governour, and Captain-General, and Lord of the Island of *St. Michael*, and of the Town *de Poule-Delgade*.

The Ceremony of the Espousals was performed the day before, at *Versailles*, in the Kings Great Cabinet, in Presence of their Majesties, of my Lord the Dauphin, and my Lady Dauphiness, of *Monsieur*, and *Madame*, and of all the Princes and Princesses, and principal Lords of the Court: She arrived in *Portugal*, in the Month of *October* 1683.

Of the Family of Tremoille.

I. The late Prince of *Tarente*, *Charle-Henry de la Tremoille*, Duke of *Thoüars*, Peer of *France*, Knight of the Order of the Garter; bore Arms in *Holland*, and was General of the Cavalry of the States of the United Provinces, and Governour of *Bois le Duc*, for the said Lords States. He made Abjuration of the reformed Religion, before the Bishop of *Angers*, the 3*d* of *September* 1670. and died the 14*th* of *September* 1672.

He Married on the 1*st* of *May* 1648. the Princess *Emilia* of *Hessen*, Sister to *William* Landgrave of *Hessen-Cassel*, who was Born in 1626. by whom he left divers Children; *viz.*

1. *Charles-Belgick-Holland de la Tremoille*, Duke of *Thoüars*, Peer of *France*, Prince of *Tarente*, &c. who has the Reversion of the Place of one of the Principal Gentlemen of the Kings Bed-chamber, after his Father-in-Law, the Duke of *Crequi*: He Married on the 3*d* of *April* 1675. *Madamoiselle* of *Crequi*,

Crequi, named *Magdaline* of *Crequi*, onely Daughter to the Duke of *Crequi*, by whom he has Iſſue a Daughter *N.....s* of *Tremoille*, Born in 1677. and a Son, *N....* of *Tremoille*, Born in 1683.

2. *William Frederick* of *Tremoille*, Prince of *Talmont*, Abbot of *Charroux*, &c. and Canon of *Strasburg*.

3. *Charlotte-Emilia* of *Tremoille*, who having been Married in *Denmark* the 29th of *May* 1680. to *Antony* of *Altemburg*, Count of *Oldenburg*, became a Widow four Months after.

4. *N.....* of *Tremoille*.

5. *N.....* of *Tremoille*.

II. *Marie* of *Tremoille*, their Aunt called heretofore, *Madamoiſelle* of *Tremoille*, who was Married on the 18th of *July* 1662. to Prince *Bernard* of *Saxe-weimar*, Son of Duke *William*.

Of the Brothers and Siſters of the deceaſed *Henry* Duke of *Tremoille*, Grandfather to the preſent Duke, who died the 21ſt of *January* 1674. There remains the Iſſue that follows.

1. Of the late *Fredrick* of *Tremoille*, Count of *Laval*, &c. who died at *Venice* in *February* 1642. of a Wound he received in a Duel againſt the *Sieur du Coudray-Montpenſier*, there remain ſome natural Children by Mrs. *Anne Orpe*, an *Engliſh* Gentlewoman, and one Daughter, by *N.... de Mouſſi*, a Venetian Lady.

2. *Henry-Stven* of *Tremoille*, whoſe Birth was Controverted in the Court of Parliament of *Paris*, and declared Illegitimate, by a Sentence of the 23d of *March* 1647.

3. *Charlotte* of *Tremoille*, Married to the Lord *James Stanly*, Earl of *Darby*, King in *Man*, &c. Eldeſt Son to the late Earl *William*, and the Lady *Elizabeth Vere*: He did great Services to the late King *Charles* the Firſt, in the Civil Wars, againſt the Rebellious Parliamenteers.

Of this Marriage are come ſeveral Children.

Those which remain at present of the two Branches of *Tremoille-Royan*, and *Tremoille-Noirmoutier*, are second Cousins to the Prince of *Tarente* last deceased, who was *Charles-Henry* of *Tremoille*.

The House of *Tremoille*, at the late Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimguen*, Represented the pretensions it has to succeed *Frederick* of *Arragon*, last King of *Naples* in that Kingdom.

I have not mentioned the Family of *Epernon*, because there remains none of it but one Daughter, who is a *Carmelite* Nun, and *Marie* of *Cambout*, Dutchess Dowager of that Name.

Before I put an end to this Chapter, it will not be amiss to tell you, what it is, to have The *Pour*, or The *for*, (as they term it) which is a Priviledge at Court, allowed only to Princes of the Blood, or to Legitimated Princes, or to such Lords, who as those of this last sort, have the Priviledge and Rank of Princes.

To explain then, what is the meaning of having the *Pour*, or the *for* at Court; You must know, That in *France*, 'tis a thing immemorially practised by the Kings Harbengers, called *Fouriers*, to mark out before-hand Lodgings in private Houses in all places, whither the Court is to remove, for all the great Persons, Officers, and Attendants belonging to it, without consulting the leave or liking of the Owners, who are bound to furnish the Rooms and supply necessaries, according to the respective Quality, as well of the Owner as of the Person or Persons he is to lodge, at a certain stinted inconsiderable rate. Now these Harbingers or *Fouriers*, mark the Doors of the Houses, or Chambers they single out for these purposes with Chalk; and if it be only for an ordinary, or mean Officer, or any Person beneath the Quality above-specified, then they mark out in Chalk only the Name of the Person, without further addition; but when they mark out any House or Rooms, for Persons of this high Quality,

Quality, They then prefix this word *Pour*, i. e. *for*, and write *Pour*, i. e. *for Monſieur* or *Monſeigneur tel*, i. e. *Mr.* or My Lord ſuch a one: And this is called, Having The *Pour*.

It is to be obſerved, That there are ſome particular Lords in *France*, that bear the ſtile of Princes, as a thing annexed to the Lands they poſſeſs, which have the Title of Principalities; ſuch as are, The Principalities of *Dombes*, and of *La Roche-ſur-Yon*, lately belonging to *Madamoiſelle* of *Orleans Montpenſier*, of *Martigues* and *Anet*, to the Duke of *Vendome*; of *Neuf-Chatel*, and *Wallengbin* in *Suiſſerland*, to the Houſe of *Longueville*, and of *Chatel-aillon* in the Country of *Rochel*, to the Barony of *Joinville*, belonging to the Houſe of *Guiſe*, Erected into a Principality, the 9th of *May* 1552. Of *Guémené* belonging to the Prince of that Name, Erected in 1570. and verified in Parliament the ſame year: Of *Soubize*, Erected into a Principality, by Letters Patents of the Month of *March* 1667. and verified in Parliament, the firſt of *July* the ſame year. That of *Talmont*, belonging to the Houſe of *Tremoille*: That of *Tarente* in *Italy*, which though it be in the poſſeſſion of the King of *Spain*, yet the right thereof is pretended to by the ſaid Houſe of *Tremoille*, and accordingly the Eldeſt Son of that Houſe takes thence his Title: That of *Soyon*, in *Vivarais*, belonging to the Duke *d' Uſes*: Of *Enrichemont de Boiſbelle*, to the Duke of *Sully*: Of *Mortaigne ſur Gironde*, to the Duke of *Richelieu*: Of *Marſillac*, to the Duke of *La Rochefoucault*: Of *Leon*, an ancient Principality in *Brittany*, to the Duke of *Roban*: Of *Tingrie* in the Country of *Bologne*, and of *Luſſe*, to the Duke of *Piney-Luxemburg*: Of *Bidache*, to the Duke of *Gramont*: Of *Chateau-Portien*, to the Duke of *Mazarine*, Erected into a Principality, by *Charles* the Ninth, the 4th of *June* 1561. Of *Foix*, to the Duke of *Crequi*: Of *Buch*, to the Duke of *Foix-Rendan*:

Rendan: Of *Bedeilles*, to the Countess of *Marsan*: Of *Carency*, to the House of *Escars La Vauguyon*: Of *Chalais*, to the House of that Name: Of *Yvetot*, to the House of *Crevan-cingé*: Of *Ambliſe*, to the House of *Anglure*: Of *Delain*, in the *Franche-County*, to the Marquiss of *Montglat*: Of *Chabanois*, in the Country of *Angoumois*, built on the Bank of the River of *Vienna*, to the Marquiss of *Sourdis*: Although those that are poſſeſt of theſe Principalities, have not the Rank of Princeſs, unleſs they be otherwiſe ſo in one of thoſe four Mannors laſt above deſcribed; but only enjoy that place which is due to them among the other Dukes and Peers of *France*, if they be ſuch: Of whom we ſhall treat further, under that Title.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Royal Houſholds.

Of the Kings Houſhold, and of the Eccleſiaſtical Officers of the Kings Houſhold, and their Attendants; and Firſt,

Of the Great Almoner of France.

THE Preſent *Great Almoner* of *France* is the Cardinal of *Boüillon*, who by his Place, is Commander of the Kings Orders: He was named to this Office of *Great Almoner* of *France*, the 10*th* of *December* 1671. And after having taken the uſual Oath on that occaſion, to the King, accordingly took poſſeſſion of it the 12*th* of the ſame Month. He ſucceeded therein, the late Cardinal *Barberin*, Nephew to Pope *Urban* the VIII. High Chamberlain of the Holy Church, Archbiſhop and Duke of *Reims*, and firſt Duke and Peer of *France*, who died the 3*d* of *Auguſt* 1671.

He has of ancient ſtanding Wages fixed in the general Pay-Book of the Houſhold, 1200 *l.* a year, and 1200 more under the name of a Penſion; 6000 *l.* for his Table and Livery; 3000 *l.* paid him by the Treaſurer of the Mark of Gold, on the 1*ſt* of *January*, and 3000 more by the ſame Treaſurer, as Commander by his Place, of the Kings Orders, making in all 14400 *l.* French, which is about 1108 *l.* Sterling. *Wages.*

The

Prerogative. The *Great Almoner* of *France*, is by vertue of his Place Commander of the Kings Orders: And He, or his Great Vicars, are commonly appointed to make the Inquests of the Lives and Manners of the Knights of those Orders, and to receive their profession of Faith.

Roillard and *Loiseau*, and some other Authors affirm, that he is an Officer of the Crown. This Office is in *France* the *Solstitium honorum*, or highest Pinacle of Ecclesiastical Honour, and has accordingly been almost always honoured with the Purple, and possest by Cardinals.

Though in all times there always was a Head of the Court-Clergy, yet he never bore the Title of *Great Almoner* of *France*, tell the time of *Francis* the First, who Created *Antony Sanguin* Cardinal of *Meudon*, *Great Almoner* of *France*: though even in the time of *Charles* the VIII, *Geffrie* of *Pompadour* Bishop of *Perigueux*, began to take that Title, as appears in the Chamber of Accounts, by the Account he gave of the Kings Alms, in the year 1489, but was not followed in it till the said Reign of *Francis* the First.

Oath. The *Great Almoner* takes an Oath of Fidelity to the King.

He gives the usual Certificates of the Oaths of Fidelity taken by all new Archbishops, and Bishops in *France*, and *in partibus infidelium*, as likewise, by any General of the Order, by Grand Priors of the Order of *Malta*, in *France*, who are Grand Priors of *France*, by those of St. *Giles*, or of *Provence*, of *Champagne*, of *Aquitain*, and of *Auvergne*, and by some Abbots: for formerly, all Abbots and Abbesses, did likewise take Oaths of Fidelity to the King. He likewise presents to the King, the Book of the Holy Gospels, when he is to swear solemnly to any Alliance; as appeared in the Church of *Nostre Dame* at *Paris*, at the Renewing of the Alliance with the 13 *Swisse-Cantons*, performed the 18*th* of

of *November* 1663. He marches at the Kings right Hand in all Proceſſions, and when the King permits any Officers to ſit down in his Preſence, during Sermon, or other Church-Service, the Great Almoners Seat is on his Majeſties right Hand.

The Great Almoner has the Charge of Goal Deliveries, uſually made by Kings at their coming to the Crown, at Kings and Queens Coronations, at their Marriages, at their firſt Entries into any Cities of the Kingdom, at the Birth of any Children of *France*, at the great Annual Feſtivals, at Jubilies, upon any ſignal Victory or Conqueſt, and upon other occaſions. *Office.*

'Tis he that Diſpoſes of the Revenue appointed for the Kings Alms, and that gives Order for the making the neceſſary Ornaments ordinarily uſed in the Chappel; he goes when he pleaſes, and performs the Service, as at the Kings riſing, and going to Bed, to aſſiſt at the Kings Prayers, at Royal Feaſts, or at the Kings ordinary Meals, to crave a Bleſſing, and give Thanks; and at Maſs, where he takes the Kings Prayer-Book from the Clerks of the Chappel of the Oratory, to preſent it to the King, as likewiſe the ſpringling Bruſh when Maſs is done, to give the King ſome Holy Water. He Accompanies the King when he goes to the Offertory, from his praying Desk to the Altar. The ſame Functions are alſo performed by the Chief Almoner, or in his abſence, by the other Almoners.

He does likewiſe other Functions, if he pleaſe to be preſent at all the Ceremonies that are done, as on the days the King touches for evil.

He adminiſters the Communion to his Majeſty, and other Sacraments of which he has need.

He is the Biſhop of the Court (as the Abbot of *Pyrat*, one of the Kings Almoners, ſhows in his Antiquities of the Chappel Royal) and performs ſeveral Epiſcopal Functions in any Dioceſs where-ever it be, that the Court is, without asking leave of the Biſhops of the places. He

He Baptizes the *Dauphins*, the Sons and Daughters of *France*, the Princes, and all others for whom the Kings and Queens, or any Children of *France* are pleaſe to ſtand Godfathers or Godmothers for, whether in perſon, or by Proxy, He affiances and marries in the Kings Palace, Princes and Princeſſes. You are to obſerve, that on a Communion-day, the Great Almoner, with his Croſier and Miter, gives the Abſolution, without asking leave of the ordinary, or elſe appoints another Biſhop to do it in his ſtead, according to the practiſe uſed in Cathedrals.

'Tis he, if he be in the Chappel, that gives the King the Goſpel, and the *Pax* to kiſs on certain Feſtivals, and when his Majeſty Communicates.

He gives the Aſhes to their Majeſties, and the uſual Diſpenſation for eating Eggs and Fleſh in Lent.

The Abbot of *Peyrat* in his Book of the Antiquities of the Chappel Royal, brings Examples to ſhow, that the Great Almoner gives permiſſion to the Court Clergy, to Contract and Marry any Officers in the Kings Service, without any need of their going to a Pariſh Church.

He apoints thoſe of the ſame Clergy to hear the Confeſſions of the Kings Officers, eſpecially on the great Feſtivals of the year, and at *Eaſter*, and to adminiſter the Sacraments to them when they deſire it, and when they are ſick.

The power of the great Almoner extends it ſelf yet further out of the Kings Chappel, and Houſehold.

He has the diſpoſing of all places in the Hoſpitals of *France*, and he has power to appoint Vicars throughout all the Provinces and Dioceſſes of the Kingdom, to take an account of the Revenues of the ſaid Hoſpitals; but he appoints one Vicar General, who has power over the reſt.

The

The Great Almoner has likewiſe power in the Univerſity of *Paris*, over the 17 Lecturers of the Royal Colledge, over the Colledge of Mr. *Gervaſe*, and over that of *Navarre*. He has the gift of the Scholars and Principals Places in thoſe Colledges, where he has the right of Viſiting.

He has alſo the Super-Intendance of the Hoſpital of the Fifteen-ſcore blind People at *Paris*, of that of the ſixſcore blind at *Chartres*, and of that of the *Haudriettes* at *Paris*, which are now the Nuns of the *Aſſumption*.

It will not be amiſs to place here, the Form of the Oath of Fidelity or Allegiance which the Biſhops in *France* take to the King upon the Holy Goſpels.

The Form of the Oath of Allegiance taken by the *Biſhops*.

I *Swear, Sir, by the Moſt Holy and Sacred Name of God, and Promiſe to your Majeſty, That I will be to you, as long as I live, a Faithful Subject and Servant: That I will procure your Service, and the good of your State, with all my power: That I will never be preſent in any Counſel, Deſign, or Enterprize, to the prejudice of either; and, that if there comes any thing of that kind, to my Knowledge, that I will make it known to your Majeſty.* So help me God, and theſe Holy Goſpels.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the first Almoner, and other Almoners, according to their Quarters.

THE first Almoner, when he pleases, in the absence of the Great Almoner, performs all the same Functions; and he Administers the Oath of Fidelity to the other Officers of the Chappel, and of the Oratory: which the other Almoners do not do.

In the absence of the Great Almoner, he likewise gives to Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, a Certificate of their having taken the Oath of Fidelity, or Allegiance to the King during Mass.

He has 1200 *l. per annum*, Wages, paid by the Treasurer of the Houshold, and 6000 *l.* more for his Table at Court, paid by the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

On *Sundays*, if he be at Chappel, he presents Holy Bread to the King, to the Queen, to the Dauphin and Dauphiness, to Monsieur, the Kings Brother, and to Madame. Then the Almoners of that Quarter, give it to the other Princes and Princesses of the Blood, or to those that are Legitimated, which are near the Kings Foot-Cloth.

The first Almoner, and another of that Quarter, hold the two Corners of the Communion Napkin, on that side next the Altar, when the King receives; and commonly two Knights of the Orders, or two other Lords hold the two other Corners, on his Majesties side; But if the *Dauphin* happen to be there, then he only is to hold the Communion Napkin on his Majesties side.

The Master of the Oratory, has 1200 *l. per annum*

rum Wages, paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 3600 *l.* more for his Table at Court, paid him by the Maſters of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

The Kings Confeſſor, who is the Reverend Father *la Chaiſe*, a Jeſuit, has 1200 *l.* a year by Name of Wages 2654 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 3000 *l.* more to maintain his Coach.

On the great Feſtivals of the year, and when the King Communicates, the Reverend Father Confeſſor is always at Church near his Majeſty, Clothed with a Surpliſs under his Mantle.

On other days, he aſſiſts, if he pleaſes, at the Kings Maſs, but without a Surpliſs.

By an Order of *Philip* the Long, made at *St. Germain en Laye*, in the Month of *June* 1316. The Kings Confeſſour has power to Order all Letters for Collating of Benefices to be made ready for the Royal Signature and Seal, and the Great Almoner, thoſe of Royal Gifts and Alms; according to Mr. *Tillet*, Tom. 1. *f.* 434, & 435.

By a Charter of the ſame *Philip* the Long, made at *Bourges*, the 16*th* of *November* 1318. All perſons were forbidden to ſpeak to the King while he was hearing Maſs, except his Confeſſour, who might ſpeak to him, only about things concerning his Conſcience.

And after Maſs, he might ſpeak to him about the buſineſs of Collating of Benefices.

The King has eight other Almoners, whereof two wait every Quarter, and of thoſe two, at leaſt he that is to wait that Day, is to be preſent at the Kings Riſing, Dinner, and Maſs, during which laſt, the Almoner of the Quarter, or ſome other, is to hold his Majeſties Hat and Gloves, or in their abſence, the next Chaplain or Clerk of the Chappel, to be found in the way, is to receive them. The Almoners are to be afterward at the Kings Supper, and at his going to Bed, to perform the following Ceremonies, as to open the * Nave on the Table, if

* A Box containing the Kings Plates, Napkins, Knives, &c.

if there be one, and to take it away when Supper is done, to crave a Bleſſing, and to give thanks.

The Almoners are preſent on ſolemn Feſtivals, and when the King Communicates, Clothed with Rotchets under their Mantles, both at Maſs, and at Veſpers. They Preach in Rotchets, both before the King and elſewhere. They adminiſter the Communion to the King. They go and preſent the Holy Bread; they alſo deliver Priſoners, give Diſpenſation in Lent to eat Eggs and Fleſh, give Aſhes to the King, Queen, and other Royal Perſons; they give Holy Water to the King and Queen, when Maſs is done; and in fine, in the abſence of the Great, or the firſt Almoner, perform all Functions which they ſhould do.

They have each a Salary 300 *l.* a piece for ſerving the King, and their Diet at the Table, called the Almoners Table. And for ſerving at the Dauphins, by turns, one year in two, they have half the Wages they have in the Kings Service, and half a Piſtol a Day for their diet, which one year with another, makes 600 *l.* to each, beſides their diet at Court.

I ſhall not mention thoſe many titular Preachers and Almoners, that the King is pleaſed to admit only, *ad honores*, becauſe they have no rank here. There is one Chaplain in Ordinary, who has 1200 *l.* a year under the name of Wages, and 1098 *l.* for his diet, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Beſides whom, there are eight Chaplains that ſerve quarterly, two to each Quarter: Who are to ſay every day (excepting the High-Maſs dayes) a low Maſs before the King; they ſerve commonly Weekly, and he that is not in Waiting any Week in the Kings Service, may, if he pleaſes, when he is preſent at the Kings Maſs, kneel in Maſs-time next behind the Almoners, on the Kings right hand. They ſerve alſo the Dauphin, and his Children.

dren. They have each 240 *l.* Wages a year, for three Months waiting in the Kings Service, and their diet at the Almoners Table, during their ſaid three Months Service, and 120 *l.* to ſerve by turns at the Dauphins, and their diet at Court, at the *Deſervers*, or Water-Servers belonging to the Dauphin. They have likewiſe 120 *l.* Recompenſe for ſerving every other Year at the Duke of *Burgundies*, and 270 *l.* for their diet, at the end of their quarter. And beſides, you are to take notice, that at the Dauphins, they are allowed half a Piſtol a day a piece for their diet, every day there is no Table kept, which one year with another makes 495 *l.* yearly Revenue to each, beſides their diet at Court, and ſome other profits.

The Chaplains, beſides the ordinary Ceremonies, go before they begin Maſs, and give their Majeſties Holy Water: and when Maſs is done, they preſent the Corporal, on which they have Celebrated, to their Majeſties to Kiſs.

There are eight Clerks of the Chappel and Oratory, that ſerve Quarterly, two each Quarter, before the King, or before the Dauphin and his Children.

They have each 180 *l.* a year Wages paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, for three Months Service to the King, and Diet at the Almoners Table, at Court, during their ſaid three Months Service 75 *l.* a piece paid by the Treaſurers of the Offrings, for Furniture for the Kings Chappel, 90 *l.* Wages, or recompenſe at the Treaſure Royal, for ſerving every other year at the Dauphins, and their diet at the *Serdeau*'s or Deſervers Table at the Dauphins, and when no Table is kept, half a Piſtol a day for their diet, as have the Chaplains, 100 *l.* for Furniture for the Dauphins Chappel: They have likewiſe every other year 90 *l.* recompenſe paid at the Treaſure-Royal, for three Months ſerving the Duke of *Burgundy*, 270 *l.* for their diet, at their

quarters

quarters end, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 100 *l.* for the Furniture of that Chappel, paid likewise at the Treasure Royal, which makes up one year with another 580 *l.* Revenue yearly, besides their diet at Court, and some other profits; as for Fees due to them from Bishops and others, at their taking the Oaths of Allegiance to the King, in his Chappel and Oratory, *&c.* Besides all this, when his Majesty gives Mourning at any time to the Officers of his Houshold, and of his Chappel, the Clerks of the Chappel and Oratory, have an equal allowance with the Chaplains, as it was confirmed in 1684. at the Mourning for the late Queen *Marie-Teresa* of *Austria*; the Clerks of the Chappel having allowed them, on that occasion, 50 Crowns as well as the Chaplains for every Marriage Celebrated in the Kings Presence, his Majesty allows them 20 golden *Lewis*'s, paid by the Principal *Valet de Chambre* then in Waiting, which are at present divided between the two Chaplains, and the two Clarks of the Chappel, who are in waiting at the time of such a Ceremony.

The Chaplains and Clarks of the Chappel, in the absence of the Almoners, may perform almost all the Functions, which they might do, if present, being as it were, their Vicars by their places.

You are to observe, that of the three Officers last named, *viz.* Of the Almoners, Chaplains, and Clarks of the Chappel, when they go out of waiting with the King, there enters into waiting with the Dauphin, one Almoner, one Chaplain, and one Clark of the Chappel; and with the Dauphins Children, only one Chaplain, and one Clark of the Chappel.

You are likewise to observe, that in the general Account-Books of the Kings Houshold, the Ecclesiastical Officers are called Masters: and in the Book of Accounts of the Chamber of *Deniers*, the first eight Chaplains, and the eight other Clarks of the Chappel,

Chappel, are equally placed under the Title of the Kings ſixteen Chaplains.

There are two Grooms of the Chappel, who have 600 *l.* a year each.

The 20*th* of *December* 1669. the King Created an Office of Maſter of the Eccleſiaſtical Ceremonies of his Chappel and Oratory, which is at preſent vacant.

He began firſt to exerciſe the Functions of his place, on *All Saints* day in 1668. and bore for a mark of his Office, a Staff about the length of a Singing Mans Staff, covered with Violet-coloured Velvet, wrought with *Flower de luces*, and headed with a Crown Royal, and uſed to ſerve principally at high Maſſes, Veſpers, and other Eccleſiaſtical Ceremonies where his Majeſty was preſent, or that were performed by his Order. He had 1500 *l. per annum* Wages, paid quarterly.

The 2*d* of *December* 1681. The King Created an Office of Veſtry-Keeper of his Chappel and Oratory, who has 900 *l.* a year, Wages, and 1095 *l.* a year for his Diet, and takes an Oath of Fidelity, in preſence of the Lord Great Almoner.

Note, The manner of taking the Oath of Fidelity is thus: The Party who takes the Oath, kneeling on his Knees, puts his hands joined between the Kings, or any other dignified perſons hands, who receives the ſaid Oath, and ſo pronounces the Oath, and after, Kiſſes the Goſpels, which are preſented to him; and this is the reaſon of the French Phraſe, *Prêter ſerment entre les mains du Roy*, to take an Oath between the Kings Hands, when they ſpeak of taking one to him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Musick of the Kings Chappel.

THE Musick of the Kings Chappel is composed of a Master of the Kings Chappel-Musick, who is at present the Archbishop of *Reims*, &c. and has under the name of Wages 1200 *l.* and 3000 *l.* more for his Table at Court, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

He receives the Oath of Fidelity from the four Chaplains, for the High-Masses, from five Clerks, from the Musick-Masters, Organists, and Singers, and others of the Chappel-Musick.

Four Masters of the Musick that serve each their quarter.

The first of these performs all the Ecclesiastical Functions of a Musick-Master, during the half year, beginning from *January*, and besides, during all the same time, he has care of the nourishment, Education, and maintenance of the Pages of the Musick. And the second has the like care of them, during the other half year.

You are to take Notice, that in the Account-Books of the smaller expences, by which all Wages of the Chappel-Musick are payed, they are only stiled Under-Masters of the Musick.

Two Composers of the Musick, 50 Crowns.

Four Organists 600 *l.* They serve quarterly.

There are several Musicians that serve all by the half year, at the ordinary allowance for Diet and Maintenance of 900 *l.* a year, and the Pages of the Musick, *&c.*

Two *Fouriers*, or Harbingers of the Chappel of the Kings Musick; serving by the half year.

Two Grooms, and one Landrer of the Musick Chappel.

Of

Of the Clergy of the Kings Houſhold, and Court in general.

Thus much of the Eccleſiaſtical Officers that ſerve about the King, and other Royal Perſons. There are beſides them other Eccleſiaſtical Officers appointed for the Kings Houſhold, and the whole Court in general, *viz.*

Six Almoners of the Kings Houſhold, ſerving every ſix Months, whereof the laſt was added in 1670. whereas there were but five before.

They have for their Wages a *Denier* being the twelfth part of a penny upon every *Liver*, or twenty pence *French*, out of the Wages of all the Officers Commoners of the Kings Houſhold, each receiving 331 *l.* 2 pence, and 48 *l.* beſides at the Chamber of *Deniers* for every half year.

Formerly they uſed to Bleſs the Meat at the ancient Table of the great Maſter, and at that of the Stewards of the Houſhold, when they had their diet at Court, and they likewiſe rendred thanks there, placing themſelves at the upper end of the Table. At preſent they eat at Court, at the Table called the Almoners Table.

The Confeſſor and Preacher of the Houſhold, or of the Commoners, as they are called, have an allowance of 300 *l.* a year, and likewiſe his diet at the Almoners Table: He takes an Oath to the Great Almoner.

Beſides theſe, there are the Almoners belonging to the great and little Stables, and to the other Bodies of the Kings Houſhold, and the Chaplains belonging to the ſeveral Companies of Guards, and of the Gentlemen-Muſqueteers, and others, of which we ſhall ſpeak in their places.

The New Chappel of the *Louvre*, was Conſecrated the 18*th* of *February* 1559. by the late Biſhop of *Rhodes*, ſince Archbiſhop of *Paris*; and that of

little *Bourbon*, pull'd down in the Month of *August*, the same year.

The Kings Ecclesiastical Officers keep always on his Majesties right hand in the Chappel; and the Bishops, Abbots, and Ecclesiastical Officers of the Queen, on his left. Now, on his Majesties right hand, the Great Almoners Place is next to the Kings Person, then follows that of the first Almoner on the right hand of the Great Almoner: As for the Kings Father Confessour, he places himself at the Great Almoners left hand, more within the Kings Praying-Desk: The Master of the Chappel-Musick takes his place on the left hand, next adjoining to the Kings Praying-Desk. The rest of the Almoners rank themselves to the right-hand-ward, from the foot of the Kings Praying-Desk, toward the Altar, and after them, the Chaplains and Clerks of the Chappel, and Oratory, and the other Clergy of the Kings Houshold, every one in their Order.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Great Master of the Kings Houshold, and those who depend on him, and of the Stewards of the Houshold.

THE Prince of *Conde* is at present Grand Master of the Kings Houshold, and his Son the Duke of *Enguien* has it in Reversion.

The Grand Master has yearly, under the name of Wages, 3600 *l.* for Liveries 42000 *l.* paid quarterly, for his Collations 1200 *l.* and 1800 *l.* for his Steward.

Under the first Race of our Kings, the Great Master

Maſter of *France*, was called the *Mayor of the Palace*, who was a Lieutenant-General over the whole Kingdom; and according to the ancient Diſpoſition of the State, as there was a Duke placed over twelve Earls, and ſometimes, a Duke over whole Provinces, ſo the Mayor of the Palace, was the Duke of Dukes, and ſtiled himſelf Duke or Prince of the *French*. His Authority was not confined only within the Kings Houſhold, where he diſpoſed of all Offices, but he had a great power over all Officers of War, and Juſtice, over the Managers of the Revenue and Treaſury, and indeed over all Affairs of State; and grew ſo great at laſt, that it Eclipſed the Kings, and gave *Pepin*, who was but *Mayor of the Palace*, opportunity to aſſume the Crown, which having done, and fearing, that if he continued any longer any ſuch great Authority as this, in an Officer, his own practice might be returned on him and his Succeſſors, he ſuppreſſed this Office of *Mayor of the Palace*, and Erected in its ſtead, that of *Seneſchal*, for the Government only of his Houſehold, reſerving all the other powers, of that former Office, to himſelf. Yet it has happened ſince, that the *Seneſchal* for all that, has taken upon him ſome Command in the Armies, even ſo far as to have the Guard of the Kings Perſon: Some have called him the Great *Gonfanonier*, or Standard-Bearer.

This Office became Hereditary to the Counts of *Anjou*, from the time of *Geffry Griſegonelle*, to whom King *Robert* gave it about the year 1002. and thoſe that exerciſed it about the King, held it in Fee, of thoſe Counts, to whom they did Homage for it, and paid certain acknowledgments, as going to meet the Count of *Anjou*, when he came to the Palace, Lodging him, letting him ſerve the King, *&c.* and furniſhing him in the Armies, with a Tent big enough to hold a hundred Knights, as *Hugh de Cléries* reports at large.

This Officer alſo retained ſtill a part of the power

of the Mayors of the Palace in other things, and decided all differences arising among the Attendants of the Court, and among the Officers of the Houshold.

Functions and Prerogatives.

After the Kings Death, he throws his Staff upon the Coffin, before all the rest of the Officers Assembled together, to show that their Offices are expired; but the succeeding King, ordinarily restores them, out of his special Grace and Favour.

The Great Master Regulates every year the expence of the Mouth of the Kings Houshold. He has an entire Jurisdiction over the seven Offices, the most part of which places he disposes of, and the Officers thereof take the Oath of Allegiance to the King, between his hands: Nevertheless, the Great Masters have voluntarily resign'd the Office of Intendant of the Gobelet, and of the Mouth, into the Kings hands, ever since *Monsieur de Soissons*, Great Master of the Kings Houshold, under *Henry* IV. refused to trouble himself any longer with the care of them.

He receives the Oath of Allegiance from the first Master of the Houshold, from the Master of the Houshold in Ordinary, and from twelve Masters of the Houshold, that wait Quarterly, from the Great and Chief Pantler, Cup-Bearer, and Carver; from the thirty six Gentlemen Servitors, from the three Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, from the two Controulers-General, from the sixteen Controulers Clerks of Offices, from the Master of the Kings Chappel-Musick, and from the Master of the Kings Oratory, from the Almoners of the Kings Houshold, from the Great Master, the Master, and the Aid of the Ceremonies; from the Introductor of Ambassadours, and from ..... from the Kings Master of the Horse in Ordinary, and of the twenty other Masters of the Horse that serve quarterly; from the four Lieutenants of the Guards of the Kings

Kings Gate, from the Keepers of the Tents, &c.

When he ſerves in Ceremony, and that he goes along with the Meat, he marches nearer the Kings Meat than all the Stewards of the Houſhold, carrying his Staff ſtrait, and bolt upright, like a Scepter, and the other Maſters of the Houſhold hold theirs more downward, in his preſence. It is he likewiſe that at all Great Ceremonies, preſents the firſt wet Napkin to the King. The *Office*, called the *Kings Office*, or *Counting-Houſe*, is kept under the Authority of the Great Maſter.

CHAP. XV.

Of the firſt Maſter of the Houſhold, and of the other Maſters under him.

THE firſt Maſter of the Houſhold is at preſent the Marquiſs *de Livry*, who has a Juriſdiction over *the ſeven Offices*, as far as relates to their Service, but has not the diſpoſal of their places. He may alſo receive the Oath of Fidelity from the Officers of the Cup or Goblet, and of the Mouth, and of the other Officers, and in the Great Maſters abſence, of thoſe other Officers which ought to perform that Ceremony to him. He has his Lodging in the *Louvre*, and has yearly for Wages 3000 *l.* for Liveries 7968 *l.* and for the Counters 60 *l.*

He keeps the Great Chamberlains Table, and has the laſt courſe of it for his Fee. The priviledge of the ſaid Table is an acquiſition that has been made to this Office, by ſome preceding Firſt Maſters of the Houſhold.

When the King has at any time received the Communion, he preſents to the Prieſt a Cup of

Wine for his Majesty, and at the same time, a Napkin to the King, to wipe his Mouth. But if a Prince of the Blood, or any Prince Legitimated, be present, then that Prince presents the Napkin.

The first Master of the Houshold, or the Master of the Houshold then in Waiting, goes along with the Broth that is carried to the King when he takes any: He receives the Kings Orders concerning his Majesties Diet, and the hours he prescribes for his Repasts, and gives notice of them to the Officers of the Goblet, and of the Mouth.

The next Officer is the Master of the Houshold in Ordinary, who has yearly 1200 *l.* ordinary Wages, 1420 *l.* Liveries, and 60 *l.* for the Counters.

In the absence of the first Master of the Houshold, he doth the same Functions, as he, both in the Kings-Office or Counting-House, and in his Household.

It was Order'd in 1669. that whenever the King, being at a Ball, a Comedy, a *Ballet*, or an *Opera*, or the like, should take a Collation without sitting down at Table, that the Master of the Houshold in Ordinary should serve his Majesty. In the absence of the Captain of the Guards, he renders for him the same Honours at the Great Masters Table.

There are twelve more Masters of the Houshold, that wait three and three by quarters, who formerly had 900 *l.* a piece yearly, of the Treasurers of the Houshold, but now they have but 450 *l.* besides which, they have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, each Man 300 *l.* at the end of their quarters waiting, and 64 *l.* for Counters, besides several other profits, and he that serves the Dauphin in the same quality, has 225 *l.* Wages at the Treasure-Royal, and 150 *l.* more at the end of his quarters waiting, out of the Chamber of *Deniers*.

His Majesty by a Declaration in *April* 1654. reduced the number of the Masters of the Houshold to twelve,

twelve, and that of the Gentlemen-Waiters, or Servitors, to thirty six.

By another Declaration of the 17th of *October*, The Maſters of the Houſhold are ſtiled Counſellers, and Maſters in Ordinary, of the Houſhold, Knights and Squires; They may bear their Coats of Arms timbred, and enjoy, as do their Widows after them, an exemption from all manner of Taxes and Impoſitions whatever.

They have a Command over all the Offices called *the ſeven Offices*, and in the Kings Houſe, when they Conduct the Meat to his Table, they carry Staves garniſhed with ſilver and gilt Vermilion, having on the tops a Crown ſet with *Flower-deluces*.

They preſent to the King the firſt wet Napkin, with which his Majeſty waſhes his hands, before he eats, and they yield this honour to none but the Princes of the Blood, the Legitimated Children of *France*, and the Great Maſter: They are preſent at all buſineſs that paſſes in the Kings-Office, or Counting-Houſe, as we ſhall ſhow afterward.

In the abſence of the firſt Maſter, or Maſter in Ordinary, they go every Night to ask his Majeſty what hours he will pleaſe to eat at next day; and eſpecially, when the Court is upon a Journey, they ask the King the time and place he would pleaſe to dine at, that they may give Order to the Officers of the Goblet, and of the Mouth, to provide accordingly.

The Officers of the *ſeven Offices*, and ſeveral others, that are accuſtomed to take the Oath of Fidelity in the preſence of the Great Maſter, may take it in an Aſſembly of this Office, and then thoſe who preſide there, which are the Maſter of the Houſhold in Ordinary, or the Maſters of the Houſhold then in Waiting, may in the abſence of the Great Maſter, or the firſt Maſter, receive the ſaid Oaths of Fidelity. On Fiſh-Dayes a Maſter of the Houſhold is to be preſent at the taking in of the Fiſh.

When the King is to give any Holy, or Bleſſed Bread in any Pariſh or Society, the Maſter of the Houſhold in Waiting that day, holding his Staff in his hand, is to accompany the Holy Loaves to the Church, which are commonly ſix in number; The Almoner that goes to preſent them from his Majeſty, marches between the Maſter of the Houſhold, and the Comptroller, at whoſe left hand goes the Treaſurer of the Offerings.

The Maſters of the Houſhold keep the Table called the Maſters of the Houſholds Table, or elſe eat at the Table of the ancient Great Maſter; and at the Dauphins, they keep the Table of His Highneſs *Ser-d'eau*, or Water-ſerver, that is, his Deſerver, or Voider, that takes away, when Meals are done.

Of the Great Pantler, Cup-Bearer, *and* Carver.

Theſe three Officers are always preſent at great Ceremonies, where they have Rank, as they had at the Kings Coronation, &c.

They have 600 *l.* a year each, as Wages, paid them on the Book of the eſtabliſhment of the Houſehold, in which they are only ſtiled, *Firſt Pantler*, *Firſt Cup-bearer*, and *Firſt Uber-Carver*.

We ſhall tell you their Offices, in ſpeaking of the Gentlemen-Waiters, or Servitors, who daily their Functions.

The preſent *Great Pantler* is, *Timoleon* Count *de Coſſe*, of which Office, it is obſervable, that there remains ſtill an ancient Cuſtom in the Kings Houſe, that upon every *New-Years-Day*, and on the four principal Feaſts in the Year, as ſoon as the King is gone out of his Chamber, to go to Maſs, the *Ser-d'eau*, or Voider, cries aloud three times, either out of a Balcony, or from the Stairs head; *M.* ſuch a one, Great Pantler of *France*, lay the Cloth for the King.

The

The *Great Cup-bearer* is an Office ſet up inſtead of the Great Bottler, or Butler, which was anciently one of the Principal Officers of the Crown, from the time of *Charles* the Great, to a conſiderable time after the riſe of the Kings of the third Race, he uſed to Sign all Charters, and Letters Patents, and to be preſent at all Aſſemblies, as other great Officers are.

The *Great Uher-Carver* is the laſt of the three.

The *Great Pantler* has a Juriſdiction at the Palace, which is at *Paris*, what *Weſtminſter-Hall* has here: as we ſhall ſhew further when we come to ſpeak of that.

All the Bakers of *Paris* are obliged on every next Sunday after the *Epiphany*, to go and do homage to the *Great Pantler*, between the hands of his Lieutenant-General, and to pay him, as they call it, the good *Denier*. Beſides, all Maſter-Bakers, newly made free, are bound likewiſe to come and preſent the Roſemary-Pot to the Lieutenant-General, for the *Great Pantler*.

Of the Gentlemen-Waiters.

The *Gentlemen-Waiters* perform by turns the Functions of the three next abovenamed Officers: They are always called *Gentlemen-waiters* to the King, becauſe they ſerve none but Crowned Heads, Princes of the Blood, and Soveraign Princes when the King is pleaſed to entertain them.

In the Letters Patents for their places, they are ſtiled *Eſquires*; and by a Declaration of the King, of the 17th of *October* 1656. they may take the Titles of *Knights* and *Eſquires*, and may bear their Coats of Arms timbred. On *Maundy-Thurſday*, they ſerve together with the Princes of the Blood, and other great Lords of the Court, in carrying to the King thoſe Diſhes which his Majeſty on that day ſerves up to the thirteen poor people; he then en-

tertains those who are called the Children of the Holy Supper. They have rank and place at all great Ceremonies, as at the Kings Coronation, his solemn Entry into *Paris*, and at the Christning of the Dauphin. They wait with their Swords by their sides, and may be present in the first Office of every quarter in which they have place and voice next after the Masters of the Houshold, according to the Regulations set down in the Ordinances made for that purpose.

They were formerly more in number, till his present Majesty, by a Declaration of the Month of *April* 1654. they were reduced to thirty six, who take the Oath of Fidelity in presence of the Grand Master, or of those, who as we have said, in his absence supply his place. They likewise, and their Widows, enjoy an exemption from all Taxes and Impositions; They are ranked upon the Book of the Establishment, at the rate of 700 *l. per annum* Wages, though they receive but half that sum, and they have all their Diet at Court, at the Table, called the Kings Water-Servers, or Voiders Table, and those that serve at the Dauphins, eat likewise at his Highnesses Water-Servers, or Voiders Table.

After these we may conveniently place *the Sr-dans*, who are the Water-Servers, or Voiders, who are six in number, and serve every one in their turns two Months each: they had formerly 300 *l.* a piece yearly Wages, but now but 225 *l.* which is paid by the Treasurers, and 18 *l.* more paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*. They are called *Serdeans*, or Water-Servers, because they present the chief Officers of the Houshold and Kitchin with Water to wash their hands, before they serve up the Meat to his Majesties Table; they may likewise be stiled Voiders, or Deservers, because they receive all the Dishes as they are taken from his Majesties Table, and see them conveyed to the Gentlemen Waiters Hall,

Hall, where they ſerve them likewiſe with Water, and ſuch as dine with them at their Table.

After them are the Ushers of the Hall, who after they have Conducted the Kings Meat from the Kitchin of the Mouth to the Anti-Chamber, where his Majeſty dines in publick, take on them the keeping of that Door from the time the Table is ſpread, till the Cloth be taken away; they are twelve in number, waiting three and three quarterly: they have 300 *l.* a piece yearly Wages, and eat with the Gentlemen-Waiters: and he that ſerves the Dauphin in the ſame quality, has 226 *l.* Wages.

Of the Order obſerved in ſerving the King, *when he Dines in Publick.*

As ſoon as the Uſher of the Hall has received Order to have the Kings Table ſpread, he goes to the Life-guard Chamber, and knocking at the Door of their Hall, he cries aloud, Gentlemen, Spread the Kings Table here. Thence taking a Guard with him, he goes to the Goblet or Buttery, then the chief of the Officers of the Goblet, bring the * *Nave*, the others the reſt of the Table Furniture; the Guard marching near the *Nave*, and the Uſher of the Hall, with his Wan in his hand, before them, carry the two Table-Cloths: And when they come all to the *Preparation-Table* (as they term it) the Uſher of the Hall, himſelf alone, ſpreads one of the Cloths upon the Side-Bord, which done, the Officer of the Goblet, and the Uſher of the Hall together, ſpreads the other on the *Preparatory-Table*, of which the Uſher receives one end, being decently caſt into his hands by the Officer of the Goblet, who keeps the other end to himſelf. After that, the other Officers of the Goblet place the *Nave*, and make an end of covering the Table; then the Gentleman-Waiter, whoſe turn is that day to

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After these we may conveniently place *the Stradans*, who are the Water-Servers, or Voiders, who are six in number, and serve every one in their turns two Months each: they had formerly 300 *l.* a piece yearly Wages, but now but 225 *l.* which is paid by the Treasurers, and 18 *l.* more paid at the Chamber of *Domers*. They are called *Stradans*, or Water-Servers, because they present the chief Officers of the Houshold and Kitchin with Water to wash their hands, before they serve up the Meat to his Majesties Table; they may likewise be stiled Voiders, or Deservers, because they receive all the Dishes as they are taken from his Majesties Table, and see them conveyed to the Gentlemen Waiters Hall,

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As ſoon as the Uſher of the Hall has received Order to have the Kings Table ſpread, he goes to the Life-guard Chamber, and knocking at the Door of their Hall, he cries aloud, Gentlemen, Spread the Kings Table here. Thence taking a Guard with him, he goes to the Goblet or Buttery, then the chief of the Officers of the Goblet, bring the * *Nave*, the others the reſt of the Table Furniture; the Guard marching near the *Nave*, and the Uſher of the Hall, with his Wan in his hand, before them, carry the two Table-Cloths: And when they come all to the *Preparation-Table* (as they term it) the Uſher of the Hall, himſelf alone, ſpreads one of the Cloths upon the Side-Bord, which done, the Officer of the Goblet, and the Uſher of the Hall together, ſpreads the other on the *Preparatory-Table*, of which the Uſher receives one end, being decently caſt into his hands by the Officer of the Goblet, who keeps the other end to himſelf. After that, the other Officers of the Goblet place the *Nave*, and make an end of covering the Table; then the Gentleman-Waiter, whoſe turn is that day to

* *The* Nave *is the Box containing the Kings Plates, Napkins, Knives*, &c.

to attend the Preparatives, cuts out the Essays or tasts of the Bread already prepared at the Goblet, and causes one of the Officers of the Goblet to take a taste of the Kings two little Loaves, and of his Salt, he touches likewise, with one of his Slices of Essay, the Kings Napkins, Spoon, Fork, Knife, and Tooth-pickers, giving afterward the said Essay to an Officer of the Goblet, to eat, which is called, making the Preparatives: And the said Gentleman Server, having thus taken possession of the *Preparatory-Table*, continues to keep it.

These Preparatives being made, one of the Officers of the Goblet, and the Usher of the Hall, go to the Table where the King is to eat, and lay the Cloth on it in the same manner as is above expressed, which done, one of the Gentlemen-Waiters spreads on it a Napkin, letting one half of it hang down on that side next his Majesty, and upon that Napkin he places the Kings Cover, or Service, *viz.* His Plate, and the stand on which are the two Manchets, his Spoon, Fork, and Knife, over which he lays the Kings Napkin, neatly folded with little Tassels. Then the same Gentleman-Waiter folds back over the whole, that part of the Under-Napkin that hung down, and so goes on to place the stands for the Plates, and the Carving-Knife, Spoon and Fork which he is to use in the service; wrapping these three last pieces in a Napkin, folded between two Golden Plates: Which having done, he stays at the Table to look after the Kings Cover, till Dinner be served up.

An Extract taken out of the Ordinances made for the Kings Houshold, renewed and signed by the King, the 14th *of* April 1665.

When his Majesties Meat is to be served up to Table, whether at Dinner, or at Supper, two Archers or Serjeants of the Kings Life-guards are to march

march before, then the Uſher of the Hall, and next the Maſter of the Houſhold, with his Staff, after whom, are to follow the Gentleman-Waiter, the Controuler General, the Clerk of the Offices, and others that carry the Diſhes; and beſides them, the Uſher of the Kitchin, and the Keeper of the Plate, behind all which are to march two Archers more of the Guards, who are always to appear in their Coats, and with their Halbards, or Arquebuſſes, and are to ſuffer none to come nigh the Kings Meat.

After the *Serdeau*, or Water-Server, has given Water to the Maſter of the Houſhold, to the Gentleman-Waiter, and to the Comptroller, to waſh their hands with, in the *Office of the Mouth*. The Uſher of the Mouth places the Diſhes upon the Office-Table, and preſents two Eſſays, or taſts of Bread, to the Maſter of the Houſhold, that is, to taſt the firſt Service, who after he has touched the Meat with the ſaid two Eſſays of Bread, eats one himſelf, and gives the other to the ſaid Uſher of the Mouth, to eat. Then the Gentleman-Waiter takes the firſt Diſh, the Comptroller the next, and the Officers of the Mouth the reſt. In this Order, the Maſter of the Houſhold, with his Staff in his hand, marches at the head of them, ſome ſteps before whom, goes the Uſher of the Hall, with his Wand in his hand, which is the mark of his Office, and when the Meat is brought to the Table, guarded by three of the Life-Guards, with their Carabines on their Shoulders. The Maſter of the Houſhold makes a bow to the *Nave*, and the Gentleman-Waiter that carried the firſt Diſh, ſets it on the *Preparatory-Table*, and having received an Eſſay of the Gentleman-Waiter that makes the Preparatives, he eats it, and ſets his Diſh upon the ſaid Table, after which, the Gentleman-Waiter that makes the Preparatives, takes the reſt of the Diſhes out of the hands of the Comptroller, and others that brought,

and

and places them likewise on the said Table, giving every Man a taſt of the Diſh he brought; which done, the other Gentlemen-Waiters take the ſaid Diſhes off the *Preparatory-Table*, and carry them to the Kings Table. The firſt Courſe being thus ſerved up upon the Table, the Maſter of the Houſehold, with the Uſher of the Hall going before him, with his Wand in his hand, goes and gives his Majeſty notice: the ſaid Maſter of the Houſhold, when there, carries his Staff as a mark of his Office, but in his abſence, the Gentleman-Waiter that officiates his place, carries only for a mark of his preſent Function, a wet Napkin between two golden Plates, that his Majeſty may ſee by that, the Meat is on the Table; then he comes back, marching before the King to the Table, where his Majeſty being arrived, the Maſter of the Houſhold, or in his abſence the Gentleman-Waiter preſents him the ſaid wet Napkin to waſh withal, according to an Order of the King for that purpoſe, of the 5th of *September* 1676. upon occaſion of the diſpute that happened thereon in the Queens Houſhold; the ſaid Maſter of the Houſhold, or Gentleman-Waiter, ought likewiſe when he takes the ſaid wet Napkin of the Officer of the Goblet, to make him make trial of it. Thus much for the firſt courſe; as for the others, you may obſerve, that the Gentleman-Waiter that has the charge of the *Preparatory-Table*, continues all along, to make the Officers of the Mouth and Goblet, taſt of every thing they bring up at each courſe, which the other Gentlemen-Waiters come and take, and ſerve up to the Kings Table, when his Majeſty calls for them.

But the other Gentlemen-Waiters, after they have brought up the firſt courſe, go no more down to the Office, but having waſhed their hands with Water given to them by the Officer of the Goblet, at the Side-Bord in the Anti-Chamber, or ſome other place, come back and wait at the Kings Table,

ble, on that side opposite to his Majesty, and not behind, where commonly Noblemen and Ladies stand.

Upon *New-Years-Day*, in the year 1674. his Majesty having been pleased to Order, that for the future, none but the Gentlemen-Waiters should serve him at Table, and that they should wait five at a time, that the Service might be the more exactly performed; Since that time, one of them always waits at the *Preparatory*, or *Tasting-Table*, as we have said, till the last course be served up, after which, he quits it, and going to the Officers of the Goblet, or Buttery, he takes of them the second wet Napkin, after he has made them make trial of it, and holds it ready for the King, to wash his hands with at the end of his Repast; and the other four wait always at the Kings Table, while his Majesty is eating.

He that serves as Cup-Bearer, when the King askes for Drink, cryes out presently, aloud, *Some Drink for the King*, and then bowing to his Majesty, goes to the Side-Bord, and takes from the hands of the Chief Butler of the Mouth, a golden Plate, on which are placed a Glass with a Cover, and two * *Caraffes*, or larger Glasses of Christal, one of Water, and one of Wine, and then comes back the Chief Butler and his Aid, or Assistant of the Gobler of the Mouth going before him to the Kings Table, where being all three come, and having made Obeisance to the King, the said Chief-Butler steps on one side, and presents a Vermilion-Tafter to the Gentleman-Waiter, who likewise turns himself toward him, and pours out of the two *Caraffes*, some Wine and Water into the said Tafter, being a little Cup of Vermilion gilt, in the Chief-Butlers of the Goblets hands; after which, the said Chief-Butler pours out the half of what was filled into the Tafter in his hands, into another like Vermilion presented him by his Aid, or Assistant, then giving the first into the

* Caraffes *are large Glasses, in form of those used for Vinegar, at our Tables.*

the Gentleman-Waiters hands, and taking the other out of his Assistants, he drinks that off first, after which, the Gentleman-Waiter drinks his, and returns it to the Chief-Butler, who returns them both to his said Assistant: Having thus tasted the drink, in the Kings sight, the Gentleman-Waiter bows again to his Majesty, and giving him the Glass, takes off the Cover, and presents him at the same time, the Plate or Stand, on which are the *Caraffes*, out of which, his Majesty fills himself Wine and Water, or Wine alone, as he likes, and when he has drunk, sets the Glass on the Stand again, which the Gentleman-Waiter covers again, and taking up the Stand, with what is upon it, bows once more to the King, and then gives it back into the Chief Butlers hands, who carries it to the Side-board.

It is to be remarked, that when the *Nave* is placed on the same Table on which the King eats, when the King asks for drink, the Gentleman-Waiter goes to the Side-board, with a Guard before him, and fetches the Plate or Stand, with the Glass as aforesaid.

If the *Nave* be placed on the same Table at which the King eats, every time the King changes Napkins, which is at every course, at least, after the Almoner has opened the *Nave*, one of the Gentlemen-Waiters is to lift up the sweet or perfumed Bag which lies over them, to make room for another of his Companions to take them out, after which, the first Gentleman is to put in the Sweet-Bag again, and the Almoner to shut the *Nave*.

He that Officiates for the Chief-Carver, after he has washt his hands, and taken his place as is above-said, at the Table, is to present to his Majesty the Dishes, to uncover them, and to take them off, when his Majesty makes him a sign so to do, to the *Serdeau*, or Water-Server, and gives the King clean Plates from time to time, and Napkins at the coming in of any Inter-Messes, or choice Dishes, twixt

Course.

Course and Course, and Carves the Kings Meat unless he please to carve it himself.

At Great Ceremonies, when the Great Pantler, Great Cup-Bearer, and Great Usher-Carver serve in Person, they do all the forementioned Duties themselves.

From the time the Cloth is laid, till his Majesty rises from Table, the Usher of the Hall is to keep the Door of the Room where his Majesty Dines in Publick at Home; and if the *Nave* be there, then he keeps the Door of the Anti-Chamber.

The *Serdeau*, or Water-Server, receives all the Dishes that are taken off the Kings Table, which are carried thence to the Office, or else to the Gentlemen-Waiters Hall, commonly called the *Serdeau*'s Hall, where he serves up the same Dishes, to the said Gentlemen-Waiters, and to those who have their Diet at the same Table with them: Under the *Serdeau*, there are likewise several Servants that attend the Office; and the Gentlemen-Waiters Servants, eat afterward, of what is taken from their Table.

Of the Kings-Office, *or* Counting-House.

The *Kings-Office*, or *Counting-House*, which is of the nature of the *Green-cloth* with us, and is held twice a Week, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, in which these following Officers have Voice and Place; *viz.* The First Master of the Houshold, the Master of the Houshold in Ordinary, the Masters of the Household serving quarterly, then the Masters of the *Denier*-Chamber, or Chamber of *Deniers*, and their Substitutes, the Comptroller-General and his Substitutes, the Comptroller in Ordinary, of the Mouth, and the Comptrollers-Clarks of Offices.

We have spoken of the former, let us now speak of the rest.

There are three Masters of the *Denier*-Chamber, or Treasurers of the Houshold, who serve by turns, and

and are present at all Debates and Consultations about the Government of the Officers, and regulation of the Expences of the Houshold, and other matters of concern.

They have 1800 *l.* a piece yearly Wages, 5300 *l.* Liveries, 64 *l.* for Counters, and 2650 *l.* Wages more at the Dauphins.

They are to sollicite and see themselves paid the allowance assigned for defraying the Expences of the Mouth of the Kings Houshold, and to pay the Officers for such Expences. They pay also the Liveries, they have their Ordinary at the Master of the Houshold's Table, or else at that of the ancient Great Masters, and he that serves at the Dauphins, eats at his Highnesses *Stradan's*, or Water-Servers Table.

They have every one their Substitutes, and if they please, under the Title of Officers, who assist them at their Offices, and officiate for them in their absence, having their Diet as their Masters, either at the Master of the Houshold's Table, or when they serve at the Dauphins, at his Highnesses *Stradan's*, or Water-Servers Table.

There are two Comptrollers-General, that serve each six Months, who have 900 *l.* a piece Wages, 1355 *l.* for Liveries, and 64 *l.* for Counters; and at the Dauphins for Liveries, Antient Wages, and binding up the accounts, they have in all 2065 *l.*

The Comptrollers General settle and controul all the Expences of the Mouth in the Kings Houshold. One of them, or his Deputy that is in Waiting, is always in the Office with Pen in hand. They take all the setled Accounts of Extraordinary Expences, of which a Roll is made every Month. They deliver the Extracts of the said Accounts so setled, to the Merchants that furnished the Commodities, in order to their payment, by the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*: and after the Comptroller-General has got the Original Roll of the said Accounts,

Signed

Signed by the Great Maſter, and has Entred it upon his Regiſter, he gives the ſaid Original to the Maſter of the Chamber of *Deniers*. The Comptroller General, during the ſix Months he is in Waiting, do's likewiſe Accompany the Kings Broths, and receives his Majeſties Orders about his eating, as the Maſters of the Houſhold do; They have every one their Subſtitute, and if they will, in quality of an Officer, who aſſiſt them at their Offices, and Officiate for them in their abſence.

When it happens, that his Majeſty Dines in Publick, and that the Maſter of the Houſhold does not reform the Ceremony of carrying his Staff there, the Comptroller-General waits on his Majeſty at Table, in the abſence of the firſt Maſter of the Houſhold. The Comptroller-General in the time of his Waiting, is to take care of all his Majeſties Gold and Silver, and Vermilion Plate and Veſſels, which he gives in Cuſtody to the Keepers of the Plate and Veſſels, and other Officers.

The Comptrollers General, and their Subſtitutes, have their Diet at Court, at the Maſter of the Houſholds Table, and when they ſerve at the Dauphins, at that of his Highneſſes *Sendau*, or Water-Server.

There is beſides a Controuler in Ordinary, of the Mouth, and of the Goblet, or Buttry, who has 2000 *l.* Wages, and 3000 *l.* a year Liveries at the Kings, and 1000 *l.* more for Liveries at the Dauphins.

He is to be preſent at the taking in of all Proviſions of Fiſh and Fleſh, for the Kings Mouth, and before they are ſerved up to his Table, he Examines whither all the particular things, ſet down in the Account of the ſmaller Expences, be made uſe of or no. Beſides, He keeps an Account of Novelties in Proviſions for the King, and of Fruits, Comfits, and Sweet Wines, *&c.* which are to be put into his hands: and in fine, he has an Eye and Inſpection

over

over all the Expences of the Mouth, or Goblet, and other Expences of the Houſhold.

When the King eats in publick, without the Ceremony of having the Staff born by the Maſter of the Houſhold, the Comptroller in Ordinary, of the Mouth, ſets the Meat on his Majeſties Table, and when ſeveral are to ſerve, the Comptrollers Clerks, of Offices, likewiſe place ſome Diſhes, but the Comptroller of the Mouth, ſerves on the Kings ſide. He has his Ordinary at the Maſter of the Houſholds Table, while he is in Waiting on the King, and, as the Dauphins *Serdeau*'s, or Water-Servers, when he waits there.

There are ſixteen Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, that draw up the Rolls and Bills of the Extraordinary expences of the Kings Houſhold, and have Voice and Place at the Board of the Office. They have every one 600 *l.* Wages, and about 1500 *l.* Liveries yearly.

Theſe Rolls which are in Parchment, contain a daily Account, ready ſum'd up, of all the Expences of the Kings Houſhold, and are Signed by the Maſters of the Houſhold; And the Roll which is made on the laſt day of every Month, contains the whole Expence of all that Month; which only is Signed by the Great Maſter.

For the extraordinary Expences, there is a Monthly Account of them kept, which is caſt up and ſetled at the Office, and Signed by the Great Maſter, by the firſt Maſter, by the Maſter in Ordinary, and by the other Maſters of the Houſhold, then in Waiting; upon which Bills of Accounts ſo ſetled and verified in the Office, the Maſters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, payes thoſe Expences to the Purveyors and Merchants to whom they are due. The ſaid Comptrollers Clerks of Offices, are of the Body of the Office. At Feaſts, and extraordinary Entertainments, they wait at the Kings Table, with their Swords by their ſides, and ſet the Diſhes on the

the Table themſelves. Under the Maſters of the Houſhold and other Superiour Officers, they have Command over the *ſeven Offices* of the Houſhold, the Officers of which, are bound to obey them as far as it concerns their Function. They write all the ordinary and extraordinary receits of Fleſh and Fiſh; They Comptrol all the Proviſions of the whole Houſhold, and when they are not ſo good as they ſhould be, they buy others, and the Money ſo by them laid out, is repaid them at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and bated on the Merchants Bills. They have their Diet at Court, at the Maſter of the Houſholds Table, or elſe at the antient Great Maſters Table, or at the Almoners, and when they ſerve at the Dauphins, at his Highneſſes *Strdeau's*, or Water-Servers Table.

There are eight Uſhers of the Chamberlains, and of the Office, who formerly had 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.* a piece by Name of Wages paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 133 *l.* more at the Chamber of *Deniers*, yearly.

The *ſeven Offices* are, 1. *The Goblet*, or *Buttry of the Mouth.* 2. *The Kitchin of the Mouth*; which two firſt are only for the Kings Perſon. 3. *The Common Pantry.* 4. *The Common Buttry.* 5 *The Common Kitchin.* 6. *The Fruit-Office.* 7. *The Fewel-Office.*

1. *Of the Goblet of the Mouth, or of the Kings own Buttry.*

The Goblet conſiſts of the Pantry of the Mouth, and that which is more properly called The *Cup*, or *Buttry of the Mouth.*

In the Pantry of the Mouth, there are twelve Chief Pantlers, that ſerve by turns, three every quarter, who have each 600 *l.* yearly.

The Officers of the Pantry of the Mouth, have allowed them beſides, for Furniſhing his Majeſties Table

Table with all ſorts of *Pourcelan*, or *China-Ware*, both ordinary and extraordinary, 75 *l.* for the two Quarters, beginning in *January* and *October*, and 200 *l.* for the other two Quarters, beginning in *April* and *July*.

There are under theſe, one Keeper in Ordinary of the Plate and other Veſſels, who has 800 *l.* a year Wages, paid by the Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and 800 *l.* more Augmentation, at the Chamber of *Denier*, beſides, an Ordinary for himſelf, and another for a Servant, which he ſhould have *in ſpecie*, but commonly takes Money of the Maſter of the *Denier* Chamber for it.

Two Grooms ſerving ſix Months a piece, who have each 600 *l.*

One Groom in Ordinary for the Linnen, who has 600 *l.*

One Landrer who has 400 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold.

In the Buttry, or Cellar of the Mouth.

There are likewiſe twelve Chief-Butlers, ſerving by turns, three every Quarter, who have each 600 *l.*

One Chief, or Head-Groom in Ordinary for Sweet-Waters 1600 *l.*

Four Aids, or Helpers, each 400 *l.*

One Aid in Ordinary 800 *l.*

Four other Grooms ſerving by turns, two each half year, 600 *l.* each.

Four *Wine-Couriers* ſerving two every ſix Months, 600 *l.*

TheServants of theGoblet have for their allowance 480 *l.* at the *Denier*-Chamber, and four Loaves, and four Quarts of Wine every day out of the Common Pantry and Cellar: beſides this, the three foremoſt Servants of the Pantry of the Mouth, have ſix pounds of Beef, every Fleſh-Day, and every Fiſh-Day

Day a good large Carp, and two *Quaviers* or *Sea-Dragons*: And the foremoſt Servant of the Buttry, or Cellar of the Mouth, has every Fleſh Day, two pounds of Beef, and every Fiſh-Day one *Quaviver*.

The ſeveral Duties of the Officers of the Goblet.

The Officers of the Goblet, have ſeveral Charges, ſome are to take care of the Kings Bread, others of his Linen, others of laying the Cloth, and others of his Fruit, which till the time of the late King *Lewis* the XIII. was kept in the Fruit-Office; and others to look after his Wine and Water.

The *Wine-Couriers* are, whenever the King goes a Hunting, or elſewhere for his pleaſure, to carry after his Majeſty, a Cloak-Bag furniſht with Napkins, Bread, Knives, baked things, Fruit and Sweet-Meats, and two Flagons of Wine and Water. The Conductors of the Hackny of the Goblet, when his Majeſty is travelling along the Country, carry after him a Horſe loaden with Linnen, Bread, Fruit, Sweetmeats, a Cup for the King, a Taſter, Knives, Salt, and other neceſſaries to lay the Cloth for the Kings Dinner and Supper, for fear the Grooms, and Carriages appointed for that purpoſe ſhould not come up time enough with his Majeſty: for better underſtanding of which, I have ſet down a particular account of the ſmall things that are ordinarily delivered to theſe two Officers laſt named when the King goes abroad: which they call the *Menu*.

The Officers of the Goblet, on ſuch occaſions, deliver to the *Wine-Courier*, two *Portugal*, or *China* Oranges, two ordinary Lemons, two Sweet Lemons, ſix choice Apples, and in their Seaſons, Heart-Cherries, Peaches, and other Fruits, for which they are allowed forty pence, or three ſhillings four pence Engliſh.

The

The Paſtry-Cook of the Mouth, furniſhes him with two great Biskets, ſix *Perdrigon* Prunes, ſix preſerved Apricocks with Ears, and two Slices of Citron-Peel, for which, he is allowed fifty pence, or four ſhillings two pence Engliſh.

To the Conductor of the Hackney, are given ſix Loaves, value eleven pence, ſix Quart Bottles of Wine valued at four Livers eight pence, and one Denier or twelfth part of a penny, which is about ſeven ſhillings and four pence, Engliſh.

The Paſtry-Cook of the Mouth, gives him twenty great Biskets, at eight pence a piece, ſix dozen of little Cabbages, at a Crown; the Officers of the Pantry of the Mouth, ſix packets of dry Sweet-meats, at a Crown and ſix pence, ſix Packets of Paſtills, at the ſame value, ſix *China*-Oranges, at half a Crown: On Fiſh-Days the Paſtry-Cook gives over and above, a Pie of *Bon Chretien Pears*, value forty pence. One Pie of beaten Eggs of like price, two great Cream Cheeſe-Tarts, at a Crown, two great Cream Cakes at forty pence, twenty four Cheeſe-Cakes, at forty eight pence, twenty four *Briochez*.

Beſides which, are carried ſix dozen of Loaves and ſix dozen of Bottles of Wine, upon two Horſes, furniſhed out by the Court-Bakers, and Vintners.

2. *Of the* Kitchin *of the* Mouth, *or the* Kings *own* Kitchin.

The Officers of the Kings own Kitchin, are, two Uſhers in Ordinary, that ſerve half a year each by turns, whoſe Salary is 1200 *l.*

Eight other Uſhers that ſerve quarterly, who have each 600 *l.*

Four Maſter Cooks, 600 *l.* a piece.

Four Haſtners, Roaſting-Cooks, each 400 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 15 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Four

Four Potagers, or Boiling-Cooks, likewiſe at 400 *l.* Wages.

Four Paſtry-Cooks, at 300 *l.* each.

Three Children of the Kitchin, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, 300 *l.* Wages, at the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 24 *l.* each, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Four Porters ſerving by turns, two every ſix Months; who have each 300 *l.* Wages, at the ſaid Treaſurers, 91 *l.* 10 *d.* at the *Denier*-Chamber, and 150 *l.* for furniſhing and keeping the Kitchin Furniture, beſides 12 *l.* a quarter.

One Groom of the Chaſe in Ordinary, who has 1200 *l.* Wages, 500 *l.* Liveries, at the Treaſure Royal, his Diet at Court the whole year, and ſeveral other profits.

Two Advertiſers ſerving ſix Months each, at 300 *l.*

Four Carriers of the armed Chair and Table for the Mouth, each 400 *l.*

Six *Serdeau*'s, of which before.

Three Landrers of the Kitchin of the Mouth, and of the common Kitchin, who have each 300 *l.* Wages at the Treaſurers of the Houſholds and 414 *l.* 16 *d.* at the *Denier*-Chamber.

The Duties of the Officers of the Kitchin *of the* Mouth.

The Uſhers of the Mouth receive the Orders from the Superiour Officers, and give them to the other Officers. They receive the Meat, and give an account of what is ſerved up: They carry the King his Broth, and his Breakfaſt every Morning. The Maſter Cooks after them, is next in place, and has Charge of the Entries, or firſt Diſhes. The *Haſtners*, or Roſting-Cooks, tend the Roſt-meat. The Potagers, or Boiling-Cooks, the Broths; the Porters are thoſe that bring the Wood

and Water; they likewise bring and keep clean the ordinary Kitchin-Furniture. The Groom of the Cupboard carries with him provision for one Meal, while the King is travelling in the Country; The Groom of the *Chaft*, in Ordinary, carries with him, on a Horse, cold Meats for the King, and serves them himself to his Majesty. The Advertisers follow the King along the Countries, to give notice when he is to be at any place, and at what hour he intends to Dine or Sup.

The *Menu*, or particulars of what is delivered to the Groom of the *Chaft* when he waits, are four dozen of Loaves, at 4 *l.* 8 *d.* a quarter of Veal, of 16 *l.* at 4 *l.* and a quarter of Mutton of 12 *l.* at 3 *l.* both sliced in Bread; 7 pounds of Salt Beef, and a Gammon of Bacon sliced in Bread; a quarter of Veal whole of 16 *l.* and a quarter of Mutton of 12 pound likewise whole at 3 *l.* a hot Turky-Pie, containing two Turkies, at 6 *l.* 15 *d.* a Partridge-Pie of three Partridges, 6 *l.* 15 *d.* eight larded Fowls in Bread 14 *l.*

On Fish-Dayes, four dozen of Bread, at 4 *l.* 8 *d.* and 300 hard Eggs, at 12 *l.*

Thus much for the Officers that are concerned about preparing the Kings own Meat and Drink, we shall place next those that belong to his Family, with the other Officers that are dependances on both. Which are called the common Officers, because they furnish and serve the whole Household.

Of

Of the rest of the seven Offices, called the Common-Offices, or Offices of the whole Houshold. And first,

3. *Of the Common-Pantry.*

In the Common-Pantry, which is the third of the seven, there are thirteen Chief-Pantlers, who had formerly 400 *l.* a piece years, but at present, but 300 *l.*

Twelve Aids or Helpers, who formerly had 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.*

Six Grooms, who have each 600 *l.*

Two Laudfers, who have each 200 *l.* Wages at the Treasurers of the Houshold, and 576 *l.* 9 *d.* at the *Denier*-Chamber.

The three Servants of the Pantry, of antient establishment, whereof one is called the Deliverer, have allowed them at the *Denier*-Chamber for furnishing the Tables, 720, reckoning therein 60 *l.* of augmentation, for the New Table of the Great Master, and the Chamberlains Table.

4. *In the Common Buttry.*

There are twenty Chief-Butlers, who formerly had 400 *l.* and now have but 300 *l.* a piece yearly allowance.

Twelve Aids, or Helpers, who formerly had 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.* yearly Wages.

One Master of the Cellars, who has 400 *l.* Wages and his Diet at Court all the year.

Four Grooms of the Bottles, serving by turns, two each half year, at 600 *l.* Wages.

Two Grooms of the Vessels, who have now 600 *l.* and formerly 660 *l.* Wages.

In the Account-Book, or Establishment of the

Chamber of *Deniers*, the Grooms of the Common Buttry have 125 *l.* allowance every quarter for what they furniſhed in ordinary.

The Servants of the Common Buttry, have 64 *l.* 10 pence a quarter for what they ordinarily furniſh, and the Servant Deliverer of the Common-Buttry, has over and above 72 *l.*

4. *In the* Common Kitchin, *otherwiſe called, The* Great-Common Kitchin.

There are twelve Uſhers who had 400 *l.* but now but 300 *l.* Wages.

Eight Maſter-Cooks, at the ſame Wages.

Twelve *Haſtners*, or Roſting-Cooks, at the ſame allowance, paid them by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 8 *l.* a piece beſides, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Eight Boiling-Cooks, or *Pottagers*, at the ſame allowance, beſides 12 *l.* a piece at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Twelve Children of the Kitchin, or Under-Cooks, at the ſame allowance as the Boiling-Cooks.

Four Paſtry-Cooks at 300 *l.* a piece.

Two Herbmen, who have 200 *l.* a piece paid as Wages by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 300 *l.* more augmentation Money at the Chamber of *Deniers*, becauſe of their ordinary Groom.

Two Keepers of the Veſſels, at 600 *l.*

Eight other Uſhers of the Common-Kitchin, who had formerly 300 *l.* but now but 225 *l.* Wages.

Three Grooms of the Cupboard, ſerving each four Months a piece, at 600 *l.*

Four Grooms of the Spits, at 600 *l.*

Two *Falotiers*, or Faggot-Porters, that ſerve ſix Months a piece. They have 75 *l.* for every Burden, paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 1098 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*, beſides 732 *l.* more at the Dauphins.

Three

Three Landrers, which are the ſame that ſerve the Kitchin of the Mouth, at 300 *l.*

One Braſier, who is allowed at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for furniſhing and keeping in order, the neceſſary Veſſels of that kind, belonging to the ſervice of the Goblet; the new Table of the Great Maſter, and that of the Great Chamberlain, and of the Great and Little Common-Kitchins, 1720 *l.* yearly, which is 430 *l.* a quarter.

The four Turn-Spits of the Great-Common Kitchins, have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, 30 *l.* a piece for a Suit of Cloaths.

6. In the Common-Fruitry there are

One Chief-Fruiterer in Ordinary, at 1200 *l.*
Twelve other Chief Fruiterers, at 400 *l.* each.
Four Grooms, at 600 *l.*

7. In the Fuel, or Wood-Office, that furniſhes Wood, and other Fuel in the Kings Houſhold.

Are twenty chief Maſters of the Fuel-Office, who had formerly 400 *l.* and have now but 300 *l.* Wages at the Kings, and 75 *l.* at the Dauphins.

Fifteen *Aids*, or Helpers, who had formerly 300 *l.* have now but 225 *l.* at the Kings, and 50 *l.* at the Dauphins.

The Duty of the Fuel-Officers, is to furniſh all the Wood that is burnt in the Kings Houſe, as well in his Majeſties own Chamber, Antichamber, and Cloſet, as in his Kitchin, and in all the other Offices, and all the Halls, not excepting the Halls of the Guards, and in both the *French*, and *Suiſſe* Guard-Chambers. They likewiſe furniſh what Coal and Straw is neceſſary: They have the privilege of going firſt in to the King; for they go in and light a Fire in the Kings Chamber, a little before his Majeſty is waked, ſo that by that means they

have the first Entry, as they call it, to his Person; They are likewise to take care the whole day of all the Fires made in the Kings Apartment and stay till he goes to Bed. When the King is travelling, they make the second Trusse of his Bed, that is, they fold the second and third Quilt of the Kings Bed, after the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber have folded the first, and the Sheets; 'Tis their right to put the Dauphin to Table, he having no *Table-Carrier*.

When the King, or the Dauphin have occasion to wash, either their Feet, or their whole Bodies in a Bath, the Fuel-Officers are to heat and pour in the Water, and while the King or Dauphin are in the Bath, when any Perfumes are to be burnt, one of the said Officers is to hold the hot Pan on which the Perfumes are cast. When any Officer of the Kings Houshold is Arrested, or made Prisoner, the Fuel-Officers are charged with the Prisoner, and the Fuel-Office is made their Prison. 'Tis at this Office, that the Kings Visits the Poor on *Maundy-Thursday*, By his Chief Physician, and others, and the Chyrurgion of the Houshold, wipes their Feet.

If the King happen to eat with another King, or Queen, the King of *France*, as performing the Honours due from a Person in his own House, to a Stranger his equal, will yield to that Crowned Head, his Cadenat, that is, his own Place and Service, (which is the greatest piece of honour of the Table) together with his Captain of the Guards, and his Chair; and then it would be the Fuel-Officers Duty, to put the King of *France* to Table, that is to say, to present his Most Christian Majesty a Chair, and take it away again, when he rises from Table, as it was determined at *Fontarabia*, at the Marriage of the Lady *Maria-Lowise* of *Orleans* to the King of *Spain*, who in Quality of Queen of *Spain*, eat several days with the King.

Besides these, there is at the Fuel-Office, one

Deliverer

Deliverer of the Wood, one Porter that serves the Chamber with Wood, and three Servants of the Office.

The Kings Table-Carriers, and those of the Houshold, eat at the Fuel-Office.

The Kings Table-Carrier likewise gives the King his Chair when he Dines in Publick.

The two Table-Carriers of the Houshold, have 200 *l.* Wages paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 600 *l.* more, each at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for their ordinary Furnitures.

There is likewise one Joyner in Ordinary, who among other things, furnishes Box-Branches on *Palm-Sunday*, at the Kings Chappel.

Two Chair-men for business.

In all these Offices, there are some Servants.

All the Officers of the seven Offices, have always priviledge to wear a Sword in the *Louvre*, or elsewhere, and to wait with their Swords by their sides, if they please.

The five Offices of the Houshold are composed, as you see, of Chiefs, Aids and Grooms, and are regulated after the same manner as those immediately belonging to the King.

Besides the seven Offices, there is a new Kitchin, which was established in the Month of *September* 1664. called *the Little-Common Kitchin*, to serve the Great Masters, and Great Chamberlains new Table. Of which, we shall now name the Officers.

Other Officers belonging to the seven Offices.

There are still some others that may be reckoned as belonging to, or dependant on the seven Offices, as the Deliverer out of the Ice, who has his Place by Commission, and receives at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for Wages, Diet, and all together, half a Crown a day, paid by way of Extraordinary. He distributes Ice, not only for the Kings Table, but

for all the Tables of the Houſhold, and to the Princes and great Lords of the Court.

There are four Barber-Chyrurgions belonging to the Houſhold, that are Sworn by the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, who have 200 *l.* a piece yearly Wages on the Book of the ſmaller Accounts, and 150 *l.* for dreſſing on occaſion, the Pages of the ſaid Chamber.

They ſhave the poor Men on *Maundy-Thurſday*, and waſh their Feet.

They Accompany the Chief Phyſician, when he viſits the ſaid poor Men.

After theſe we may place the Purveyors, and the Merchants that furniſh neceſſaries, which are the Bakers, the Vintners, the Linen-Drapers, and others, who keep to the bargain they have made with the Kings Officers, ſo long as they pleaſe, and ſo long as no body offers to do it cheaper; but if they furniſh any thing that is not ſo good as it ſhould be, the Maſters, and Comptrollers of the Houſhold, and other Head-Officers may buy more elſewhere, and bate, or cauſe it to be bated in the ſaid Merchants Bills.

The Baker has 150 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers* for Covertures.

There are three Purveyors, who have 200 *l.* likewiſe, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, for Covertures.

A Cuſtomary allowance called a *Pariſis*, for what he ordinarily furniſhes, is paid to the Baker, Vintner, and Purveyor, when they are obliged to go further from *Paris*, than the diſtance ſpecified in their Bargains.

The Vintner is likewiſe allowed for following the King or Dauphin out of the Kingdom, when they ſtir out of it, according to what is agreed on in the Contract made with them.

I ſhall add this one Remark, that when the Court is upon the march, there is allowed for the Houſe

Houſe where the Goblet is lodged, 3 *l.* or a Crown, for the Kitchin of the Mouth 5 *l.* for the two Common-Kitchins, both Great and Little, 3 *l.* each, for the Paſtry-Cooks lodging 20 pence, and the like price for the Houſing taken up by the Common-Pantry, Buttry, and Paſtry; as likewiſe by the Fruitry, and Fuel-Office, which is called paying the *De Roy*, or allowance due from the King, for Houſe-room for his Offices.

The Officers of later Creation, for the ſervice of the Great Maſters, and Great Chamberlains Table, are,

A Maſter of the Houſhold Waiting at the Great Maſters new Table, who has 1000 *l.* yearly.

Another Maſter of the Houſhold Waiting at the Great Chamberlains new Table, at 600 *l.*

This latter has an Ordinary of Bread and Wine, allowed him in the Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold, and he takes his Ordinary of Meat upon what is ſerved off from this Table: He has inſpection over the Officers of the Little-Common Kitchin, and of the Fruitry, and over the Merchants that furniſh the neceſſaries, as far as concerns the ſervice of the Great Chamberlains Table.

Four Uſhers of the Little-Common Kitchin, ſerving each three Months by turns; He that ſerves the firſt quarter, beginning from *New-Years-Day*, has 400 *l.* at the Treaſurers, and 100 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*. He that ſerves the ſecond quarter, has 500 *l.* all at the Treaſurers of the Houſhold; He that ſerves the third quarter, has likewiſe 500 *l.* at the ſame Treaſurers; and he that ſerves the laſt, has 400 *l.* at the ſaid Treaſurers, and 100 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

There are two Aids in Ordinary, at 400 *l.* Wages.

Theſe Uſhers and Aids, make ready the Meat for both the ſaid new Tables.

Besides which there are,

One Porter belonging to the Little-Common Kitchin, who has for Cords, Pails and Brooms, six pence a day.

One Servant of the Little-Common, who has 100 *l.* a year extraordinary Wages allowed him, upon the last Bill of every quarter, because of his extraordinary care and pains.

One Maker and Distiller of Waters for the Great Masters new Table, he has at the Chamber of *Dexirrs*, for the Waters he ordinarily furnishes in the quarter beginning in *January*, 150 *l.* and as much for the quarter ending in *December*. But for each of the other Summer Quarters, he has 300 *l.* which makes in all 900 *l.* yearly.

One Groom of the same new Table, who has for furnishing Glasses, *Caraffs*, and other things, 200 *l.*

One Keeper of the Vessels for the Great Masters Table, at 150 *l.*

One Butler belonging to the Great Chamberlain, at 600 *l.*

One Maker and Distiller of Waters, belonging to the same, at 900 *l.* as has he that serves the Great Master.

One Groom of the Great Chamberlains Table, who has 200 *l.* for Glasses, Caraffs, *&c.*

One Keeper of the Vessels, at 150 *l.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Great Chamberlain, and all Officers under his dependance.

IF the honour of Officer, may be rated from the frequency, and nearneſs of their approaches to the Kings Perſon, then certainly the Great Chamberlain muſt needs have the greateſt ſhare therein of any, ſince it is at all times in his power, to be near his Majeſty, and that he has a very conſiderable Rank in all the moſt Magnificent Solemnities.

This Office is almoſt as ancient as the beginning of this Monarchy, and one may judge of its greatneſs by the Nobility of the Perſons that always have enjoyed it. He had formerly a great Juriſdiction over the Mercers and other Trades that deal in Clothing, and for that purpoſe, he ſubſtituted under him a Surveyor of thoſe Merchandizes, who was commonly called *the King of the Mercers*, that is to ſay, their *Syndic*, or Comptroller, who alſo Examin'd the Weights and Meaſures of the ſaid Merchants: His Court of Juſtice was held at the Marble Table in the *Palais*, or Palace at *Paris*, by a Mayor-Judge, Commiſſionated by the Great Chamberlain, and ſome other Officers.

The Great Chamberlain was formerly of the Great Officers that Signed all Charters, and Letters of Conſequence, and has ſtill a Right to ſit in Judgment with the King at the Tryal of any Peers.

He had formerly the Keeping of the Kings Coffers and Treaſury in his Chamber, and had the management of the Exchequer, as he has to this day, in ſeveral places, where the *Camarlingue*, or Chamberlain (for in different places, he is differently

rently ſtiled) is likewiſe Treaſurer, and receives all the Revenues; and it belonged to him, or his Under-Treaſurers, to carry Money about them for the Kings Liberalities, and other neceſſary Expences: He uſed to have for his Fee the tenth part of what came into the Kings Coffers, and was wont to deal out the Annual Gratuities to the Souldiers, and provide Preſents for all Ambaſſadours.

He has been indifferently ſtiled, *Cubicularius*, *Camerarius*, or *Cambellanus*, that is, *Bedchamber Man*, *Chamber-man*, or *Chamberlain*; But the Office of *Chamberlain*, and *Chamber-man*, were afterward made diſtinct Offices, as, among other proofs, will appear by an ancient duty upon Merchants, who paid 16 pence, whereof ten pence went to the Chamberlain, and the other ſix to the Chamber-Man; But the Office of Chamber-Man was ſuppreſt in the Perſon of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, *Anno* 1544. or to ſpeak more properly, we may ſay, that it aſſumed under *Francis* the Firſt, the preſent Title it is now known under, of Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

The preſent Great Chamberlain is the Duke of *Bouillon*, who has yearly 3600 *l.* under the name of Wages, and a Penſion of 20000 *l.*

Function and Priviledges.

When the King ſits on his Bed of Juſtice, or in a general Aſſembly of the Eſtates, the Great Chamberlain ſits at his Feet, upon a Violet-Coloured Velvet Cuſhion, Embroidered with *Flower delucs* of Gold. He is preſent at all Audiences of Ambaſſadours, where takes his Place behind his Majeſties Chair of State, between the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, who is on his right, and the Great Maſter of the Wardrobe, whoſe Place is on his left.

Antiently, in the Queens abſence, he was wont to lie in the Kings Bed-Chamber.

Upon the Coronation-Day, he takes the Royal Buskins from the Abbot of *St. Denis*, and puts them

them on the Kings Legs, and then inveſts him with the *Dalmatick* Robe of Azure Blue, and with the *Mantle Royal.*

As the Great Chamberlains have the honour to be neareſt the ſacred Perſons of their Kings while they are alive; ſo when nature has exacted from them her Tribute, and they come to die, they with the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, interre their Bodies.

The homage done to the King, by any Dukes or other Perſons of higher Rank, holding their Lands, or *Seignieuries* of his Majeſty, was antiently performed in the Bed-Chamber, whither being Conducted by the Great Chamberlain, Bare-headed, and without Sword, Belt, or Spurs; and kneeling down, and putting their hands between the Kings Hands, they promiſed him Fealty and Homage.

Of which Ceremony, we have a fair Example, in *Froiſſard*, in the 25*th* Chapter of the Firſt Volume of his Hiſtory, namely, in the Homage done by *Edward* the Third King of *England*, to *Philip de Valois*, to whom being brought in, and in the poſture as aforeſaid, the Great Chamberlain tendered theſe words: *You become the Liege-Man of the King, my Lord, that here is,* (*as Duke of* Guienne, *and Peer of* France) *and you promiſe Fealty and Loyalty to him, to bear:* Say, *Yes:* And the King of *England*, as Duke of *Guienne*, anſwered, *Yes, and the King received him for his Liege-Man:* Thus *Froiſſard*, who likewiſe tells us, that this Homage had better have been let alone, it being ſo Stomached by that Couragious King, that it cauſed thoſe long and bloody Wars between the two Nations, of which all Hiſtories reſound, and which are hardly yet well extinct, but lie couched under Embers, till opportunity ſhall raiſe them into new Flames.

At preſent, when any Marſhal of *France*, Governour

nour of a Town, Place, or Province, or any other is to take the Oath of Fidelity to the King, the Marshal, or such other Person gives his Hat, Gloves, and Sword, to the Usher of the Bed-Chamber, and then advancing towards the King, who expects him in his Chair of State, he kneels down upon a Cushion, presented him by one of the Chief *Valets de Chambre*, and putting his Hands between his Majesties, when, the said Oath being read to him by the *Secretary*, under whose Division his Place is, he gives his assent in the manner aforesaid; and then rising up, and making Obeisance to his Majesty, goes back, and takes again of the Usher of the Bed-Chamber the things he left with him, to whom, as well as to some other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, he makes an honourable Present.

The Great Chamberlains had formerly a Table furnished out of the Kings own Kitchin, but the late Duke of *Chevreuse*, Great Chamberlain, agreed with the Masters of the Houshold, to have instead of it, that which is still kept by them, under the Name of the Great Chamberlains Table.

He has a Super-intendence over all the Officers of the Kings Bed-Chamber, of his Wardrobe, of his Closets and Anti-Chamber, when the King dresses himself, he gives him his Shirt, which honour, he parts not with, to any, but to the Sons of *France*, the Princes of the Blood, or Sons Legitimate of *France*. When the King eats in his Bed-Chamber, 'tis his Duty to wait on him, and give him his Napkin; and in short, he performs all the Honours and Chief Ceremonies of the Bed-Chamber.

At all Solemnities, Balls, and other Assemblies, as likewise at Chappel, when the King goes to hear a Sermon, one of the Yeomen of the Bed-Chamber brings always a Chair out of the Kings Chamber for the Great Chamber, placing it behind the Kings, and

and another, for the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

Of the four Chief-Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

The Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, which now are four, exerciſe as I have ſaid, by turns, under that new Title, the Office that was formerly performed by the *Gamevier*, or *Chamber-Man*.

There was at firſt but two of them, but the late King *Lewis* the XIII. made them up four.

They ſerve by turns each one their Year.

The preſent Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, are,

1. The Duke of *Aumont*. 2. The Duke of *Gevres*. 3. The Duke of *Crequi*. 4. The Duke of *St. Aignan*.

They take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in Perſon, and he of them, that is in Waiting, Sweares all the other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, that are admitted into his years Waiting. In the abſence of the Great Chamberlain they ſupply his Place in all things. They give Order to the Uſher, what Perſons he is to let in, and deliver Certificates of their Service, to all the Officers of the Bed-Chamber: They perform likewiſe many other Duties, at the Kings riſing, going to Bed, and Dreſſing. He that is in Waiting, lodges in the *Louvre*: The King does them the Honour to give them a Place in his own Coach. *Their Functions and Priviledges.*

They uſed formerly to lie in the Kings Bed-Chamber, as appears by the 9th and 92d Articles of the Ordinance of *Charles* the Seventh, that are addreſſed thus, *To the Chamberlains lying in our Bed-Chamber*, &c.

They beſpeak all the firſt Mourning at Court, and all Cloths and Habits uſed in Maſques, Balls, and Playes, and other Divertiſements for his Majeſty.

They

They have the sole ordering of all the Expences allotted in the Establishments, or Account-Books of the *Argenterie*, or Privy-Purse, for the Kings Person or otherwise; as likewise of those allowed in the Establishments for the Kings Pocket Expences, and affairs of his Bed-Chamber: Under them, are the Intendants, Comptrollers, and the Treasurers General of the Kings Privy-Purse, and of the Pocket Expences, and the rest of the Officers of the Bed-Chamber.

It is to be noted, That there are many, that out of courtesy are stiled Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, that have neither Place, nor Salary, as such; and many Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings Houshold, of which we shall speak in their proper place.

Next these, are the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, who are in number twenty four, and serve constantly all the year long, each Chief Gentleman being allowed six of them, though they may, if they please, take a greater number; over whom, the King, for better regulation, maintains Governours, and Under-Governours, and Masters of all sorts, to teach them all Exercises requisite for Persons of Quality.

These Pages go every Morning and Evening, with the other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, into the Kings said Chamber, to give his Majesty his Slippers; and on Evenings and Mornings too, (when 'tis dark) they carry white Wax-Flambo's before his Majesty, when he walks on Foot out of his Anti-Chamber, or when he crosses, either on Foot, or in a Sedan, the Courts of any of his Palaces; and in Summer they carry over him, an *Umbrello*.

In the Armies, where the King is present, they serve as *Aids de Camp*, under the Kings own *Aids de Camp*, as likewise do the Pages of the Kings Great and Lesser Stables.

Of

Of other Inferiour Officers of the Bed-Chamber.

There are four Officers that are called the Ordinary, or Chief *Valets de Chambre*, which laſt Title, though omitted in their Patents, was ſince confirmed to them by a Brief from his Majeſty. Their places are worth counting all things, about 2000. Crowns a Year. They ſerve indifferently, as they can agree, one in the place of another, and have all things common among them, though the Eldeſt uſually chuſes his Quarter. They perform ſeveral honourable Duties in the Chamber, as keeping the Door of the Council, and giving the accuſtomed Orders to the Uſhers, in the abſence of the Chief Gentlemen, *&c.* They lie at the Kings Beds Feet, and keep the Keys of his Trunks; They are allowed at preſent, in Money for their Table 1750 *l.* each.

Under theſe, there are thirty two other *Valets de Chambre*, that ſerve quarterly, eight each Quarter, their Salary is 660 *l.* yearly; they diet at the Table, called the *Valets de Chambres* Table.

The quality of Eſquires has been confirmed to them by ſeveral Orders, and particularly by an Order of the Council of State of the 25*th* of *April* 1669. By which the *Sieur de la Faye*, one of the Kings *Valets de Chambre*, was maintained in the ſaid Quality of *Eſquire*. They perform ſeveral Functions about the King, when he is Dreſſing, or Undreſſing; as, giving him his Chair, holding his Morning-Gown, and putting it on his Shoulders, preſenting the Looking-Glaſs, *&c.* They make the Kings Bed, the Upholſters ſtanding at the Beds-Feet to help them. The *Valet de Chambre*, that is in Waiting, is to keep all day within the Rails of the *Alcove*, to watch the Kings Bed. They are to ſee the Officer of the Goblet taſt the Wine and Bread that he brings up to the Kings Chamber, before it

is

is presented to his Majesty: When the Court is on the march in the Country, one of the *Valets de Chambre*, goes before, to conduct the Kings Bed; and is then allowed a Crown a Day Extraordinary. When the King quits only for a few days, any of his Royal Palaces, the *Valet de Chambre* that stays there, to keep the Kings Bed, is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet.

The three *Valets de Chambre*, that wait on the Dauphin, have each of them likewise, a Crown a Day for their Diet.

The last year the King suppress'd all the Supernumerary *Valets de Chambre*, that waited but every other year.

The Ushers.

There are fifteen Ushers of the Chamber, that serve Quarterly, four each quarter. They have 660 *l.* Salary, and 300 *l.* gratuity. In their Patents they are written *Esquires*. As soon as the King is out of his Bed, and has got on his Morning-Gown, and is set down in his Chair, the Ushers in Waiting come into his Chamber, and one of them taking immediately possession of the Door, takes notice what persons of Quality present themselves to come in, which having observed, as soon as the King has changed his Shirt, he lets in the Nobility and the Officers, in order, as he sees them more or less qualified. If any speak too loud in the Chamber, the Usher Commands Silence. They carry Flambo's overlaid with Vermilion gilt, before his Majesty, when he goes out or in any where, or from Chamber to Chamber, or when he goes up or down Stairs, in any of the Apartments of the *Louvre*, but when he goes any further into the Courts, they quit him at the Door, and leave only the Pages to light him, to whom it only belongs.

The

The Ushers have the Priviledge, to wait with their Swords by their sides, and their Cloaks on their Shoulders.

Upon the Annual Festivals, and on all Dayes of Solemnity, as at *Te Deums*, on the Dayes of the Kings Majority, Coronation, or Marriage, when he touches for the Evil, when he follows the Processions, when he sits on his Bed of Justice in Parliament, or at the Creation of the Knights of his Orders, and at all the Kings first Entries into any Towns, two of these Ushers carry before his Majesty two silver guilt Maces, letting the tops of the said Maces, lean gently on their Shoulders; and every time they carry these Maces, there is due to them a Fee of 150 *l.* which is punctually paid them, by express Order, at the *Treasure-Royal*: But when the King goes to Parliament, besides the 150 *l.* they have out of the Treasure Royal, the Chief President Orders a like summe to be paid them out of the Fines. In like manner, at the Kings first Entry into any Cities, there is due to them from the Officers of the said Town, a Mark of Gold, being the value of 400 *l.* besides their said constant Fee of 150 *l.* out of the Treasure Royal.

These two Maces are carried every where after the King in the Chests of the Wardrobe. At Coronations, and Creations of Knights, the two Ushers that bear the Maces, are habited in white Sattin Doublets, with Sleeves slashed in several rows, and their Shirts swelling out of the said slashes, with Trunk-Breeches, and Cloaks of the same, with silk Pearl-Colour'd Stockings, Shoes covered with white Sattin, and white Velvet, or Sattin Caps, or Bonnets. They have their share in the Fees and Presents given by Governours and Lieutenants, of Towns or Provinces, Great Officers of the Crown, and those of the Kings Houshold, the Chief Presidents of Parliaments, the *Eschevins*, or Sheriffs of *Paris*, or others, when at their several admissions, they

they take the Oath of Fidelity to his Majesty.

'Tis the Ushers Duty, to make them that are in the Chamber get out of the way, whether it be to keep them from standing in his Majesties light, when he is Dressing, or Undressing him, or to clear his passage when he goes from his Chair to his Praying-Desk, from that to his Closet, or when he goes from one side of his Chamber to the other.

No Body ought to have his Hat on in the Kings Bed-Chamber, though it be at certain hours when there is but two or three Officers there. And the Ushers are to see too, that no Body Combs themselves there, or sit down upon the Seats, the Table, or the Rails of the Alcove. They have their Ordinary at the old Table of the Great Master, which is now that of the Masters of the Houshold, and those four that are in Waiting, have every day to their Breakfast, a Bottle of Wine, and a Loaf; They are allowed every day out of the Fruitry, a Flambo of white Wax of half a pound weight.

On Council-Days, if the Council be held in the Bed-Chamber, they go from his Majesty, to give notice to the Secretaries of State, and in the absence of the chief *Valets de Chambre*, they keep the Doors of the Council-Chamber. They have the Honour to carry in their Arms the Children of *France*, during their Infancy.

The two Ushers of the Chamber, that wait at the Dauphins, have each of them a Crown a day for their Diet; one of the four Ushers that are in Waiting at the Kings, goes every day and waits on the Duke of *Burgundy*, and he that stays with that Prince, in the Kings absence, has a Crown a Day for his Diet: and the Officers of the Kings *Counting-House*, or *Green-Cloth*, diminish so much as his Ordinary comes to, at the Table, he should otherwise eat it, and discount it to his Majesties profit. Another Usher likewise appointed to wait

on

on the Duke of *Anjou*, has the like allowance, which will be the rule for all the Children the Dauphin ſhall have.

When the Uſher asks any one, that would come in, his Name, whoever he be, he ought not to take it ill, becauſe he is obliged by his Office, to know who he lets in.

It is to be obſerved, that any perſon that would enter into the Bed-Chamber, the Anti-Chamber, and the Cloſets, when the Doors are ſhut, muſt ſcratch gently at the Door, and not knock hard, and when he would go out, he is not to open the Door himſelf, but to call to the Uſher to open it for him.

When the King, any Queens, Children of *France*, and their Wives, or any Ambaſſadors, that go to, or come from Audience, come in or go out of the Chamber, the Uſher preſently opens to them both the Leaves of the Door, the ſame is done by the Uſher of the Anti-Chamber, and by the Sentinel at the Door of the Guard-Chamber.

There are beſides, two Uſhers of the Cloſet, that wait ſix Months each, who have 660 *l.* Salary, and a gratuity of 600 *l.* at the Treaſure Royal. They eat at the Maſters of the Houſholds Table.

If on a Council-Day, the Council be held in any of the Cloſets, then 'tis the Uſher of the Cloſets Duty, to give notice of it from the King, to the Secretaries of State.

There two Uſhers of the Anti-Chamber, who have a yearly Salary of 500 *l.* each. They eat at the *Valets de Chambres* Table, and are allowed Bread and Wine too for their Breakfaſt.

At *New-years-tide*, the Queen, when there is one, gives for a New-Years Gift, 4 *l.* to the Uſhers, a 100 *l.* at each Station, that is to ſay 100 *l.* among the Uſhers of the Anti-Chamber, as much to him that keeps the Cloſet, and as much among thoſe of the Bed-Chamber. By which means, he

that

that keeps the Cabinet that day, and that is in waiting the first half year beginning in *January*, has as much alone, as the two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber, and the four Ushers of the Bed-Chamber. And formerly, when the two Ushers of the Anti-Chamber waited by turns, each their half year; he whose turn it was to wait at *New-years-tide*, had the whole 100 *l.* to himself, but since they have been both made ordinary, and serve all the year round, the said summ is usually parted among them; which Order was made about twenty years ago.

The Porte-Manteau's, *or* Cloak-Carriers.

Are twelve in number, and serve quarterly, three each quarter, and have yearly 66*o l.* Wages, upon the Establishment, and 120 *l.* gratuity at the Treasure Royal: They are Esquires by their Places.

Over these there is one *Porte-Manteau*, or *Cloak-Carrier* in Ordinary, who has a Salary of 1320 *l.* and his Diet at Court at the Kings *Sewers*'s, or Water-Servers Table.

The *Cloak-Carriers* take the Oath of Fidelity before the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, then in Waiting; and take from him, Certificates of their Service. They eat at the *Valets de Chambre*'s Table. They are to be present every Morning, at the Kings rising, when the King is on a Journey, or going any where in the Country, when he goes a Hunting, a Walking, or to see any Musters; or when in ill weather his Majesty passes through any open place a Foot, or a Horse-back, and in any other Rencounters where the *Cloak-Carrier* forsees his Majesty may have occasion for his Cloak; Nay, if his Majesty does but step out of his Apartments into the open Air, though it be but to cross the Courts of his Palace, or walk in the Garden,

Garden, the *Cloak-Carrier* runs immediately to the *Wardrobe*, and fetches his Majesties Cloak, and keeps close by him with it, to be ready to give it him whatever he calls for it. At certain Ceremonies, where his Majesty usually has a Cloak of State, as at a Ball, &c. Every time his Majesty has a mind to put it off, or on, it is the Cloak-Carriers Office to do it for him.

Besides the Cloak, these Cloak-Carriers are obliged to take and keep in Custody all other Cloaths, or other loose things the King puts off only for the present, with intention to use them again the same day, as his Sword, his Gloves, his Hat, his Muff, his Cane, &c. and to be always nigh at hand to give him them; So that by this means, they have Entry into almost all places where the King goes: But if the King puts off any of these things with intent to use them no more that day, then the Officers of the Wardrobe take charge of them, and not the Cloak-Carriers: And as for his Sword, there is something more of Ceremony observed in keeping, or holding of that; for sometimes it belongs to the Cloak-Carriers, and sometimes to the Gentlemen of the Quirry to do it: for when his Majesty wears Spurs, it belongs to the Gentleman of the Quirry then in Waiting to carry his Majesties Sword, but when the King goes out of his House in Shoes only, the Cloak-Carrier carries his Sword as far as the steps of the outward Door, and further if the King walks on Foot, or goes out in a Coach with but two Horses; but if he mounts on Horseback, or goes out in a Coach and six Horses, then whether the King wears Spurs or no, the Cloak-Carrier delivers the Sword into the hands of the Gentleman of the *Quirry*, as soon as he comes to the said steps, who when they come back, if the King wear no Spurs, returns the Sword again to the Cloak-Carrier, as soon as his Majesty lights from his Horse, or out of his Coach; but if he wear Spurs,

Spurs, then the Gentleman of the Querry parts not with the Sword till the Kings Spurs be put off.

The *Cloak-Carriers* take Horse in the Court of the *Louvre*, when the King goes out, and follow him back again into the *Louvre* in the same manner, when he returns.

When the King plays at Tennis, they present the Balls to the King, and keep account of them; and they reckon with the Master of the Tennis-Court, for the Expences made during the time his Majesty was playing, because the King always pays them, whether he win or lose.

The *Cloak-Carrier* that waits on the Dauphin, is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet.

The Arquebuse, *or* Fire-arms-Carriers.

Are two in number, and wait by turns, each his half year. They have each of them 1100 *l.* paid them by the Treasurer of the Privy-Purse, or Pocket-Expences, as well for Wages, as for Powder, Shot, *&c.* for Hunting, besides a gratuity of 300 *l.* at the Treasure Royal. All the Kings old Hunting Arms are their Fees, as Fowling-Pieces, Pistols, *&c.* They eat at the *Valets de Chambre's* Table.

They take Horse in the *Louvre*, and follow the King back again thither, in the same manner, as likewise, at present, do several other Officers.

A Stick used in the Pallmall.

There is likewise one *Mall-Carrier* in Ordinary, who is likewise *Valet de Chambre* to the King, who is allowed yearly 400 *l.* Salary, paid out of the Privy-Purse 240 *l.* gratuity, at the Treasure Royal, and 549 *l.* for his Diet, at the Denier-Chamber. When the King goes to play at the Pall-Mall, he goes to the Chests of the Wardrobe, and takes out for him, a *Mall*, some Bowls, and other Implements used in that sport.

Of

Of other Officers, who have, or take at leaſt, the Title of Valets de Chambre, *and Diet at their Table.*

There are eight Barbers qualified *Valets de Chambre*, who jointly Exerciſe the ſame Office that was formerly enjoyed but by one, under the Title of Chief-Barber, which Title they all eight retain, and part the Wages and Gratuities of the ſaid Office among them, by vertue of a Brief granted them in the year 1669.

Beſides which, they have 700 *l.* Wages, paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, 150 *l.* gratuity at the Treaſure Royal, and 100 *l.* for furniſhing Combs and Sweet Powder. At the Dauphins, they have half as much Wages as they have at the Kings, and 150 *l.* Gratuity, all at the Treaſure Royal. Beſides a Crown a Day for their Diet.

They have the Priviledge, to keep by themſelves, or their Deputies, open Shop in any Town of the Kingdom they will chuſe, not excepting *Paris* it ſelf, in the ſame manner as any Maſter Chyrurgion of *Paris* may do. They commonly let out this their Priviledge at *Paris*, for 100 Crowns a year: they alſo let out apart the Priviledge of Chief Barber at *Paris*, at 37 *l.* 10 *d.* each place.

Each of theſe Barbers are allowed to keep, if they pleaſe, two Prentices or Journey-men in their Shops, that underſtand Chyrurgery; but the Kings Chyrurgeons can keep none in their Shops that meddle with the Barbers or Perriwig-Makers Trade, becauſe nothing ſhould divert from arriving to perfection in Chyrurgery, which is ſuppoſed to require a Mans whole application.

Over theſe, there are two Barbers in Ordinary, who have a Salary of 800 *l.* a year each.

The Duty of all theſe is, to Comb the Kings Head, Morning and Evening, to Shave him, and to rub and dry him when he comes out of the

Bath or Stove, and when he has been playing at Tennis.

There is one Operatour for Teeth, who has in all, for Wages, Diet, and Gratuity, 11295 *l.* yearly.

He furnishes Roots and Opiate.

There are three Bone-Setters that serve by turns, four Months a piece, they have each a Salary of 600 *l.*

And one Operatour for the Stone, who has a like Salary.

These eat at the *Valets de Chambre*'s Table.

There are likewise eight Upholsters, that serve quarterly, and in their Certificates of Service, are called *Valets de Chambre.*

Their Salary yearly is 300 *l.* and 37 *l.* 10 *d.* Gratuity.

Their Office is every day to help the *Valets de Chambre* to make the Kings Bed.

They are obliged to take charge of the Kings Houshold-Stuff, in the time of their Waiting, when his Majesty is abroad in the Country, or in the Field, and to put up or take down his Furniture.

When the Court is on the march into the Country, or the Field, there always goes to a first and second Chamber, that is, Furniture of all sorts for two Chambers, because one would not be enough: The first of these Chambers, or the first Suit of Furniture, is sent away always the Night before the King begins his Journey, that so the King, when he comes next day to the place where he is to lie at, may find his Chamber ready furnished, and the next day the Furniture for the second Chamber keeps on its march outright to the second Stage of the Journey, and so along to the end of the Journey, and back again; and of the two Upholsters that are then in Waiting, one conducts the first Chamber, and the other the second.

He that waits at the Dauphins, is allowed forty pence,

pence, or ten Groats a day for his Diet.

There are likewise four Clocks, or Watchmakers, that in their Patents are ſtiled *Valets de Chambre*, and eat at their Table: their Salary is 200 *l.* a piece.

Of the Yeomen of the Chamber.

There are ſix Yeomen in Ordinary, of the Chamber, they have, under the notion of Wages, together with other allowances, 658 *l.* yearly.

They wait always in the Chamber, to be ready to receive the Orders of their Superiours, or in their abſence, from the King himſelf. They take care of the Wax-Lights in the Kings Chamber, and in his other Apartments, and what is left of them is their Fees every where but at *Verſailles*. They open the Bed-Chamber Door every Morning, before the Uſhers come.

They have their ſhare in all Gratuities given by Governours and Lieutenants of Provinces, *&c.* when they take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in his Bed-Chamber as is aforeſaid. They have a Table a part, and in the year 1675. his Majeſty by freſh Patents was pleaſed to confirm all former Grants made to them: they, as other Officers of the Bed-Chamber, are Sworn by the Chief-Gentlemen of the ſaid Chamber. When the King, or any other perſons of Quality, play at any Game in the Kings Bed-Chamber, or any where elſe in his Apartments, they have the profits of the Box, unleſs it be at *Verſailles*.

They are to make ready ſeveral neceſſary things in the Chamber, as Tables, Carpets, and Seats for the Councils that are held in the Kings Chamber, and for the Council of *Finances*, or of the Treaſury, which is likewiſe held in his Majeſties Chamber; and they furniſh Pen, Ink, Paper, and Sand, for which they are allowed 200 Crowns; they lie

always near the Kings Chamber, and juſt by his Cheſts, or Trunks, they go and carry word to the Officers of the Kitchin, when his Majeſty has a mind to have any Broth, or to Breakfaſt; and to the Officers of the Wardrobe to bring the Kings Cloaths; and every Night, they light the Lamp that is placed in a Corner of the Chamber, and burns all Night.

There likewiſe belong to the Bed-Chamber, two Chair-men for buſineſs, who have 600 *l.* Salary out of the Privy-Purſe, and 200 *l.* Gratuity, at the Treaſure Royal.

The Table-Carrier likewiſe carries a Chair of State out of the Bed-Chamber, for the King, when he goes to High-Maſs, *Tenebras*, or elſewhere.

There is one Rubber in Ordinary of the Kings Chamber and Cloſets, who enjoys his place by Commiſſion. Who has 540 *l.* yearly, paid him by the Chief *Valets de Chambre.*

The Porters of the Bed-Chamber,

Are nine, who carry and remove on all occaſions, the Kings Beds, and other Furniture of his Chamber and Wardrobe. They ſerve quarterly, three the firſt quarter, beginning at *New-Years-Tide*, and two every of the other quarters. Their yearly allowance, counting all things, amounts to 340 *l.* a year. They have ſome Servants under them. Beſides, there is a Captain of the Mules of the Chamber, who has ſeveral Servants under him, that Conduct and Load and Unload the Cheſts of the Kings Chamber, and Wardrobe.

Other Officers aſſuming alſo the Title of Valets de Chambre,

Are, the Painters, Shoomakers, Joyners, Glaſiers, Lock-ſmiths, Carvers, and other like Tradeſmen,

men, and Artiſts, as likewiſe others belonging to the Wardrobe, *&c.*

Of the Wardrobe, *or the manner of the Kings Dreſſing and Undreſſing.*

There is at preſent but one Great Maſter of the Wardrobe. He has likewiſe the Honour to have place in his Majeſties Coach. He has by way of Salary, together with other allowances, 19600 *l.* yearly.

He has the Charge of the Kings Cloths, Linnen, and Shoes and Stockings, and what he leaves off he has for his Fees.

In the abſence of the Princes, the Great Chamberlain, and the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, he gives the King his Shirt, and in the Morning, when his Majeſty Dreſſes himſelf, he puts on his Waſt-Coat, his Blue-Ribban, and his ſtrait Coat, and preſents him his Sword, and at Night when he is going to Bed, he preſents him his Night Waſtcoat, Cap, and Handkercher, and asks him what Cloths he pleaſes to wear the next day.

You are to take notice, That the Kings Handkercher is always preſented him upon a Vermilion guilt Salver, which is a kind of Plate-Stand.

Upon great Feſtival and Solemn Days, he faſtens on his Cloak the Collers of his Orders, after he is Dreſt.

He has an Apartment in the Kings Lodgings.

What place he has at Audiences and other Solemnities, I have already told under the Articles of the Great Chamberlain, and chief Gentlemen.

Next, are two Maſters in Ordinary of the Wardrobe, that ſerve by turns, each of them his year. Of their Salary and other allowances, I find no account.

They take the Oath of Fidelity to the King in Perſon. And in the abſence of the Great Maſter of

the Wardrobe, and his Superiours, they give the King his Shirt, and do other things that he should do. They are likewise present at Audiences of Ambassadours, and mount upon the highest part of the Cloth of State. He of them that is in waiting, has an Apartment in the Kings Lodgings. In the Morning when the King rises, he presents him his Cravat, his Gloves, his Cane and his Hat. The King himself empties the Pockets of the Suit he leaves off, into those of the Suit he intends to put on, but the Master of the Wardrobe is to hold those Pockets to him while he empties them. At Night, when the King goes out of his Closet, the Master of the Wardrobe waits for him at the Door, and takes his Gloves, his Cane, his Hat, his Belt and Sword.

When his Majesty goes to Bed, he first kneels down at his Praying-Desk, which is by his Bed-side, upon a Cushion laid for him by his Almoner, and when he has said his Prayers, he comes back and sits down in his Chair, where the Master of the Wardrobe, draws off his Strait-Coat, and Vest, and Blue-Ribban, as likewise his Cravat.

There are four Chief *Valets* of the Wardrobe that wait quarterly; they present his Majesty his Socks and Garters in the Morning, and at Night, tie the Ribbons of his Shirt. Their Salary, and other allowances from the King, amount to 2935 *l.* yearly, and from the Dauphin to 862 *l.*

Sixteen other *Valets* of the Wardrobe, that are allowed by the King a Salary of 520 *l.* and their Diet at the *Valets de Chambres* Table; and at the Dauphins when they wait there, a Gratuity of 260 *l.* and a Crown a day for their diet.

Over these there is one *Valet* of the Wardrobe in Ordinary, whose Salary is 1200 *l.*

The *Valets* of the Wardrobe bring the King his Cloths, and their particular Office is, when the King rises, to give him his Breeches, his Stockings, and

and his Boots when he puts on any: They always draw off the Shoe, Stocking, or Boot from his Majesties left Leg. Besides this, they give the great Master, or the other Masters of the Wardrobe the Cloths they are to dress his Majesty with, and present and put them on themselves in their absence, or in the absence of the chief *Valets* of the Wardrobe, on all other occasions, when the King shifts any of his Cloths in the day time, or when he plays at Tennis, or comes from Hunting, the Valets of the Wardrobe perform the same Duties.

At Night when the King is going to Bed, and in the Morning, when he rises before day, the Chief *Valet de Chambre*, gives one of the Lords then present, that the King names to him, the Wax-Light to hold, whilst his Majesty is Dressing or Undressing.

There is one *Mail-Carrier*, who has for Wages, Diet, and other allowances, 2405 *l.* yearly.

When the King is on the march, he is obliged to mount on Horseback with his Mail covered with a Horse-Cloth Embroidred with his Majesties Arms and Motto, in gold. In this Mail, he carries a Suit of Cloths, Linnen, Ribbans, a loose Gown, and other things necessary to shift his Majesty. He is mounted at the Kings Stables, and has fresh Horses provided for him at every Stage, where the King takes any, that he may be able to follow him, and not be obliged to quit him.

There are four Yeomen in Ordinary of the Wardrobe, they have care of all the Kings Cloths and Linnen; they have a yearly allowance of 80 Crowns paid them quarterly at the Treasure Royal; and at the years end, the Great Master of the Wardrobe gives them the greatest part of the Cloths his Majesty left off that year. They also have the keeping of several wearing things set with precious Stones, as of Swords garnished with Diamonds, Crosses of the Kings Orders likewise set with Dia-

monds, and the like rich Cloths. They eat at the *Valets de Chambre*'s Table. All the whole Body of the Wardrobe, that is, all the Officers of it, have the priviledge of the first Entry, that is, they are of the number of those, that first enter into the Kings Chamber, even before the King is out of his Bed, or before he be come out of the Queens Chamber (when there is one) that they may have in readiness his Majesties Cloths.

The Taylors.

Are three in number, their yearly allowance, counting Wages, Gratuities, and all things, is 1200 *l.*

They make all the Kings Cloths, and one of them is to be always at the Kings rising, to be ready to do any thing belonging to his Function, if there be need, and they always put on the Kings new Cloths the first time he wears them.

There is one Starcher of the Body, whose Salary is 600 *l.* and he has his Diet at Court.

And two Landrers of the Body serving six Months each, whose Salary is 528 *l.* 15 *d.*

There are besides these, several other Officers for the Kings Cloths, as Embroiderers, Furriers, Linnen-Drapers, and others, that furnish the Silver and Platework: His Majesty by a Brief dated the 25*th* of *July* 1673. having given leave to the Great Master of the Wardrobe, to entertain Tradesmen of all sorts, that contribute to the furnishing of the Wardrobe, to enter them upon the Books of the Establishment, and let them enjoy all the Priviledges of Tablers in the Kings Houshold; of which there are about 222 retained, all at the rate of 60 *l.* yearly Salary.

The Intendants and Comptrollers General of the Chamber-Treasury, and Privy-Purse.

They regulate all the Expences of the Chamber and Wardrobe. There are two of them.

Their Wages and Fees are fixed in the Establishments of the ordinary Expences of the *Chamber-Treasury*, besides which they are allowed 1200 *l.* yearly each for their Diet, which is paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

They are called Intendants and Comptrollers of the Chamber-Treasury, and of the Privy-Purse. They examine the particulars of all that is brought into, or delivered out of the Chamber-Treasury, and the Privy-Purse, and all the ordinary and extraordinary Expences thereunto belonging, as well for the person, as besides the Person of the King, and keep a Register of them, of which they give an account, first before the Chief Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, and afterwards to the Chamber of Accompts, in the accustomed manner, according to the Rolls, particular Accounts, and Acquittances comptrolled. The expence for the Kings Person, comprehends all Cloths, Linnen, and Jewels, or other Ornaments for his Majesties own Wearing. The expence, besides his Person, comprehends all Furniture, and Silver, or Plate-work for the Kings Apartments, and all Extraordinary Expences made at Balls, Comedies, Masquerades, Carouzels, Turnaments, and other Divertisements; as likewise at Christenings, Consecrations, and Coronation of Kings and Queens, Marriages, Funeral Pomps, Buryings, Services for them when dead, and Anniversaries.

They take the Oath of Fidelity before the Chancellor, and at the Chamber of Accounts, where they are sworn likewise to return into the said Chamber, at the end of every Year, their Comptrol of the Receit and Expence, both Ordinary,

and Extraordinary, of the Chamber-Treasury and Privy-Purse.

Of the Officers of the Cabinets, or Closets; and first, of the Closet of Dispatches.

In the Closet, or Cabinet of Business, and Dispatches, which by way of Excellence, is simply called, *the Cabinet*: There are four Secretaries, which in the Book of Establishment are filled, Secretaries of the Chamber, and Closet, who have for their Salary, Diet, and all things, 9250 *l.* yearly.

They Stile themselves Councellours in Ordinary to the King in his Councils.

They serve the King in all his private Dispatches.

The Couriers of the Closet are appointed by the Secretaries of State, and sent about on several businesses and dispatches.

Of the Closet of Books.

The King has a Closet of Books, called otherwise, the Library of the Kings Person, in the Palace of the *Louvre* at *Paris*, to which, by Letters Patents of the Month of *August* in 1638. All Persons that print any Books by Priviledge, are bound to bring two Copies of the said Books: The Keeper of it has a Salary of 1200 *l.*

He has likewise one Closet of Rarities, and a Library left him by his Uncle *Gaston*, late Duke of *Orleans*, and another Library called the *Kings Publick Library*, which are both now kept by one Person, under the Title of Intendant, and Keeper of the Kings Library, and of his Closet of Manuscripts, Medals, and Rarities, both antient and modern, who has a yearly Salary of 2400 *l.* and 1800 *l.* for his Diet.

All that print Books by Priviledge, are likewise bound

bound to bring two Copies more of every the said Books to this Library.

There is likewise, one Master of the Library, stiled otherwise the Great Master of the Kings Libraries, who has a Salary of 1200 *l.*

After the Closets and Libraries of Books, it will not be amiss to place the Lecturers, Interpreters and Historiographers kept by his Majesty, his Governours that brought him up, and his Masters of Exercises.

There are two Lecturers of the Kings Chamber and Closet, who are allowed yearly for their Salary and Diet 2600 *l.* each.

There are several Interpreters of Languages, and Historiographers, who have each 500 *l.* yearly Stipend.

He who was Governour to this present King in his Minority, had a Salary of 48000 *l.* yearly; under whom there were two Under-Governours, whose Salary was 7500 *l.* each.

He had likewise several Masters for all sorts of Exercises, as for Mathematicks, Fencing, Writing, Designing, Dancing, Vaulting on Horseback, playing on the Lute, Guitarre, *&c.*

There is one Master of the Tennis, who has a Salary of 1200 *l.* Next is,

The Closet of Arms.

The Keeper of which, is stiled, the *Guardian*, and *Artillery-Keeper* in Ordinary to the King, and has a Salary of 400 *l.* Then.

The Closet of Antiquities.

Where there are a great many rare Marble Figures. The Keeper of which, has 300 *l.* Salary.

To this belong

One Chief Painter, the Famous Monsieur *le Brun*, Director,

Director, or Super-Intendant of the Kings Closets and Pictures, and of the Manufactures at the *Gobelins* at *Paris*, and Chancellor and Principal Rector of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; who has 1200 *l.* Salary, and 2000 *l.* for his Diet: And

One Painter in Water-Colours, at 600 *l.* Salary.

There are still some other Companies reckoned as belonging to the Chamber; as first those that have care of the

Greyhounds of the Chamber.

The Captain, or Serjeant of these, has for his Salary, and keeping the Dogs, 1548 *l.* paid by the Treasurer of the *Privy-Purse*.

There are three Yeomen Keepers of the Greyhounds, that have 120 *l.* Salary, and 186 *l.* Bord-Wages. Next are

The Birds of the Chamber.

Consisting of two Flights, one for the Fields, and another for the Mag-Pie; The places belonging to the keeping of which, have been Independant of the Great Falkners Office, from the time of *Henry* the Great, and upwards.

To the first Flight, *viz.* For the Fields, belong one Chief, or Serjeant, who is stiled, Captain and Chief of the flight of the Kings Chamber, for the Fields, and has a Salary of 750 *l.* and 323 *l.* for the keeping of six Birds.

One Master-Falconer, who has 300 *l.*

One Pricker, or Marker of the flight, at 250 *l.* Salary.

One Officer for the buying of Hawks, and their Furniture, at 490 *l.*

More, allowed for the Hens of the flight, 140 *l.*

One Groom-Keeper of the Spaniels of the Kings Chamber

Chamber for the ſaid Flight, who has for his Salary, and for the maintenance of eighteen Dogs, and himſelf, 1900 *l.* Belonging to the

Flight of the Magpie.

There is likewiſe one Captain and Chief, at 500 *l.* Salary, beſides an allowance of 273 *l.* 15 *d.* yearly, for the feeding of five Hawks at 3 *d.* a day a piece.

One Maſter-Falconer, at 300 *l.*

One Pricker, at 250 *l.*

Another Pricker, at 214 *l.*

One Falconer-Fowler, who has for his Salary, and for furniſhing freſh Birds, 450 *l.* yearly. Beſides theſe,

There was a new Flight of Birds ſet up in 1676, under the Title of the *Falconry in Ordinary*, for all ſorts of Birds to fly all the year, and at the Army it ſelf, for the maintenance of which, the Captain or Serjeant of them, is allowed out of the Kings own Caſh-Box, 16000 *l.* which is paid by the Chief *Valets de Chambre.* There are likewiſe,

The little Dogs of the Kings Chamber.

Whoſe Keeper has 1446 *l.* Salary, and 200 *l.* for a Livery-Coat. He keeps the Dogs that are given the King for Hunting, as Setting-Dogs, and Dogs for Shooting, Flying, *&c.*

The Kings Paſtry-Cook delivers out every day, ſeven Biskets for the Kings little Dogs.

As for thoſe, who in their Certificates of Service, are called the Trumpeters and Drummers of the Chamber, becauſe they are entred in the Books of the Eſtabliſhment of the great Stable, and are ſworn by the Great Maſter of the Horſe; I ſhall rather ſpeak of them, when I come to treat of the Great Stable.

Of

Of the Anti-Chamber.

Before you come to the Kings Chamber, there is an Anti-Chamber, into which the Usher lets no Body enter, but those he has order to let in, or that have business there.

Note, That no person ought to walk up and down in the Anti-Chamber.

When the King eats in publick, the Table is commonly spread for him in the Anti-Chamber, and there, whether it be at Dinner or Supper, he is commonly served with Ceremony.

After having treated of the Bed-Chamber, Wardrobe, and Bed-Chamber, it will be next most proper to speak of the

Keepers of the Houshold-Stuff, or moveables above Stairs, and their under Officers.

There is one Intendant and Comptroller-General of the Houshold-Stuff and Moveables of the Crown; whose Salary by a Brief of the 16*th* of *May*, in 1667. were fixed at 3600 *l.* yearly.

One Keeper-General of the Moveables of the Crown, who has for his own Salary, and for keeping two men under him, 2000 *l.*

Three Yeomen Keepers, at 200 *l.* a piece.

Two Pack-Carriers, and a Porter.

One Keeper of the Moveables and Furniture, for the King, and Ambassadours, at 600 *l.*

There remain still three Articles belonging to the Chamber, which may properly enough follow here, *viz.* The Musick of the Chamber, the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Houshold, and the Officers of Health, as the Physicians, Chyrurgeons, *&c.*

Of

Of the Muſick of the Chamber.

This Muſick ſerves the King commonly at Nights when he goes to Bed, and at his Dinner; and at Hymns of Praiſes and Thanks Sung on Feſtival Days, and on *Corpus-Chriſti* Day, they alone Play and Sing at the repoſing Altars erected for that Solemnity.

At great Ceremonies, it joins with the Chappel-Muſick, as at the Kings Coronation, and Marriage, at the Creation of Knights, at Funeral Pomps and Tenebras, and is placed always on the ſide of the Epiſtle.

There are two Super-Intendants of the Muſick, that ſerve by turns, half a year a piece, who have a yearly Salary of 660 *l.* and an allowance of 131 *l.* 12 *s.* a Month, for their Diet.

The Super-Intendant of the Muſicks Office, is to examine the Voices and Inſtruments that compoſe it, that ſo his Majeſty may have good Muſick.

All that is to be ſung by this Muſick, is firſt to be concerted in his preſence, and he may, if he pleaſe, keep a Page with him.

There are two Maſters of the Children of the Muſick, who have the charge of keeping and inſtructing the three Pages of the Muſick of the Chamber; and have a Salary of 720 *l.*

Theſe Maſters in the abſence of the Super-intendant, officiate for him.

There is one Compoſer of the Muſick, who may, if he pleaſe, be always doing, and beating the Meaſures of his Works, before they come to be examined by the Super-Intendant; He that now enjoys this place, is the Famous *Baptiſt Lully*, an Italian by Nation, whoſe Salary is 800 *l.*

There are beſides, ſeveral Singers and Players on Inſtruments belonging to this Muſick, who have each a Salary of 600 *l.* and an allowance of 800 *l.*

for

Of the Anti-Chamber.

Before you come to the Kings Chamber, there is an Anti-Chamber, into which the Usher lets no Body enter, but those he has order to let in, or that have business there.

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One Keeper-General of the Moveables of the Crown, who has for his own Salary, and for keeping two men under him, 2000 *l.*

Three Yeomen Keepers, at 200 *l.* a piece.

Two Pack-Carriers, and a Porter.

One Keeper of the Moveables and Furniture, for the King, and Ambassadours, at 600 *l.*

There remain still three Articles belonging to the Chamber, which may properly enough follow here, *viz.* The Musick of the Chamber, the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Houshold, and the Officers of Health, as the Physicians, Chyrurgeons, *&c.*

Of

Of the Musick of the Chamber.

This Musick serves the King commonly at Nights when he goes to Bed, and at his Dinner; and at Hymns of Praises and Thanks Sung on Festival Days, and on *Corpus-Christi* Day, they alone Play and Sing at the reposing Altars erected for that Solemnity.

At great Ceremonies, it joins with the Chappel-Musick, as at the Kings Coronation, and Marriage, at the Creation of Knights, at Funeral Pomps and Tenebras, and is placed always on the side of the Epistle.

There are two Super-Intendants of the Musick, that serve by turns, half a year a piece, who have a yearly Salary of 660 *l.* and an allowance of 131 *l.* 12 *d.* a Month, for their Diet.

The Super-Intendant of the Musicks Office, is to examine the Voices and Instruments that compose it, that so his Majesty may have good Musick.

All that is to be sung by this Musick, is first to be concerted in his presence, and he may, if he please, keep a Page with him.

There are two Masters of the Children of the Musick, who have the charge of keeping and instructing the three Pages of the Musick of the Chamber; and have a Salary of 720 *l.*

These Masters in the absence of the Super-intendant, officiate for him.

There is one Composer of the Musick, who may, if he please, be always doing, and beating the Measures of his Works, before they come to be examined by the Super-Intendant; He that now enjoys this place, is the Famous *Baptist Lully*, an Italian by Nation, whose Salary is 600 *l.*

There are besides, several Singers and Players on Instruments belonging to this Musick, who have each a Salary of 600 *l.* and an allowance of 800 *l.* for

for their Diet, and 80 Crowns for their Horſes to follow the Court.

There is likewiſe a Band of Violins, called ſtill the great Band of 24, though they be at preſent 25, who have each a Salary of 365 *l.* and play at the Kings Dinner, and at Balls and Comedies.

And another leſſer Band, called the little Violins, in number 21, who have each 600 *l.* Salary.

They follow the King along the Country, and commonly play at his Supper, and at Balls, and other his Majeſties Recreations; with whom, at certain Ceremonies, as at Coronations, Entries into Towns, Marriages and other great Solemnities and Rejoicings, the other Band of the Violins of the great Stables, together with the Hoboys, and other Muſick, of which we ſhall ſpeak in their place, are made to play.

There is likewiſe one Uſher in Ordinary, and Advertiſer of the Balets, and one Keeper of the Muſick-Inſtruments, inſtead of the two Dwarfs which were uſed to be ſpecified in the Book of Eſtabliſhment, who have each a Salary of 300 *l.*

Note that, whether it be to inſinuate the Grandeur of the Kings and Sons of *France*, above all other Soveraign Princes, or for ſome other reaſon, is uncertain; it is the Cuſtom in the Court of *France*, that when the Muſick of the Kings Chamber, by his Majeſties Order, goes to play before any of the Princes of the Blood, except the Sons of *France*, or before any other Princes, though they be Soveraign, if thoſe Princes put on their Hats, the Muſick of the Kings Chamber put on their Hats too. Thus they did, before the Duke of *Lorrain*, at *Nantes*, in the year 1626. but at *Perpignan* in the year 1642. the Prince of *Morgues*, being told of this Priviledge, choſe rather to hear the Muſick Bare-headed: The ſame thing was obſerved at the Palace of *Mazarin*, before the Princes of *Modena* and *Mantua*, in preſence of the late Cardinal *Mazarin*.

Of

Of the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings Houſhold.

They were Created by *Henry* the Third to the number of 48; but *Henry* the Great reduced them to 24.

They are entred upon the Book of Eſtabliſhment, and divided into two Bodies, as ſerving each their half year, although they obſerve not ſo exactly that Order in Waiting.

The laſt King *Lewis* the XIII. having exiled one of theſe Gentlemen, and given his place to another, the Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria* being Regent, re-eſtabliſht him that was Exiled, without Diſcarding the other that held his place, ſo that, and ſince that, another place was added, by way of recompenſe, to a Gentleman for Voyages he had made to *Conſtantinople*, both which places are ſtill continued, ſo that there are at preſent 26, but the number to which *Henry* the IV. reduced them, was but 24.

They ought to keep near the Kings Perſon, to receive his Commands; and when the King has any buſineſs to negotiate in Foreign Countries, any Troops to be conducted to the Army, or to be diſpoſed of into Winter-Quarters; when he has occaſion to have his pleaſure Communicated in the Provinces of his Kingdom, and in the Parliaments and Soveraign Courts, he commonly makes uſe of theſe Gentlemen in Ordinary. He likewiſe makes uſe of them in all Complements of Congratulation or Condoleance he has a mind to ſend to other Kings and Sovereign Princes upon any ſubject of Joy or Affliction befallen them; or when he would ſound their intentions in any actions that ſeem to have been done by their Miniſters, and owned by them; as alſo when he is pleaſed ſo far to honour any of the Princes and great Lords of his Kingdom, ſo far as to ſend to viſit them, or to preſent them

any

any Dignities, Offices, or Marks of Honour from him. When the King goes to the Army, they have the honour to be his *Aids de Camp*, and if any Prisoners of note be taken, his Majesty charges them with the Conduct of them so far as to the Fortresses where his pleasure is to have them kept. They are also appointed by the King to attend on Princes and Princesses Exiled, that come into *France*. At the Funeral Solemnities of any Children of *France*, they have the Honour to hold up the Corners of the Pall. The King usually commits to them the Government of some young Prince or other.

They have every of them a Salary of 2000 *l.* a year which is paid them at the Treasure-Royal, upon an establishment apart.

They had formerly too, a Table to themselves; but at present they eat at the old Table of the Great Master, otherwise called the Table of the Masters of the Houshold.

They had once a Chief over them, who was the Constable of *Luynes*, who had been one of them, but they desired his Majesty, they might have no more.

Nor has this Order of Gentlemen onely produced one Constable, but several Marshals of *France*, and Knights of the King Orders; as the Marshal *de Toiras*, the Marshal *de Marillac*, and several others.

And because in all Books of Establishments made for the Kings Houshold, the Physicians and other Officers relating to the preservation or recovery of health, are always placed next after those of the Chamber; we shall therefore observe the same Order, and speak now

Of

Of the Kings Phyſicians, and other Officers of Health.

Under theſe two Titles are comprehended, Firſt, The Phyſicians. 2. The Chyrurgions. 3. The Apothecaries.

1. *The Phyſicians are*

The Chief Phyſician has a Salary of 3000 *l.* 2000 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Diniers*, 16000 *l.* for his Maintenance, 3000 *l.* for his Coach, and abundance of other Gratuities and Perquiſites.

He has a very great Power, and can Licenſe any to practice Phyſick, though they never paſſed the formalities of taking Degrees in that Science.

Note, That the Chief Phyſician ſometimes gives Orders in the Kitchin, what Diet ſhall be provided for his Majeſty, and how, when he is under a Courſe of Phyſick.

The firſt Phyſicians of the King, the Queen, the Dauphin, and Dauphineſs, though they be not Doctors of the Faculty of *Paris*, as very frequently they are not, yet when they go to the Phyſick School at *Paris*, in their White-Sattin Robes, are received at the Door, by the Dean of that Body, accompanied with ſome Batchellors of Phyſick, with the Beadles before them.

There is one Phyſician in Ordinary, who is to attend on the Kings Perſon, in the abſence of the Chief Phyſician; who has 1800 *l.* Salary upon the Eſtabliſhment, paid at the Treaſure Royal, and 1500 *l.* Board-Wages paid at the Chamber of *Diniers*.

And eight other Phyſicians, ſerving two every Quarter, who have each of them a Salary of 1200 *l.* paid at the Treaſury Royal, and 1098 *l.* Bord-Wages,

Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, at the rate of a Crown a Day.

Theſe in their ſeveral turns of Waiting, are always to be preſent at the Kings riſing and going to Bed, and at his Meals, though he be never ſo well.

And when the King touches for the Evil, and waſhes the poor peoples Feet on *Maundy-Thurſday*, they or their Superiours, are firſt to viſit the Perſons that preſent themſelves for Cure: And every time the King Touches, theſe Phyſicians have at the Chamber of *Deniers*, each of them an allowance of 17 *l.* 9 *d.* and 4 Deniers, in lieu of a former allowance of a dozen of Bread, two Quarts of Table-Wine, and ſix Larded Fowls.

There are beſides, four *Spagyrical*, or *Chymical* Phyſicians, who have each a Salary of 1200 *l.* and ſeveral Honorary or Titular Phyſicians.

2. *The Chyrurgions are,*

1. The Chief Chyrurgion, who is likewiſe Guardian of the Charters and Priviledges of the Chyrurgions and Barbers of the whole Kingdom; and has a very great Power. He has a Salary of a 1000 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 1277 *l.* Board-Wages, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*; beſides large and frequent Gratuities and Licenſe-Money, and Preſents, from all the Chyrurgions of the Kingdom. He has an Apartment in the Kings own Lodgings.

One Chyrurgion in Ordinary, who has a Salary of 1000 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 500 *l.* Board-Wages at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Eight Chyrurgions waiting quarterly, two every quarter, who have every of them 600 *l.* Salary, 300 *l.* gratuity at the Treaſure Royal, and 200 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*; Beſides what

what is paid them by thoſe that rent the Shops of them, they have Priviledge to keep in *Paris*, or in any other Town they ſhall chuſe their dwelling Houſe in. And every time the King Touches, they have the ſame allowance that the Phyſicians have, as we have ſaid on the ſame occaſions.

The Chyrurgions are likewiſe to be preſent at the Kings Meals, and at his riſing and going to Bed, as are the Phyſicians; and beſides, are obliged to follow his Majeſty on Hunting, for fear of any accident: and when he is upon the march into the Country, or the Field; they are always to keep nigh the Kings Coach.

There is one Chyrurgion-Major, of the Kings Armies, and Camps, and many others that are only Titular, and never wait as ſuch.

The Kings Chyrugions and Apothecaries have the Priviledge to keep open Shop in *Paris*, or elſewhere, which they commonly let out, as we have ſaid, to others.

3. *The Apothecaries.*

Are four Chiefs, who have a Salary of 1000 *l.* and 600 *l.* more allowed them for their Groom. They ſerve quarterly, every one their quarter, and have every one his *Aid* or Helper.

Theſe *Aids*, or Helpers, being likewiſe four, have every one of them a Salary of 200 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and 266 *l.* 13 *d.* four *Deniers* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

Note, That a *Denier* is the twelfth part of a penny, or the third of a farthing. Beſides which, both the Chiefs and they have other allowances, as followeth.

1. The Head, or Chief Apothecary that waits the firſt quarter of the year, beginning at *Newyears Tide*, is allowed, inſtead of his Diet and ſome other things

things he used to have, 1050 *l.* in Money, and 42 *l.* more for furnishing Sugar to the Kings Kitchin, on the 42 Fish-Days that happen in his quarter, at 20 *d.* a day; and his *Aid*, 180 *l.* Augmentation Money at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

2. He that waits the second quarter, is allowed for the same Considerations, 940 *l.* and 43 *l.* for furnishing Sugar to the Kings Kitchin, on the 43 *Maigre*, or Fish-Days that happen in his quarter, at the rate of 20 *d.* a day; and his *Aid* is paid 182 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

3. He that waits the third quarter, has upon the account aforesaid 940 *l.* and 29 *l.* for Sugar on the 29 Fish-Days in his quarter. His *Aid* has 184 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

4. He that waits the last quarter, has for Board-Wages, and other things, as abovesaid, 1000 *l.* and 29 *l.* for Sugar, for so many Fish-Days happening in his quarter.

And his *Aid* has an augmentation of 184 *l.* at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

It is only since 1682. that the Ordinary, formerly allowed the Apothecaries *in specie*, was turned into Money.

The Apothecary that attends on the Duke of *Burgundy*, or any other of the Dauphins Children, is allowed, during the time of his Waiting, 100 *d.* a day for his own, and his Mans Diet.

Note, That in the Books of the Establishments, the Physicians, Chyrurgions, and Apothecaries, are stiled only *Maitres*, or Masters, which is a Title beneath that of a Gentleman, so much less esteem do they put upon the Science of Physick in *France*, than they do in *England*.

The Apothecaries furnish not only Medicines, but also some kind of Comfits into the Coffers of the Chamber, and other Compositions of Aniseed, of Fennel, and of Citron-Peel, and Spirit of Wine, and some other necessary Liquors, without being obliged

obliged to the Formality of tasting any of them: They make Sweet-Bags for the Kings Cloths, Linnen, and Perriwigs.

There is always a Carriage of Apothecaries Ware, that follows the King.

There are besides these, several Apothecaries Distillers, and other Supernumeraries, who have no certain times allowed them for waiting, but only serve occasionally; And many Operators, Herbalists, and others.

Of the Barber-Chyrurgions, *&c.* that serve the Houshold, and the Chamber, we have already spoken.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Great Master of the Horse, and of the Kings Stables.

THE Present Great Master of the Horse is *Louis de Lorrain* Count of *Armagnac*, his Standing Salary is 3600 *l.* besides which, he has 2400 *l.* Board-Wages, upon the Establishment of the Great Stables, and 6000 *l.* Board-Wages more, upon the Establishment of the Chamber of *Deniers*; and many other Fees and Perquisites.

Antiquity of this Office.

It was formerly the Great, or High *Constable* of *France*, that had the Super-intendance over the Kings Stables, who therefore was called *Comes Stabuli*, that is, Count of the Stable; but when that Great Officer came to be entrusted with the general Command of the Armies, the Care of the Kings Horses was wholly left to him who then was called *Escuier*, that is, Usher or Squire, who was an Officer, that under the said Count of the Stable, or Constable, took care of the Horses.

For

For some time, there were several of these Squires, or Master of the Horse, of equal Command in the Kings Stables, as in the time of *Philip* the Long, when there was no Great Master, but only four Masters of the Horse entred in the *Book of the Establishment*; for though the same King in 1319. made one *Henry de Braybant*, Great and Chief Marshal of his Stables, yet he had not the Title of Great Master, neither do we find any mention of the said Title, till the reign of *Charles* the Seventh, who made *Potbon de Saintrailles*, and *Tanneguy du Chatel*, Great Squires, or Masters of the Horse of *France*.

Present Functions and Priviledges.

The Great Master of the Horse, or Grand Squire, or Querry of *France* (for so his Title imports in *French*,) carries, as a Mark of his Office, the Royal Sword in the Scabbard, with the Belt, both which are covered with Purple-Velvet, set with *Flower deluces* of Massy Gold, and the Handle of it is of Massy Gold, with *Flower-deluces* of the same: the Buckles of the Belt are likewise of Gold: And he bears the Figure of the said Sword on each side of his Coat of Arms.

Oath.

He takes the Oath of Fidelity to the King Himself, and he receives it from almost all the rest of the Officers of the Stables.

He has, by his place, the power of Deposing of almost all the vacant Offices in the great and little Stable, of the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses, and their Dependencies: As of the Places of Gentlemen of the Horse, or Querries of his Majesties Great Stable, of Bearers of the Swords of State, of Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms, of Cloak-Carriers, and Carriers of *Gabans*, or Felt-Coats, or Cloaks, of Governour, Under-Governour, and Tutor of the Pages of the Stables, of the Almoners, Chief *Valets*, Harbingers, Coach-men, Farriers, Great Foot-men, Grooms, and other places of Officers that actually serve in the great and little Stables,

bles, and in the *Haras*, or Nurſery of Horſes; of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Riders of both Stables; of the Hoboys, Violins, Bag-Pipers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Flutes, and of all Tradeſmen and Workmen, that make or furniſh any thing to either of the Kings Stables. And though the Great Maſter happen to be imployed elſewhere, out of Court, or out of *France* it ſelf; nay, though he ſhould happen to fall under the Kings Diſpleaſure, and be made a Priſoner of State, yet till the very Day of his Death, he has ever been known to retain the power of Diſpoſing of the ſaid places; the Reſpect of the Kings of *France*, to the dignity of this Office being ſo great, that they have not yet taken it from any in poſſeſſion of it, till they took their Lives; as was well ſeen in the time of the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, during the Diſgrace of *Monſieur de Belle-garde*, and the Impriſonment of *Monſieur de Cinq-mars*.

The Great Maſter of the Horſe, has the management of all Monies allowed for the Expences of the Kings Stables, and Nurſery of Horſes, as likewiſe for the maintenance of the Gentlemen-Querries, Pages and Officers ſerving, and retained in the Stables, and of the Great-Horſes, Race-Horſes, and Horſes belonging to the Kings Coaches and Waggons; and for the Wages, Fees, Gratuities, and Payments of all the Officers of the Stables, and of the Merchants or Tradeſmen, for neceſſaries they have furniſhed for any uſe thereunto belonging; as alſo for Liveries and other Cloths order'd for any of the ſaid Officers; and for the *Hoquetons*, or Coats, Strait-Coats, and Cloaks of the Kings Life-guard-men, for the Coats of his Guard of 100 *Suiſſers*, for the Strait-Coats of Guards of the Gate, for the Coats called *Hoquetons* of the Guards, of the Provoſt of the Houſhold, and for the Campagn-Coats of the Musketeers; and laſtly, for the Expences of Coaches, Waggons, and Coverings of the

Mules of the Kings Chamber, and of the other Offices of his Houſhold.

All the Officers above-named are ſworn by him, and cannot enjoy any Priviledges and Exemptions annexed to their places, till they be Entred upon the Eſtabliſhments that are fixed and ſigned by him.

No Querry, or Profeſſor of Horſemanſhip, can ſet up an Academy to inſtruct young Gentlemen in Warlike Exercifes, or any other things proper for noble perſons to learn, without the Order and Permiſſion of the Great Querry, or Maſter of the Horſe of *France*, firſt obtained.

The Office of Poſt-Maſter General was annexed to that of Great Maſter of the Horſe, but was dismembred from it by *Henry* the Great, and ſtill remains ſo, being at preſent enjoyed by the Great Secretary of State, *Monſieur Louvois*, who has, as Poſt-Maſter General, 1200 *l.* a year Board-Wages, paid at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

The late King had once promiſed *Monſieur Cinq-mars*, then Great Maſter of the Horſe, to re-annex the Poſt-Maſters Office to that of the Great Maſter of the Horſe; but the ſaid *Monſieur Cinq-mars* being afterwards Impriſoned and Executed for High-Treaſon, that intention came to nothing.

The Great Maſter of the Horſe has the Honour to have place in his Majeſties Coach, next the Princes of the Blood; and when he is abroad on Horſeback, he rides next his Perſon. He makes uſe of the Pages, Footmen and Horſes of the Kings Stables, at his pleaſure.

When the King is on the march for any Warlike Expedition, or in the Body of an Army, the Great Stable is lodged neareſt him, before the little Stable, but in any Journey, wherein he marches not upon any Warlike deſign, nor in a Body of an Army; the little Stable is placed neareſt his Majeſties Lodgings.

When

When the King makes his firſt Entry on Horſe-back, into any City within his Kingdome, or into any Conquered Town, where he is to be received with great Ceremony, the Great Maſter of the Horſe rides directly before the Kings Perſon, carrying his Majeſties Royal Sword in a Sheath of Purple-Velvet, ſet with *Flower-delaces* of Maſſy Gold, hung in a Belt of the ſame Stuff and Colour, and on a Horſe Capariſon'd with the ſame. And the Canopy born over his Majeſties Head, on that occaſion, is his Fee.

He rode in this manner, at the Solemnity made for the Majority, and at the Entry of their Majeſties into *Paris*; and it is to be noted likewiſe, that at the Ceremony of the Majority, he took his Seat in the *Palais*, or Parliament-Houſe, on the right hand of the Great Chamberlain, who always ſits at the Feet of the Kings Bed of Juſtice.

He alſo bears the ſaid Sword at Funeral Solemnities. At the publick Entries of Kings, and other great Solemnities.

He Orders the Trumpeters, Hoboys, Violins, Flutes, Tabourins, Sackbuts, Cornets and Drums, to ſound and Play, for the greater State and Solemnity of the Feaſt.

At the Kings Death, all the Horſes of the Stables and Nurſery, and all the Harneſs and Furniture belonging to them, fall to the Great Maſter of the Horſe.

Every time the King Orders any Money for making any new Coaches for himſelf, he grants out a Warrant for a thouſand Crowns, to the Great Maſter of the Horſe, for a new Coach for him too.

All new Horſes that are brought to *Paris*, do, or ought to go and do homage to the King, at his Great Stables, that is, ought firſt to be carried and ſhown to the Great Maſter of the Horſe, before they are offred to Sale, who retains ſuch of them,

as he thinks his Majesty may have need of, or that may be useful for his Service; paying very justly a good price for them to the Owners.

There are, as we have already hinted, two Stables, a greater and a lesser, we shall first speak

Of the Great Stable.

He that has charge of the Great Stable, next under the Great Master of the Horse, and Officiates in his absence, is called the first or chief Querry, or Master of the Great Stable. He has a Salary of 600 *l.* and 265 *l.* Board-Wages.

He is Sworn by the Great Querry, or Master of the Horse, and is put in by him, as are the other Officers of the Kings Stables, in the Book of Establishment. He is stiled only Querry, or Gentleman of the Horse in Ordinary, of the Great Stable.

He has his Lodgings in the Buildings belonging to the Great Stable.

The other Officers of the Great Stable, may be divided into three ranks, or sorts, 1. The persons and Officers that daily serve at the Great Stable; 2. Those that belong to the *Haras*, or Nursery of Horses; And 3. The Officers of Ceremony, or those Officers of the said Great Stable, that are made use of only at Great Ceremonies.

1. *Then the Officers actually serving at the Great Stables, are*

Three Querries or Gentlemen of the Horse in Ordinary, who have each, a Salary of 400 *l.* and 500 *l.* Board-Wages.

They instruct and teach the Pages, and one of them had the Honour to teach the Dauphin to ride.

There are a great number of others so called, but seldom any are seen to serve but these.

Three

Three Under-Querries.

Nineteen Pages, for there is pay allowed but for ſo many in the Books of the Eſtabliſhment, though there be commonly many more, that they be augmented and diminiſhed at pleaſure.

The Pages are inſtructed in Riding, Fencing, and all other Exerciſes fit for Gentlemen.

One Governour in Ordinary of the Pages.

Two Under-Governours.

One Tutor in Ordinary.

One Almoner, or Chaplain, in Ordinary.

They have beſides, for other things,

A Maſter of the Mathematicks, a Maſter to teach them Fencing, and other Warlike Exerciſes; a Dancing-Maſter, a Vaulting-Maſter for both Stables, a Writing-Maſter, and a Maſter to teach them to deſign.

One Caſh-Keeper, and Provider.

And one Genealogiſt of the Stables.

This laſt Office was Created by Letters Patents bearing date the 22*th* of *September*, 1543. To draw up and examine the proofs of all the Pages admitted into the Kings great or little Stable: Which Letters expreſs, that his Majeſty had ſet up that Office, to prevent for the future, the introducing of any abuſes in the admiſſion of the Querries and Pages, that the ſervice and honour of his Royal Houſe, obliged him to retain in his Stables, and to know by that means, the true Extraction of all ſuch as ſhould preſent themſelves to be admitted; who by the Exerciſes there practiſed, were to add the happineſs of being uſeful to him, and the State, to the goodneſs of their Birth; that ſo according to the intention of the Kings Predeceſſors, no perſon might be admitted into that Body, unleſs he were a Gentleman both by Name and Arms, at leaſt by four Paternal Deſcents, or Generations.

Next, there are

Four Chief *Valets*, or Waiting-men of the Pages.

Two Ushers of the Kitchin, with their
Two Aids, or Helpers.

One Chief, or Head of the Office; with his Aid, or Helper.

Forty two Great Footmen, of the Great Stable, who serve two quarters in the year, by turns, twenty one every other quarter, having a Salary for every quarter they serve, of 250 *l.* 10 *d.* a piece, so that in all they have every one 501 *l.* a year.

These Footmen sometimes carry up the Kings Meat, as in the Army, at little Huntings, or Huntings of small Game, and on all Days and occasions of Ceremony, as on *Twelfth-Day*, and when the King treated the *Popes* Legat, and the *Suisser* Ambassadours; and then the Pages fill the Drink, and serve as Cup-Bearers.

Eight Harbingers, who have a Salary of 165 *l.* Ten Coachmen, and Conductors of Waggons, and Coach-Waggons, at 180 *l.* Salary; and three Postilions, who are allowed 2600 *l.* for their Cloaths; and eight Farriers.

Forty Masters, or Head-Grooms, at 180 *l.* and fifty Aids, or Helping-Grooms, and several Riders.

There are besides many other Officers and Retainers belonging to the Kings Stables, as Physicians, Chyrurgions, Apothecaries, Fencing-Masters, Vaulters, Cooks, Landrers and others.

There are 160 Horses in the Great Stable, the keeping of which, with what is expended in Medicines for them, and Spurs, Shoes, Harness, Sadles, Caparisons, Horse-Cloaths, Bits, Bridles, and other Furniture, must needs amount to a very considerable summ.

There is one Keeper of the Moveables, of the Great Stable, and a vast number of Tradesmen that furnish necessaries to both Stables, as Horse-Merchants, Sadlers, Coach-Makers, Wheel-wrights, Armorers, Sword-Cutlers, Drapers, Taylors, Linnen-Drapers, and others.

Some

Some Officers of the Houſhold have Livery Horſes kept for them at the Great Stable, as the *Mail-Carrier*, or elſe they are allowed Money for their Horſes, and Stabling, as the Conductor of the *Hackny*, the Advertiſer, the Yeoman or Groom of the Bottles, the Groom of the Veſſels, and the Groom of the Fruitry.

2. *The* Haras, *or Nurſery*

Of Horſes, conſiſts of a great number of Horſes of the Kings own Breed, and reared under the care of his Officers for that purpoſe, *viz.* of Stallions, Mares, Colts and others, which are kept at a place called *St. Leger*, near *Montfort L' amaury*.

Over theſe there is one Chief Querry, or Maſter, who is called the Captain of the *Haras*, or Nurſery of Horſes.

Fourteen Keepers of the *Haras*, or Nurſery, who have 130 *l.* 18 *d.* yearly Salary, two Grooms, at 128 *l.* 15 *d.* and their Aids or Helpers, and the Farriers that ſhoe the Horſes, who have each 50 *l.* Chyrurgions and Apothecaries, at 100 *l.* and ſeveral other Officers of the Nurſery, and one Phyſician of the Officers.

3. *The Officers of Ceremony, or that ſerve at Ceremonies, are*

Firſt, The Heralds at Arms, who are thirty in number, whereof the firſt is King at Arms, and is Stiled *Mont-joye St. Denis*.

The other twenty nine are Dukes at Arms, and take the Names of ſeveral Provinces, in the Order following.

Titles of Heralds.

Of *Burgundy.*
Of *Alençon.*
Of *Brittany.*
Of *Poitou.*
Of *Artois.*
Of *Angoulême.*
Of *Berry.*
Of *Guienne.*
Of *Picardie.*
Of *Champagne.*
Of *Orleans.*
Of *Provence.*
Of *Anjou.*
Of *Valois.*
Of *Languedoc.*
Of *Tolouze.*
Of *Auvergne.*
Of *Normandie.*
Of *Lyonnois*, or the County of *Lyons.*
Of *Dauphiné*, or the Dauphinate.
Of *Bresse.*
Of *Navarre.*
Of *Périgord.*
Of *Xaintonge.*
Of *Tourain.*
Of *Bourbonnois*, or the Country of *Bourbon.*
Of *Alsatia.*
Of *Chorolois.*
Of *Roussillon.*

Their Wages are different. There are besides, several Pursuivants, whose Salaries are likewise different.

At all publick Ceremonies, the King at Arms, and the rest of the Heralds, are clad with their Coats of Arms of Violet-Coloured Velvet, died upon Crimson, set before and behind, with three *Flower deluces* of Gold, and as many on each Sleeve, whereon the name of their Province is Embroidered in Letters of gold: And the King at Arms, *Mount-joye St. Denis*, wears on his Coat, for distinction, a Crown Royal over the said *Flower-deluces.* They wear Bonnets of Black-Velvet, with a golden Hat-band, and in Ceremonies of Peace, they use only Buskins, but in those of War, they wear Boots. At Funeral Pomps of Kings or Princes, they wear over their said Coats of Arms, long Mourning Robes, trailing on the ground, and bear a Staff called a *Caducée*, covered with Blue-Velvet, and Embroidered

broidered with *Flower-deluces* of gold: They also bear every of them one of the Kings Medals about their Necks: The Pursuivants are habited almost in the same manner, only they bear no Staves, as having no Commands themselves, but being only the Aids and Assistants of the Heralds.

Their Office is to Declare War, or publish Peace, to Summon Towns to yield, to assist at solemn Oaths, in the general Assemblies of the three Estates, at the Swearing of Treaties of Peace, and renewing of Alliances; at Coronations, where they bestow Largesses on the People, of Gold and Silver Pieces; and at Funeral Solemnities of Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses of the Blood.

They march before the King, when he goes to make his Offering, on his Coronation-Day: They assist at all Marriages of Kings and Queens, at the Ceremonies of the Knights of the *Holy Ghost*; at Royal Feasts, as also at all Christnings of the Children of *France*, where likewise they make Largesses to the people, of pieces of gold and silver: And at the Obsequies of Kings, or Royal Persons, there are always two Heralds that wait day and night at the Feet of the Bed of State, where the Body of the Deceased, or his Effigies in Wax, lies, to present the sprinkling Brush to the Princes, Prelats, and others of the Quality, required for that Ceremony, that come to throw holy Water on the said Body or Effigies. They have likewise many other Functions at those Funerals.

There is likewise one Judge of the Arms and Blasons of *France*, who is likewise Yeoman at Arms in the great Stable, in which latter quality, he has a Salary of 450 *l.* yearly.

Secondly, There are several Sword-Bearers of State, who have each, a Salary of 500 *l.* Cloak-Carriers, who have 300 *l.* and *Porte-Gabans*, or Felt-Cloak Carriers, who have 220 *l.* yearly Salary.

Thirdly, There are twelve Trumpeters, called the Trumpeters of the Chamber, as likewise are the Drummers, of which there is a like number, who have every one 180 *l.* and the *Cromorns*, or of the Chamber, twelve Violins, Hoboys, Sackbuts and Cornets, at the like pay. Eight Players on Flutes, Tabours, and Bagpipes, serving two every quarter, at 120 *l.* one Player on the Base *Cromorne*, and Trumpet Marine, and one Treble *Cromorne*. They have all Livery-Coats, and are employed at all Balls, Balets, and Comedies, and in the Apartments of the Kings House, or elsewhere, where there is occasion: There are also two of them in the Musick of the Chappel, at present, the six *Cromornes* are, 1. The *Basse-Cromorne*. 2. The *Counter-tenour-Cromorne*. 3. The *Treble-Cromorne*. 4. The *Tenour-Cromorne*. 5. The fifth of *Cromorne*. 6. A *Base-Cromorne*.

Of the little Stable, and first,

Of the first or chief Querry, or Master of the Horse, and of the other Querries, or Gentlemen of the Horse, quarterly Waiters.

The first or chief Querry, or Master of the Horse here, has the charge of the Kings lesser Stable, that is to say, of all the Horses, Coaches, Caleches, running Chairs drawn by Men, and Sedans, that he uses upon his daily and ordinary occasions. He Commands the Pages and Footmen of the little Stable, and makes use of them as he pleases; He takes the Oath of Fidelity to the King himself.

This Office is almost as antient as that of the Great Querry, or Master of the Horse, it self: For, as we find, that under *Charles* the Seventh, one *Pothon de Santrailles*, was made Great-Querry, or Master of the Horse; so we read too, that *Lewis* the Eleventh, his immediate Successour, had at his Coronation,

Coronation, in 1461. one *Joachim Rouault*, that was his Chief-Querry, or Gentleman of the Horſe. The preſent Salary of the Chief-Querry, is 3000 *l.* and 876 *l.* more, Board-Wages. The other

Querries, or Gentlemen of the Horſe, are

One Querry in Ordinary, who has 1200 *l.* Salary upon the Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold, and 1765 *l.* at the Great Stable, Board-Wages for himſelf, and two Pages; and a Penſion of 2000 *l.* at the Treaſure Royal.

Twenty Querries Quarterly Waiters, who have every one a Salary of but 350 *l.* though they are Entred on the Books at 700 *l.* They wait five every Quarter, and are Sworn by the Great Maſter of the Kings Houſhold.

The Querry that is in Waiting, is to attend at the Kings waking, to know of his Majeſty, whether he will pleaſe to ride out that day, or no; And if the King be to ride a Hunting, and to wear Boots, he is to put on his Spurs, and he likewiſe pulls them off moſt commonly.

As ſoon as his Majeſty has his Spurs on, it belongs to the Querry in Waiting to take his Sword, when he puts it off, as we have already mentioned in ſpeaking of the *Cloak-Carriers*.

The Querry in Waiting, together with the Lieutenant or Enſign of the Guards, eat at the old Table of the Great Maſter, as do the reſt of his Companions, during their Quarters Waiting; and he that waits on the *Dauphin*, has his Diet at his Highneſſes *Serdeau*'s, or Water-Servers.

They follow the King all the day long, and enter with him every where, unleſs it be into the Council-Chamber, or when his Majeſty has a mind to be private, in a Chamber by himſelf, and then they wait in the next Chamber to it.

When the King rides abroad, a Horſe-back, or in

in a Coach, the Querry ſollows next after the Kings Horſe, or Coach, that in caſe his Majeſty ſhould fall, or otherwiſe need his help, he may be ready to help him up, and remount him, or lend him his hand when he has a mind to alight, or remount; which is his peculiar Office; ſo that when his Majeſty paſſes through any narrow paſſage, whether it be in Hunting, or otherwiſe, the Querry is to follow immediately after the King, and to paſs in thoſe Rencounters, before the Captain, or Officer of the Guards himſelf, then upon Duty.

The Querry likewiſe often leads his Majeſty, when he is walking.

Upon a day of Battel, 'tis the Querries Office, to put on the Kings Armour.

At Funerals of Kings, one of the Querries carries the Spurs, another the Gantlets, a third the Coat of Arms of *France*, Encompaſſed with the Collars of the Kings Order, and a fourth holds up the other end of the Coat of Arms; And the chief Querry, or in his abſence the eldeſt Querry, carries the Helmet, or Head-piece, adorned with a Creſt-Royal.

The five Querries in Waiting that Quarter, march a breaſt, all in Mourning, next after the Herſe, or Waggon of Arms, which is drawn with Horſes covered with Black-Velvet, ſet with Croſſes of White-Satin; having about them, ſeveral Pages in Mourning.

There are in the little Stable almoſt the ſame kind, and the ſame number of Officers as in the great one, *viz.*

Three Querries in Ordinary, where the Court is, and a fourth, at *Paris*.

The Pages there, at preſent, are twenty five, beſides two Hunting Pages.

All the Pages the King has, in his Chamber, Stables, or elſewhere, ſerve in the Armies as *Aides*

de

de Camp, under His Majesties own *Aides de Camp*.

The Pages of the little Stable, when it is dark, always carry before the King, a white Wax-Flambo, and when he goes a Hunting, they help the *Arquebuse*, or Arms-Carrier, to carry his Majesties Fowling-pieces, or Fusils.

One Governour of the Pages.

One Tutor of the Pages, who has a Salary of 225 *l.* and an annual gratuity of 200 *l.* and his Lodging and Diet at the little Stable, a Horse at command, and a Servant in a Livery to wait on him.

One Almoner, or Chaplain of the little Stable, who has a Salary of 400 *l.* and his Lodging and Diet, with a Horse and a Servant, at the little Stable.

Four chief *Valets*, or Waiting-men of the Pages, waiting Quarterly, who have every one 75 *l.* Wages, and 50 *l.* gratuity.

One Cash Keeper or Pay-Master, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* and an annual gratuity of 1200 *l.* besides his Diet, Lodging, and Horse in the said little Stable.

One Physician, four Chyrurgions, one Apothecary, one Vaulting Master, two Dancing-Masters, two Fencing-Masters.

One Ambling-Master, one *Porte-Gaban*, or Felt-Cloke Carrier.

They have also other Masters to teach them all other necessary Exercises, as for the Mathematicks, Designing, Blazoning and Writing, and handling the Pike and Musket, *&c.*

Four Harbingers, Quarterly Waiters; who have every one of them a Salary of 155 *l.* and a gratuity of 100 *l.* with their Diet, Lodging, and each of them a Horse.

One Usher in Ordinary, of the Kitchin

Two Servants or Grooms of the Pages in Ordinary.

Seventeen

Seventeen Footmen in Ordinary of the little Stable, which are only ſo by Commiſſion, and not as ſtanding Officers.

Four working Farriers quarterly Waiters; twelve Maſters or Head-Grooms, Quarterly Waiters, by ſix every other Quarter, and 50 *Aids*, or Helpers.

Several Chair-men, or Sedan-men.

The King has at preſent, twenty five gallant Sets of Horſes, conſiſting of ten Horſes apiece, and as many Maſter-Coachmen, or Drivers of Coaches and Caleches, with their Poſtillions and Servants.

To know what Livery Officers belong to the Great, and what to the little Stable, as well Pages, as Foot-men and others, you muſt take notice which way their Coat-Pockets are made; for the Officers of the Great-Stables Pockets are ſlit Croſs-ways their Liveries, and the others long-ways, downward.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Chief-Surveyor, or Super-Intendant of the Royal Buildings, and of the Architects and other Officers under him; and of the Keepers of the Kings Houſes, Parks, and Foreſts.

THE *Super-Intendant* is ſtiled *Super-Intendent*, and *General Orderer of the Buildings of the Royal Houſes*, and of his Majeſties Gardens and Tapſtries, and of the Arts and Manufactures of *France*; of which laſt, he is the Great Monopolizer under the King, and is at preſent, *Monſieur Louvois*, Secretary of State.

He

He is ſworn at the Chamber of Accounts, in which he has both Voice, and Place; *Monſieur Louvois*, when he was ſworn, took his place there above the Dean of the Maſters of the Accounts.

There are three other Intendents, or Surveyors of the Building, that ſerve yearly, every one his year, at 6000 *l.* Salary.

Three *Comptrollers* of the *Buildings*, who have each of them a Salary of 5500 *l.*

One *Chief Architect*, who has a Salary of 6000 *l.* and a gratuity of 4000 *l.*

Two Treaſurers.

Of the Royal Houſes, and firſt, of the Louvre.

This Palace was called the *Louvre*, that is to ſay, as ſome will have it *L'œuvre*, that is, *The Work*, by way of Excellence, as if it were a Maſter-piece of Architecture; and from that the *French* call all their Kings Palaces, and thoſe of other Kings in other Countries, *Louvres*, in ordinary Speech.

The old Palace of the *Louvre* at *Paris*, was begun by the Predeceſſors of *Philip Auguſtus*, and was finiſhed in his Reign, in the year 1214. of which Building there ſtill remained in the time of *Francis* the Firſt, a Tower called *the Iron Tower*, which was in the middle of the Court, which the ſaid King cauſed to be demoliſhed, becauſe it darkened the Palace.

In the year 1364. *Charles* the Fifth rebuilt and enlarged that Palace, of which the Porches are ſtill remaining.

About the year 1545. *Francis* the Firſt begun to build the Great Hall of the *Louvre*, which was finiſhed by *Henry* the Second in 1548. *Charles* the Ninth, and *Henry* the Third, continued this Building; but *Henry* the Great built thoſe Magnificent and

and long Galleries that go from the *Louvre* to the *Tuilleries*, by the Water-ſide, and the *Gallery of the Painters*, which was burnt down by a Fire that happned on the *6th* of *February*, 1661. which likewiſe did ſome dammage to the other Galleries; but all has been ſince repaired.

Queen *Catharine* of *Medicis*, built the Apartment that Fronts the *Tuilleries* in 1564. *Lewis* the Thirteenth built the other ſide of the old Court of the *Louvre*, and the Continuation of it from the *Great Dome* in the middle, under which the Councel of *Finances*, and of the Farms is held.

Lewis the Great, at preſent happily reigning, has built on both ſides of the old *Louvre*, what remained unfiniſhed; He likewiſe has built a *Dome* at the Corner of his Chamber, and of the *Gallery of the Painters*, which is, as we have ſaid, at preſent, rebuilt, and larger than it was before: Beſides, he has rebuilt the whole Palace of the *Tuilleries*, and the Hall of the *Machines*, or Engines: And he has likewiſe cauſed much to be done in the incloſure of the firſt Court of the *Louvre*, at the Portal, and in ſeveral other places.

There are at the Palace of the Louvre, *as at all other Royal Houſes*,

A Captain of the Palace, who has a Salary of 1200 *l.* upon the Revenues of *Paris*.

A Lieutenant, at 400 *l.* Salary out of the ſame Revenues.

A Keeper of the Palace of the *Louvre*, who is Porter of the firſt and ſecond Gates, who has a Salary of 120 *l.* paid out of the Crown-Revenues of *Paris*.

A Keeper of the Tennis-Court.

One Gardiner.

Four *Marte-Paies*, or Standing Guards, that wear the Kings Livery, who have every one a Salary of

of 90 *l.* upon the general Revenue of *Paris*: ſeveral Porters, and a Clock-Keeper, that have Wages and Diet, and enjoy the uſual Priviledges of the Kings menial Servants.

A Captain of the *Tuilleries*, and two Keepers. A Gardiner and Deſigner in Ordinary of the *Tuillery-Garden*, a Keeper of the Orange-Garden of the *Tuilleries*, a Porter of the Gate of the Queens Walk, towards *Chaillot*: A Gardiner of the Nurſery of Trees, at *Roüle*, eſtabliſhed there in 1670 who is Director of all the Deſigns or Plots of Trees in the Royal Houſes.

In the Warren of the Louvre, *are theſe following Officers.*

A Bailiff and Captain of the Game of the Warren of the *Louvre*, a Lieutenant General, and one other Lieutenant of the Game of the ſaid Warren.

The Kings Proctor or Attorney for the Game of the ſaid Warren. One Deputy Lieutenant-General, and one Exempt; and one Keeper of the Palace Royal, built by Cardinal *Richelieu*.

The Captains and other Officers belonging to the other Royal Houſes are, as follows.

1. The Palace or Caſtle of *Madrid*, which was built by *Francis* the Firſt, in 1530. at his return from his Impriſonment in *Spain*, after the Pattern of the Palace at *Madrid*, that had been his Priſon; has theſe Officers,

A Captain, who is ſtiled Captain of the Game and Caſtle of *Madrid*, of the Wood of *Boulogne*, the Bridge of *St. Cloud*, the Plain of *St. Denis*, and its Appurtenances and Forreſter of the ſaid places.

A Lieutenant-General of the ſaid Game, with a Deputy-Lieutenant. The

The Kings Proctor, and his Substitute.

An Exemt, thirty Guards of the Game, Horse and Foot, for the Wood of *Boulogne*, and three Leagues round about it.

Four Porters of the Park, or Wood of *Boulogne*.

Of St. Germains en Laye.

2. The old Castle of *St. Germains en Laye*, was founded by *Charles* the Fifth, but the Church and the Priory were built before, by King *Robert*, who died in 1080. In it are these Officers.

A Captain and Governour of the Castles, Parks, Forests, Woods, and Thickets of *St. Germain en Laye*, of the Plains and places depending thereon, of the Pack of Hounds of *St. Jamme*, of the Town and Bridge of *Poissy*, who is also Captain and Judge of the Game, within the extent of the said Captainship, who has a Salary of 1200 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Game.

There is likewise, under the Super-intendant, a Comptroller of the Building of *St. Germain en Laye*.

The Castle of *St. Germains en Laye*, consists of two Castles, so called, the old and the new.

To the old one, which was lately very splendidly rebuilt and enlarged, belong these Officers.

A Keeper of the said Castle, and of the Clock and other moveables of the same, who has a Salary of 400 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Buildings.

One Chaplain, who has a standing Salary of 2000 *l.* yearly, 900 *l.* for Tabling, two Priests under him, instead of two Clerks allowed formerly, and 400 *l.* for a Servant in the Vestry: Which two Priests, besides their Diet, have a yearly allowance each, of 400 *l.* The said two Priests, by turns, say Mass for the King, after the Chaplain has said his, on his day, and have their Lodging in the said Castle, or Palace.

One

One Porter, at 100 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treaſurers of the Buildings.

Twelve *Morte-Paies*, or ſtanding Guards, at 60 *l.* a piece yearly Salary, paid by the Treaſurers of the Game, and two Gardiners.

In the New Caſtle of St. Germain en Laye, *are*,

A Keeper of the ſaid Caſtle, and Moveables of the ſame.

A Governour and Keeper of the old Great Cage, who has a Salary of 1455 *l.* paid at the Treaſure Royal.

Another Keeper of the new Cage, with the ſame Salary.

Two Porters at 100 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treaſurers of the Buildings.

An Intendant or Surveyor of the *Grottoes*, who has a Salary of 3600 *l.*

A Gardiner of the Garden-Plots and Hillocks, or Mounts, at 700 *l.* Salary, paid by the Treaſurers of the Buildings; another Gardner of the Garden next the Park, at 400 *l.* Salary paid by the ſame Treaſurers: and a Gardner of the *Bowling-Green*, at 900 *l.* Salary, paid by the ſame Treaſurers.

A Keeper of the Park, and of the Pleaſure-Houſe called *le Val*, or the Vale, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* paid likewiſe by the ſame.

A Painter at 200 *l.* a Carpenter, a Joyner, a Lock-ſmith, and a Maſon, at 30 *l.* Salary, each.

A Keeper of the Dog-Kennel, who has 240 *l.* Salary.

A Keeper of the Tennis-Court, who has no Salary, but only his Lodging, and the profits of the ſaid Tennis-Court.

A Keeper of the Hall, and moveables of the Chancery there, who has a Salary of 1000 *l.* paid him by the Treaſurers of the Seal, out of the profits of the ſaid Seal: this Office was eſtabliſhed in 1631.

and

and is in the Kings Gift. This Keeper has both his Lodging and Diet there.

A Keeper of the little Stable, at 400 *l.* Salary.

A Lieutenant, and two Depury-Lieutenants of the ſame, whereof the firſt has a Salary of 600 *l.* and the two others of 300 *l.* a-piece, paid by the rest of the Game.

A Proctor for the King.

Four Exempts, a Recorder, an Inſpector or Overſeer by Commiſſion: ſeveral Huntſmen, and twenty eight Guards of the Game on Foot, and twelve on Horſe-back.

A Maſter of the Waters and Foreſts, a Lieutenant, a Proctor for the King for the ſaid Waters and Foreſts, a Hammer-Keeper, a Recorder, and about ſixteen Guards of the Foreſt.

Of Fountain-Bleau.

We find in Hiſtory, that *Lewis* the Seventh, called *the Young*, built the Chappel of *St. Saturnine*, in the Oval-Court of the Palace of *Fountain-bleau*, in the year 1160. In it, there is one Captain or Governour, who is ſtiled Captain, Keeper, and Governour of the Foreſt of *Biévre*, and of the Burrough and Caſtle-Royal of *Fountain-bleau*: particular Maſter of the Waters and Foreſts of the Bailywick of *Melun*, and Provoſtſhip of *Moret*; and Captain of the Game of the ſaid places, and of the Woods and Thickets of *Brie*, and Captain, Maſter, and Keeper of the Keys of the Houſe, Caſtle, Gardens, Parks, Fountains, and Channels, or Canals of *Fountain-bleau*. Next are, Firſt, Several Officers of the Buildings, and Keepers of the Apartments and Pavillons, or diſtinct Bodies of Buildings thereunto belonging: Secondly, For the Game; and Thirdly, For the Waters and Foreſts of the ſame.

The

The Officers of the Buildings, and Keepers of the Apartments and Houſes;

Next under the General Super-intendant of the Buildings, of the Royal Houſes of *France*, are the three Comptrollers-General of the ſaid Buildings, and under them one particular Comptroller of the Buildings eſtabliſhed at *Fountain-bleau*.

One Keeper of the Apartments of his Majeſty, and of the Dauphin, for the Oval-Court, for the Court of the Fountain of *Perſeus*, and for the new Apartment of the Queens towards the Court of the *White Horſe*.

One Scavenger, or Sweeper of the Courts, at 400 *l.* Salary.

Two Keepers of the Garden-Plot of Orange-Trees.

One Keeper of the *White-Horſe-Court*.

One Clock-Keeper, and one Keeper of the Tennis-Court, next the ſaid *White-Horſe-Court*; and one Porter of the ſaid Court.

In the Houſe of the Reverend Fathers *Maturins*, there are,

One Miniſter, or Superiour, and ſeven Religious Men, whereof five are to be Prieſts, and are allowed 300 *l.* apiece, yearly, for their Cloaths, beſides their Diet: But the Reverend Father Miniſter takes care generally to keep a greater number there, eſpecially when the Court is there. The ſaid Reverend Father Miniſter is titulary ſo of *St. Saturnins* Chappel, which is the low Chappel in the Oval-Court, and in that Quality has his ordinary allowed him *in ſpecie*, when the Court is at *Fountain-bleau*.

There is one Keeper of the Court of the Kitchins, one Keeper of the *Lord Chamberlains* Pavillon or Houſe, behind the ſaid Court, at the Corner of the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, who has a Salary of 900 *l.* for

for keeping the one half of the ſaid Garden-Plot; one Keeper of the Foundery, or Founding-Houſe, belonging to the ſaid Palace, or *Caſtle-Royal*.

One Keeper of the *Hotel*, or Houſe of *Condé*, joining to the ſaid *Foundry*, or Founding-Houſe. One Keeper of the Buildings of the Gate towards the *Pell-mell*, at the end of the Cauſey of the *Moat*, or of the Houſe of the Colonel-General of the Infantry, ſince the ſuppreſſion of the ſaid Office in 1661, who is allowed 900 *l.* for maintaining the other half of the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, and 50 *l.* for maintaining the Cauſey. This Pavillon, or Body of Building, was formerly called, the *Conſtableſhip*, and was the Lodging of the Lord High Conſtable.

One Keeper of the little Stable, one Keeper of the Hounds and Dog-Kennel; and a Keeper of the *Pell-mell*.

One Gardiner of the Gardens of the *Moat*, and of the Pines and Keeper of the *Hotel*, or Houſe of *St. Aignan*, in the ſame place.

One Gardiner of the Gardens of the Queens Stables, formerly called *the Gardens of the Trout-Ponds*, or *Canals*, round about the Fountain that gives the name to *Fountain-bleau*; and one other Gardner of the Gardens of the Queens Stables behind the ſaid Fountain; and one cleanſer of the Channels, or Canals of the Garden of Pines, and of the ſaid Gardens of the Queens Stables.

One Keeper of the *Hotel* of the Great *Ferrara*, towards the great Gate of the Court of the *White-Horſe*, where lodge ſeveral Officers of *Monſieur* the Kings Brother.

One Keeper of the *Hotel de Guiſe*, where the Intendant, Comptroller, and Treaſurer of the ſaid Buildings lodge.

One Keeper of the Queens Stables in the Burrough.

One Keeper of the Chancery-Houſe, on the back of which, are ſeveral Shops, of which, one of the Kings

Kings Officers has the letting. One Keeper of the Great Falconers Lodging and Office, called, *La Goudre*, which joins to the Park, and is without the Walls of it, towards the Borough, or Town of *Fountain-bleau*.

The Great Stable, which uſed to be placed at *La Goudre*, is now lodged at the *Heronrie*.

In the Park,

There is one Porter and Keeper of the Park.

There are eight Gates to go into the Park, and in it are theſe Buildings,

1. The *Heronrie*, where the Great Stable is, of which, there is one Keeper. The Great Falconer lodged there formerly, but now, at *La Goudre*.

2. The Mid-Way Houſe, or the Pheaſant-Houſe, where the Hay made in the Park, is laid up; of which there is a Keeper under the Captain of the Caſtle.

3. The Houſe of the Gardner of the Fruit-Trees of the Park.

4. The *Menagerie*, or Bird-Houſe of the Park, of which there is a Keeper, who is likewiſe Maſter of the Game or Chace of *Cormorants*.

There is likewiſe a Gardiner of the Great Paliſado's of the Park, that lodges at the *Heronrie*.

5. At the end of the *Canal*, towards the Pariſh of *Avon*, is the Houſe of the *Fathers of the Charity*: there are ordinarily in it four religious men, and two extraordinary, when the Court is at *Fountain-bleau*, and a ſingle man Gardiner. There are ſix Beds founded and maintain'd for ſick people.

There is a Captain of the Boats upon the *Great Canal*, who is Keeper alſo of the Flags, Ornaments, and other neceſſary moveables for the ſaid Veſſels:

Beſides, There is one Keeper of the Antiquities, one Painter to take care of all the Pictures there, who

who is lodged with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; one Glasier, one Joiner, one Lock-Smith, one Plummer, and one Mason and Coverer.

Besides the aboveſaid Buildings, the Kings of *France*, have built ſeveral *Hotels*, or Houſes, deſigned for the reſidence of ſeveral Offices, or Bodies of Offices: as the *Hotel* or Houſe for the *Life-guards*, on one ſide of the *Chantry*, the *Smith-Houſe* behind the Church for the firſt Company of the *Life-guards*, which is ſtill called the *Smith-Company* and *Colombrie*: The Kings *Guard armes*, or Men at Arms, have likewiſe a Houſe at *Fountain-bleau*.

The Guards of the Provoſtſhip of the Kings Houſhold, have likewiſe a Houſe at *Fountain-bleau*, which was given them by ſome former Kings, and is called the *Hotel*, or Houſe of the Provoſt-ſhip: The Officers of the ſaid Guards have nothing to do with the ſaid Houſe, but it belongs only to the Souldiers of that Guard that put in a Keeper, who is to look after it, and do all ſmaller Reparations to it; the ſaid Keeper has the profit ariſing, by the diſpoſal of the vacant places in the Stable thereunto belonging; and when the ſaid Keepers place comes to be vacant, the Guards quarterly Waiters for that quarter, diſpoſe of it.

The Officers for the Game, and for Hunting, are,

One Lieutenant of the Game.

Another Lieutenant in *Brie*, where there is a particular Court of Juſtice under the Captain of the Game or Chaces of *Fountain-bleau*, for the Commodity of thoſe that cannot ſo conveniently come to plead at *Fountain-bleau*.

A Deputy-Lieutenant of the Game, at 400 *l.* Salary.

The Foreſt of *Fountain-bleau*, or of *Biere*, is divided

divided into eight several *Cantons*, or Quarters, every one of which, has its particular Keeper of the Wood for the Game. There was formerly too, a particular Wolf-Hunter for the Forest of *Bievre*.

The Officers for the Waters and Forests, are

A Lieutenant.
A Proctor for the King.
A Hammer-Keeper.
A Register, or Recorder.
A General-Keeper of the Woods and Forests, or Serjeant Traverser, at 300 *l.* Salary.
A Fountaneer, to look after the Fountains, Grottes, and Cascades; one Keeper of the Swans and Carps, in the Canals, Ponds, and Basons there.
Forty six Guards, *viz.* Sixteen Horse, and thirty Foot; whereof the Horse are paid an allowance of 300 *l.* and the Foot 60 *l.* each, yearly, by the Captain: and
One Usher Auditor, called otherwise the *Serjeant dangerous*.

The Castle of Compiegne

Was Rebuilt by *Charles* the *Bald*, in the year 876, because his Father *Lewis* the *Debonnaire*, or the *Gracious*, his Grand-Father *Charles* the *Great*, and his Great-Grand-Father *Charles Martel*, used often to reside there. It appears too, that even before that, *Clotaire*, the first Grand-Child to *Clovis*, retired into the Town of *Compiegne*, and died there in the year 564. There are belonging to it, a Captain, who is called Captain, Keeper and Governour of the House, City, and Castle-Royal of *Compiegne*, and Captain of the Game, or Chaces, of the Forest of *Cuise les Compiegne*. A Master of the Waters and Forests, a Keeper of the Tennis-Court, and other Officers.

Of the Castle of Vincennes.

In 1183. *Philip Augustus* inclosed the Park of *Vincennes* with Walls: The Castle of *Vincennes* was afterward begun to be built by *Philip de Valois* in 1337. and continued in 1361. from the height of the Causey to the third Story, and was at length finished by *Charles* the Fifth. Belonging to this, there are a Captain and Governour of the Castle and Park of *Vincennes*, and of the Game and Chaces there: This Government was created in 1676. The twelve Officers and Keepers of the Game hereunder mentioned, are put in all by his nomination, *viz.*

A Lieutenant, and a Deputy-Lieutenant, four Horse, and three Foot-Guards, a Fox-Hunter and Cooper.

A Proctor for the King, a Register, or Recorder.

They enjoy their places by Patent from the King, though they be named by the Captain-Governour, and their Jurisdiction extends it self over eleven Villages, and their Territories. Lastly, There is one Keeper of the Castle and moveables.

In the Castle of the Bastille *at* Paris, *where Prisoners of State are kept, there are*

One Captain-Governour, several standing-Guards, one Chaplain, one Physician, one Apothecary, which Office was Created the 17*th* of *February*, 1647. with power of ordering a *Committimus*, under the Great-Seal; and one Chyrurgeon. Over the Arsenal which belongs to it, there is likewise one Great Master of the Artillery, and several other Officers.

Of

Of the Palace of Verſailles.

This is a Palace, in a manner, wholly reared by this King, choſen in a ſituation naturally bad, the better to ſhew his Magnificence: For there is no Water naturally comes thither, but all forced, yet are there the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Water-Works perhaps in the World, and in the greateſt number, which are all fed by Water brought by Wells, Machines and Pipes, a prodigious diſtance.

There is one Intendant of the Palace of *Verſailles*, of *Trianon*, of the Parks, and of the other Lands and Lordſhips of *Verſailles* and *Marly*. The Deſcription of it would take up a Volume it ſelf, it being the glory of all the Royal Buildings and Gardens of *France*: It has a Canal, where there are ſeveral Gallies, Ships, and Gondola's, and has abundance of like Officers and Keepers belonging to it, as there is at *Fountain-bleau*; which it was made to out-vie. Here is all the preſent Kings delight.

In the Month of *April* in 1682. The King eſtabliſhed there twelve Clergy-men to ſerve the Chappel of the Palace, and two other perſons, of which, ſix were to be Prieſts, and ſix Clerks, and two Lay-Brothers. All theſe fourteen perſons, are at preſent, of the Congregation of the Miſſion. And in 1683. the King retained and ſetled a Printer there, who has a Salary of 300 *l.* a year.

Of the Caſtle of Monceaux.

Catharine of *Medicis*, Wife to *Henry* the Second, who was not King of *France*, till the year 1547. Built at *Monceaux*, a Houſe truly Royal, and made a Magnificent Seat of a Country place it was before. There is belonging to it, a Governour-Captain, and

Keeper of the Caſtle of *Monctaux*, and Captain of the Game of the Warren of *Meaux*, and the Plains belonging to it; and under him, a Keeper of the Caſtle, and moveables of the ſame: And another Keeper of the Great Lower Court.

Of the Caſtle of Chambor.

There was a Caſtle at *Chambor*, built in old time, by the Counts of *Blois*: But the Caſtle now ſtanding, was built by *Francis* the Firſt.

There is a Governour of it, and Captain of the Game: A Lieutenant, and a Deputy-Lieutenant.

One Keeper, and one Porter of the Caſtle.

One Maſter of the Waters and Foreſts.

One Provoſt, who is Counſellour and particular Lieutenant of *Blois*.

One Proctor for the King.

A Recorder.

Four Ordinary Guards, and one Huntſman, and the Porters of the ſeveral Gates of the Park, in number ſix.

One Keeper of the *Decoy*, or Duck-Pond.

And under the Super-intendant of the Buildings, there are two Surveyors or Comptrollers.

Of the Caſtle of Blois.

Though this Palace belongs to *Monſieur*, the Kings Brother, yet his Majeſty diſpoſes of all the Offices and Places belonging to it. There are in it,

One Keeper of the Caſtle, one Porter, one Keeper of the Keys of the Lower-Court, four Horſe-Guards, two Foot-guards; one Pheaſant-Hunter; two Gardners and Keepers of the upper and lower Gardens.

Of

Of Pleſſis les Tours.

In this Palace, died *Lewis* XI. in 1483. There is belonging to it, a Governour, and ſome other Officers.

There are ſeveral other Royal Houſes and Palaces, which are at preſent ſlighted, and not lookt after.

The preſent King bearing the Sun for his Deviſe, *Monſieur le Brun*, his Chief Painter, has repreſented in a piece of Tapiſtry of twelve pieces, ſo many Royal Houſes, alluding to the ſeveral Celeſtial Houſes that King of Planets paſſes through, with the name and ſign of each Month.

1. For *January*, on the top of the whole Tapiſtry, is expreſt the *Louvre*, with the Sign *Aquarius*.

2. For *February*, the Palace Royal, with the Hall of the Balls; and the Sign *Piſces*.

3. For *March*, the Caſtle of *Madrid*, in the Wood of *Boulogne*, with a repreſentation of the Hunting of the Deer, with the Sign *Aries*.

4. For *April*, *Verſailles*, with the Sign *Taurus*.

5. For *May*, that ſide of the New Caſtle of *St. Germain en Laye*, towards the River, with the Sign *Gemini*.

6. For *June*, that ſide of *Fountain-bleau* towards the Garden-Plot of the *Tyber*, with the Sign *Cancer*.

7. For *July*, the Caſtle of *Vincennes*, with the Sign *Leo*.

8. For *Auguſt*, the Palace of *Marimont* in *Flanders*, near *Mons*; which was the Houſe of Arch-Duke *Leopold*, with the Sign *Virgo*: But this Houſe was reſtored again to the *Spaniards*, by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678.

9. For *September*, the Caſtle of *Chambor*, with the Sign *Libra*.

10. For *October*, the Palace of the *Thuilleries*, with the Sign *Scorpio*.

11. For *November*, the Castle of *Blois*, with the Sign *Sagittarius*

12. For *December*, the Palace of *Monceaux*, with the Sign *Capricorn*: There are several Royal Houses not expreſt there, as that of *Compiegne*, *Pleſſis les Tours*, &c.

Beſides the particular Officers of all theſe Palaces, and their Appurtenances, there are two other General Officers for all of them, *viz.*

1. An Intendant or Surveyor-General of the Kings Waters and Fountains in all his Houſes Royal: He it is that gives out all the Orders to the Workmen about all Works to be done to the Waters, Grottes, and artificial Water-works in any of them; He has Officers under him at *Paris*, that take care of the Aque-ducts: He has a Salary of 3000 *l.*

2. An Intendant of the Deviſes and Inſcriptions upon Royal Edifices: which was an Office of great eſteem in the time of *Francis* the Firſt.

In his Patent he is ſtiled Intendant of the Inſcriptions of the Royal and publick Buildings, of inventions of Trophies, deſigns and draughts of Painting, Emblems, Deſcriptions, and other Decorations, made in the Chambers, Cloſets, Galleries, Gardens and Houſes Royal; as alſo of thoſe which are to be made upon the Portals, and of Triumphal Arches and other Works for the ſolemn Entries of their Majeſties into any Towns, or upon any other account whatſoever. He has a Salary of 1800 *l.* paid Quarterly at the Treaſure Royal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Great Marſhal of the Lodgings, or Knight-Harbinger, and of the other Marſhals of the Lodgings, and Harbingers.

THE *Great Marſhal of the Lodgings* is *Monſieur Lewis Dagut de Cavoye*; he has 3000 *l.* Salary, 4000 *l.* Board-Wages at the Chamber of *Deniers*, 600 *l.* a Month extraordinary allowance, and ſeveral other perquiſites.

His Office is, to receive the Kings Orders concerning his Lodging, and thoſe of his Court, and to communicate them to the other Marſhals of the Lodgings and Harbingers.

There are twelve Marſhals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, who have every one a Salary of 800 *l.* a yearly gratuity of 400 *l.* and 900 *l.* extraordinary; and when the Court is on the march, a hundred pence a day for their Diet, which is paid them from the day they have Orders to ſet out. They ſerve quarterly, three every quarter, and in the time of their Waiting, have their Diet at three different Tables; the firſt at the old Table of the Great Maſter, the ſecond at the Table of the Maſters of the Houſhold, and the third at the Almoners Table. They have beſides, in the Armies, every one their *rations*, or allowances of Ammunition-Bread.

They are ſworn by the Great Marſhal of the Lodgings, or Knight-Harbinger, and bear in the Kings Houſe Canes after the faſhion of a Majors Staff, or elſe a Staff garniſhed with Silver at top and bottom, with the Arms of his Majeſty on the Pommel, and this Inſcription, *N..... Marſhal of*

the Kings Lodgings. The Staff of the Great Marſhal of the Lodgings is garniſhed with Silver, both on the handle and the top, having on the Pommel or Handle, the Arms of *France*, and the reſt of the Handle ſet with *Flower-de-luces*, wrought in Diamonds.

Three Marſhals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, and four other Harbingers, when they come out of Waiting with the King, enter into Waiting with the Dauphin, and have there the ſame allowance they had with the King.

There were formerly four Harbingers of the Body, but they were ſuppreſſed in 1680. in whoſe room, the King eſtabliſhed eight Harbingers in Ordinary, quarterly Waiters, who wait two every quarter, ſo that whereas there were before but forty, there are now forty eight Harbingers quarterly Waiters, ſerving by twelve a quarter, which have every of them, a Salary of 240 *l.* 120 *l.* gratuity, 450 *l.* extraordinary, and when the Court is on the march, a Crown a day for their Diet, from the day they ſet out; and in the Armies their *rations* of Ammunition-Bread.

The places of all theſe are in the Kings Gift, and they are all ſworn by the Great Marſhal, or Knight-Harbinger of the Lodgings.

At the beginning of every quarter, the three Marſhals of the Kings Lodgings in Waiting, agree together, to ſeparate the twelve Harbingers for that quarter into three Bands, allotting four to each Band.

1. One of theſe Harbingers, who is ordinarily the eldeſt or Foreman, makes according to the ſtile of this Court, the Body, or the Groſs, that is to ſay, 'tis he, that in the preſence of the Marſhal of the Lodgings, or chief Harbinger, marks out with Chalk, Firſt, The Kings, or the Kings and Queens joint Apartments. Secondly, The Offices. Thirdly, The eating Halls, or Dining-rooms, and Fourthly, The

The Apartments of thoſe that are preferred in the Kings Lodgings.

Firſt, By the Kings Apartments, are meant, the Kings Bed-Camber, Anti-Chamber, Cloſet, Ward-robe, Guard-Chamber, and other neceſſary Apartments for the Kings or Queens perſons.

Secondly, By the Offices, are meant the ſeven Offices, as the Goblet, the Kitchin, *&c.* afore-deſcribed.

Thirdly, By the Eating-Halls, or Dining-rooms, are meant, the Hall of the new Table of the Great Maſter, otherwiſe called the Hall of *Monſieur* the Duke; and that of the Great Chamberlains Table; which two Tables ought to be within the Kings Lodgings, when there is room enough, or elſe, as near as may be: Next the Hall of the Great Maſters old Table, and that of Maſters of the Houſholds, which are ſometimes called the firſt and ſecond Tables of the ſaid Maſters; The *Serdeau*'s Hall, or the Kings voiding Hall, the Almoners Hall, the Quarterly Waiters, *Valets de Chambers*, or Bed-Chamber-mens Hall: There was likewiſe the Chief *Valets de Chambres*, or Bed-Chamber-mens Hall, but it was taken away on the firſt of *January* 1681.

Fourthly, Under the name of the Preferred in the Kings Lodgings, are comprehended, the Great or High Chamberlain, the Chief-Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, the Great Maſter of the Wardrobe, the Captain of the Guards, and the Maſter of the Wardrobe. In caſe the Lodging be ſo ſcanty, that after the King is Lodged, there remain but one ſingle Apartment, the Captain of the Guards ought to have the preference of it before all others, and if there remain two, then the Chief-Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber is to have the Firſt, and the Captain of the Guards the ſecond; but if there be three, then the Great Chamberlain is to have the preference before the two others.

When the Queen marches with the King, the Marshals, or chief Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, after they have given Order for marking out Apartments for the Queen, are to cause other Apartments to be Chalked out in their Majesties Lodgings, for her Ladies, in this Order; *viz.* First, For the Super-intendant, or Stewardess of the Queens Houshold. Secondly, For the Lady of Honour. Thirdly, For the Tire-Woman, or Dressing-Lady. Fourthly, For the Ladies of the Palace. Fifthly, For the Chief-Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber. And sixthly, For the other Gentlewomen of the Bed-Chamber: And if after the Queen be lodged, there remain but one Apartment more, then the Chief-Gentlewoman of the Bed-Chamber, ought to have it before any of the other Ladies, and Female-Officers.

The Harbinger which makes the Body, when there is room enough, marks out to in the same House, Apartments for the Chief-Physician, Chyrurgion, and Apothecary of the Body.

The Harbingers of the Queens Body, or of the Dauphins, or *Monsieurs*, cannot Chalk out any thing that belongs to that they call the service of the Body: But it belongs to the Kings Harbinger that makes or heads the Body to do it, so that they cannot mark any places for the seven Offices, but those that are appointed them by the Kings Harbinger that makes the Body, that is, as is above explained, that is, the Eldest, or Foreman of the Band, or Company.

2. Another Harbinger is to take care to chalk out all the *Ranks*, and Preferred, without the Kings Lodgings: By the Ranks, are meant, First, The Lodgings for the Princes. Secondly, For the Great Officers. Thirdly, For the Dukes and Peers. Fourthly, For the Marshals of *France*, the Secretaries, Ministers of State, and other Persons of Quality: And by the preferred without the Kings Lodgings,

Lodgings, are meant those Lords, or other Great Persons, who are recommended to be lodged in the Town, by the Kings expreſs order.

Note, That the ſame Harbinger that makes the Body, very often marks to the Lodgings, for the Ranks, and aboveſaid preferred perſons.

3. Another Harbinger marks out the Ordinary of the Kings Houſhold, that is, Lodgings for the Officers of it, *viz.* For the firſt or chief Almoner, for the chief Maſter of the Houſhold, for the Maſter of the Houſhold in Ordinary, for the Captain of the Guards of the Gate, for the Lieutenant and Enſigns of the Life-guards, and generally, for all the other Officers of the Kings Houſhold.

It often happens, that beſides the Harbinger that marks out the Stables in the Town, there is another that takes up Stables in the Neighbouring Villages, and provides Lodgings for the Equipages.

The King generally is prevail'd on, with much facility, to grant to the Marſhals of his Lodgings, and his other Harbingers, Reverſions of their Places, in favour not only of their Sons, but of their Grand-Sons, Sons-in-Law, Brothers, and Nephews.

He alſo grants them Briefs, impouring them to retain or ſtop a certain ſumm to be deducted out of the yearly Revenue of their places, and paid by their Succeſſours, for their Wives, if they have no Children, for their Daughters; if they have no Sons, or if they have neither Wives nor Children, for the younger Brethren of their Family.

At the firſt Entries made by Kings into any Cities of their Kingdom, the Officers of the Town are to pay a certain ſumm as a Fee, to the Marſhals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, or elſe the one half of the profits of the Triumphal Arches, Porches, Tapiſtries, and all the Decorations, is to fall to the Marſhals, and the other to the Harbingers of the ſaid Lodgings.

The

The Marſhals of the Queens Lodgings, and of thoſe of the Dauphineſs, of *Monſieur*, of *Madame*, and the particular Harbingers of the Princes of the Eloud, of the Chancery, and of other Bodies, as alſo the Men or Meſſengers ſent by other Princes, Dukes and Peers, and other great Lords, to take up their Lodgings, receive their Quarters or Lodgings from the Marſhals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Houſhold.

Whenever *Monſieur*, or *Madame*, happen to be travelling in Company with the Queen, or the Dauphineſs, when the King is not there, then the Marſhals or Harbingers of the Queen or Dauphineſſes Lodgings, are to appoint *Monſieurs*, or *Madams* Harbingers, what Lodgings and Quarters they are to take up.

The Marſhals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Lodgings, are reputed to be of the Body of the Kings *Gend'armes*, or Men at Arms, as having been formerly drawn out of the antient Companies of the ſaid *Gend'armes*; and the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, (who under-ſtood exactly well the original of all the different Offices of his Houſhold) gave the Marſhals of his Lodgings place in, and incorporated them into his Company of *Gend'armes*, at the Head of which, his Majeſty uſually fights on a day of Battel, or on any other occaſion; and made the Harbingers ſerve in his Company of Muſketeers, at the Siege of *Corbie*, to which ſervice he ſummoned all his whole Houſhold, that is, the *Arrire-ban* of his Houſhold, which he placed by themſelves in his Army.

This ſaid number of *Gend'armes* detached out of the antient Companies, was uſually ſent before, to provide Lodging and Quarters for his Majeſty, and the Troops that were with him: And ſtill to this day, the Marſhals of the Kings Lodgings, both in Town and Country, give out the Orders for the quartering of the *French Life-guards*, of the hundred

dred *Suiſſers* of the *Gend'armes* of the light Horſe, of the Musketeers, of the Regiments of the *French* and *Swiſſe-guards*, when all the ſaid Troops attend the King in his march.

And in effect, the Marſhals of the Lodgings in *France*, are what the Quarter-Maſters are in *Germany*, who riſe to the Higheſt Commands in Armies.

The Marſhals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, were formerly likewiſe Marſhals or Quarter Maſters of the Camps and Armies, and the ſame perſons that provided Lodgings for the Kings Houſhold, always took up Quarters to for the Armies, as have done ſeveral of them that are ſtill living: But ſome of their Body, in the time of the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, got themſelves made Marſhals, peculiarly of the Camps and Armies, and got Patents of it, as of a diſtinct Office; notwithſtanding which, the Marſhals and Harbingers of the Lodgings of the Houſhold, ſerve ſtill in the Armies, either in the abſence of the others who have Patents, as is ſaid, for being Camp-Marſhals, or Quarter-Maſters, or when the number of theſe others is not ſufficient for all the Armies the King has on Foot. When the King is in an Army, the Marſhals of the Lodgings of his Houſhold, have priviledge to take at leaſt two thirds of the room, to lodge his Majeſty, and all the Officers of the Royal Houſes; and it was Ordered by the King, that the remaining third ſhould be diſpoſed of by the ſaid Marſhals of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Maſters of the Camps and Armies, for the general Officers and other Officers in the Army, neceſſary to be near his Majeſties Perſon: I ſay, the Marſhals of the Kings Lodgings have power to take up at leaſt two thirds for the King, becauſe, if after they have divided the whole into three equal parts, there ſhould remain two, or but one Lodging over and above; thoſe one or two ſo over and above, or ſupernumerary,

merary, are to be taken up likewise for his Majesty and his Court, that they may be scanted. As for Example, It is true, that where there is but thirty Lodgings, the Marshals of the Lodgings of the Houshold are to take but twenty, and the general Officers of the Army are to have the other ten; but of fifty Lodgings, or Lodgments, the Marshals of the Kings Lodgings will take thirty four, and the general Officers of the Army will have but sixteen, and of forty Lodgments, the Kings Marshals will have twenty seven, and leave the general Officers but thirteen.

By the antient Order, according to the Rules made for that purpose, none but the Kings Harbingers can mark out Lodgings with white Chalk, those of the Princes and others being obliged for distinctions sake to mark out theirs with a yellow *Crayon*; with this further difference, that the Kings mark only is put upon the Street-Doors, and the others only upon the Doors of particular Chambers within side the House.

The Order observed in Quartering in an Army.

In an Army, where the King is Present, the first Quarter is for him, or where he is not, for the General, and the next belongs to a Marshal of *France* to chuse, or if there be two Marshals of *France* there together, then he that Commands that Day or Week, is to have the Choice, for sometimes they agree to Command by turns, one one Day, or one Week, and another another: But if there happen to be more than two together, without having any Command there, then they chuse their Quarters according to their standing; And next to the Marshals of *France*, the Dukes and Peers take place; for in Armies, Dukes and Peers are Lodged always after Marshals of *France*. But in following the Court, out of an Army, this Order

Order is observed; First their Majesties are Lodged, then other Royal Persons, then the Princes and Princesses, then the Great Officers of the Crown, after them the Dukes and Peers, and lastly, the Marshals of *France*. The *Chancellour* is Lodged next after the Princes, and in marking his Lodging, the word *Pour*, or *for* is used, the meaning of which, we have already explained; Besides all which, which are called the Ranks, there are the Preferred, of which we have spoken.

The Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings, are also employed by his Majesties special Command, to provide Lodgings for the Assemblies of the States General of the Kingdom, when any are called, or for the States of any particular Province, when the King is to be present at them; as likewise for the Assemblies of the Clergy, which is to be understood when they assemble in any other place but *Paris*, for there no Lodgings are marked for them.

Likewise when the persons composing any Soveraign Courts, or other publick Bodies, are to meet at *St. Denis* in *France*, by the Kings Order, and according to Custom, to assist at the Funeral Pomps or Solemnities made at the Burials, or Anniversary Services for Kings, Queens, and Princes, or Princesses of the Blood, or others, the Marshals and Harbingers of the Kings Lodgings go thither some dayes before to provide them Lodgings.

The King too usually sends the said Marshals and Harbingers of his Lodgings, to meet Foreign Princes, and Princesses, that come into, or pass through his Kingdom, to order and prepare Lodgings for them every where as they pass.

The Title and Quality of Squires has been conferred and confirmed upon the Marshals and Harbingers in Ordinary of the Kings Lodgings, by several Orders of the Council of State. Next, the Marshals and Harbingers of the Lodgings, is the Captain

Captain of the *Guides*, with his Company, who is a neceſſary Officer in Journies.

Of the Captain of the Guides.

The Office of Captain of the *Guides*, for the Conducting of his Majeſty, formerly enjoyed by one, is now exerciſed by two Brothers, who part between them the following Salary and Profits, *viz.* 2000 *l.* Salary paid quarterly by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, 600 *l.* a Month extraordinary during any Voyage or Journey, and 300 *l.* when the Court is at any of the Royal Houſes; they eat at the *Kings Serdeau*'s, or Water-Servers Table, with the Gentlemen Waiters.

The Captain of the *Guides*, when the *King* is on his march along the Country, is always to keep by one of the Boots or Portals of the *Kings* Coach, to be ready to tell his Majeſty the names of the places, Cities, Caſtles, Towns and Villages upon the Road, if he ask them, or reſolve any other Queſtion concerning them.

There are commonly at leaſt two *Guides* on Horſeback, that wear the Kings Livery, that ride a little before his Majeſty to Conduct him, and place themſelves ordinarily at the head of the Light-Horſe.

If there be any need of repairing the High-ways for the *Kings* Paſſage, the Captain of the *Guides* uſually lays out what is needful for that purpoſe, and is repaid again at the Treaſure-Royal.

For fear the Officers of the *Goblet*, or of the Mouth, ſhould fail to come up to the place where the *King* is to eat, when he is travelling along the Country, the Captain of the *Guides* ſometimes gives them notice, in what part of the Way his Majeſty has a mind to Dine.

He has power to ſettle *Guides*, to Conduct his Majeſty in every Town of the *Kingdom*, and after he

he has given his Grants to the ſaid *Guides*, they are admitted as ſuch, before the Marſhals of *France*.

Theſe *Guides* wear the Kings Livery, and are exempted from Billeting of Souldiers.

The Captain of the *Guides* is ſworn by the High Conſtable of *France*, when there is one, or otherwiſe, by the Eldeſt Marſhal of *France*.

Of ſome other Officers neceſſary in Journies, which depend on the Great Maſter of the Houſhold, viz.

One Waggon-Maſter of the Kings Equipage, that Conducts all the Equipage, and commands all the Captains, and takes his Orders from the Office of the Houſhold.

This Office was Created in 1668. He has an allowance of 100 *l.* a Month out of the Chamber of *Deniers* when the Court is on its march along the Country, and 50 *l.* a Month when it is at *Paris*; and 400 *l.* beſides, extraordinary Wages, for the extraordinary pains he takes for the Kings Service, in doing what is order'd him by the Office, allowed him upon the laſt Bill of every Quarter.

One *Aid*, or Helping Waggon-Maſter, whoſe Office was alſo Created the ſame year 1668. who has, when the Court is at *Paris*, 25 *l.* a Month, and when it is on the march, 50 *l.* a Month allowed him at the Chamber of *Deniers*: We have already ſpoken of the Captain of the Mules of the Chamber, in ſpeaking of the ſaid Chamber, of which he depends.

Two Captains of the Carriages of the Kings Houſhold, who have a Salary of 300 *l.* a piece paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold; and beſides, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, an allowance to them, for the maintenance of fifty ordinary Horſes, at the rate of 23 *d.* a day, for each Horſe 57 *l.* 10 *d.* a day, or 21045 *l.* a year.

They

They Conduct all the Carriages of the seven Offices, when the Court marches, either in Person, or by their Servants.

One Captain-Keeper, and Guardian-General of the Tents and Pavilions of the Court, and of his Majesties Pavilions of War, who has a Salary of 800 *l.* and 50 *l.* a Month extraordinary in time of Service; and

One Keeper of the Tents of the Courts of the Kitchins, and of his Majesties Stables, who is allowed 50 *l.* a Month at *Paris*, and 100 *l.* a Month in the Country, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Judge of the Kings Court and Retinue, who is the Provost of the Houshold, or Great Provost of France.

THE Provost of the Kings Houshold, or Great Provost of *France*, is the ordinary Judge of the Kings Houshold.

The Title of Great Provost implies two things: For first, He is Judge of the Kings Houshold, and Secondly, He is Captain of a Company of a hundred Guards, called the *Guards of the Provostship*, which is another part of his Office in the Kings House: We shall speak of him here only as in the first quality, reserving the latter till we come to the Military Officers of the Houshold.

His Office is one of the antientest of the Kings Houshold, and one may say, that in the Jurisdiction which he retains of administring Justice to all the Kings Officers, and other Persons that follow the Court, he has succeeded the antient Count, or *Mayor* of the Palace, which was an Office that begun with the Monarchy it self.

He is sworn by the King himself, and is received into the Great Council, where he takes place as Secretary of State. He

He has the Privilledge to chuſe his Lodging after the Princes, Dukes and Peers, and Marſhals of *France* have choſen theirs; for which reaſon, he is called, the laſt in the Ranks.

He has a Salary of 2000 *l.* and an annual Gratuity of 8000 *l.*

All the Officers of the Provoſt-ſhip are received by his Majeſty upon the nomination of the Great Provoſt, and afterwards take out Letters from the King, under the Great Seal, directed to the Great Council, where they are admitted upon thoſe Letters, and qualified Judges.

The Great Provoſt Judges of all matters, both Civil and Criminal, hapning between the Officers of the Kings Houſhold among themſelves, or between them and others which are not ſo.

The Juriſdiction of the Provoſtſhip of the Houſhold, is the ordinary Court of Juſtice for the Kings Houſhold, and therefore from the beginning was ordered to be kept in the *Louvre*, that ſo the Kings Officers, and others of his Court and Retinue, having their natural Judge within the Kings Houſe, might not be diverted from the ſervice of his Majeſty; for ſome years, the place where the Provoſts Court uſed to be kept, being taken up by the Queen-Mother, it was transferred to the *Fort-Eveque*, or *Biſhops-Fort*. At preſent, the Officers of the Provoſtſhip, have their Auditory, in the incloſure of the Great Council-Chamber; there they have their Hall of Audience, their Council-Chamber, their Civil and Criminal Records, or Regiſters, and there is the Office of the Uſhers of the Provoſtſhip.

The preſent King, by a Brief bearing date the 8th of *September*, 1658. declared, that he would ſettle the Seat or Court of the Juriſdiction of the Provoſt of the Houſhold, re-eſtabliſhed in the *Louvre*, and that he would cauſe a convenient place there to be marked out, and ſet apart for that purpoſe.

The

The said Court is kept there three times a Week, *viz.* on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*-Mornings.

People plead there by a Proctor, as in other Courts, but in a more summary and concise way. In civil matters there lies an Appeal from it, to the Great Council, but in matters Criminal, the Great Provost Judges without Appeal, as well as the Masters of Requests, and those of the Great Council.

The Officers of the Kings Houshold, and those of his Court and Retinue, may by special priviledge, bring all their Causes into this Court, whether they be Civil or Criminal, since the Court was chiefly erected in their favour: There needs no *Committimus* to cite any one that belongs to, or follows the Court, but only an assignation, or warning, taken out of the Provosts Court, by vertue of a Commission out of the Registry there. But as the said persons have the priviledge to bring their actions against their Debtors in this Court, or to appeal from their Prosecutors, thither they may do it, if they please, by vertue of their *Committimus*, and at their choice, bring their Causes, either before the Masters of the Requests of the Palace, or of the Requests of the Houshold, or before the Provost of the Houshold.

The Great Provost only has power to apply Seals, make Inventories, and do all other acts of Justice in the *Louvre*, and in the Galleries and other places thereunto belonging, and in other Royal Houses within fourteen Leagues distance of *Paris*, as it was determined a Contradictory Sentence of the Council of the 25 of *March* 1650. given in favour of the Officers of the Provostship of the Houshold, against the Officers of the *Chatelet*. He may also take cognisance of all crimes and particular offences, and other Causes, *pro* or *con*, any way relating to the people of the Court, and of the Kings Retinue,

Retinue, and belonging to the Royal Houſes, and againſt Vagabonds, and of ſeveral other Caſes, with the conſent and advice of the other Provoſts.

When he follows the Court any where, he Taxes and ſets a price upon all Proviſions, gives aſſiſtance for taking of Lodgings, if any reſiſtance be made, and doth other things neceſſary for the civil Government there, by his Lieutenants of the Long Robe, or in their abſence, by the Lieutenants and Exempts of the ſhort Robe, who call to their aſſiſtance, the Officers or Magiſtrates, and chief Inhabitants of the place.

When the Court takes a Journey, the Great Provoſt Commands a ſufficient number of Tradeſmen and Handicrafts-men to follow it, to whom he grants Letters of Priviledge, by which they are obliged to furniſh the Court, and its Retinue, with all neceſſaries, who are called the Priviledged Tradeſmen, and by vertue of the ſaid Letters, are impowered to keep open Shop in *Paris*, or elſewhere, and enjoy ſeveral other Exemptions.

Of the Officers of Judicature belonging to the Provoſtſhip of the Houſhold.

For the better adminiſtration of Juſtice to the Officers of the Kings Houſhold, and to the reſt of his Court and Retinue, the great Provoſt has under him two Lieutenants which are put in by the King, but named by the Great Provoſt, and are admitted as ſuch, in the Great Council, where they are ſworn.

There was formerly but one Lieutenant-General, the other being but a particular Lieutenant, but by an Edict of the Month of *September*, regiſtred in the Great Council the 7*th* of *November* following, the King made theſe two Offices equal; ſo that at preſent, there are two Lieutenants-General for both Civil and Criminal matters, they have each

The ſaid Court is kept there three times a Week, *viz.* on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday*-Mornings.

People plead there by a Proctor, as in other Courts, but in a more ſummary and conciſe way. In civil matters there lies an Appeal from it, to the Great Council, but in matters Criminal, the Great Provoſt Judges without Appeal, as well as the Maſters of Requeſts, and thoſe of the Great Council.

The Officers of the Kings Houſhold, and thoſe of his Court and Retinue, may by ſpecial priviledge, bring all their Cauſes into this Court, whether they be Civil or Criminal, ſince the Court was chiefly erected in their favour: There needs no *Committimus* to cite any one that belongs to, or follows the Court, but only an aſſignation, or warning, taken out of the Provoſts Court, by vertue of a Commiſſion out of the Regiſtry there. But as the ſaid perſons have the priviledge to bring their actions againſt their Debtors in this Court, or to appeal from their Proſecutors, thither they may do it, if they pleaſe, by vertue of their *Committimus*, and at their choice, bring their Cauſes, either before the Maſters of the Requeſts of the Palace, or of the Requeſts of the Houſhold, or before the Provoſt of the Houſhold.

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each of them 400 *l.* Salary, and 600 *l.* gratuity.

The first of these exercises his Office the first six Months of the Year, where the Kings Court is, and the other six Months he keeps the Provosts Court at *Paris*, within the Inclosure of the Great Council-Chamber when the King is abroad, and the Great-Council at *Paris*.

The other serves the latter six Months of the Year at the Kings Court, and the first six Months keeps the Provosts Court at *Paris*, for the causes of those that are Officers of any Royal Houses within his Precinct, and priviledged persons and others.

So that there is always two Seats or Courts of Justice of the Great Provost, one at *Paris*, for the better expedition of the Causes of the Officers, and priviledged Persons belonging to the Royal Houses, and another where the Court is, when his Majesty is not in *Paris*, as he never is to stay.

Note, That the two Lieutenants, the Kings Proctor, and the Register of the Provosts Court, are allowed each of them, at the Salt-Granary at *Paris*, two *Minots* of Free-Salt, that is, for paying only some ancient Duties.

The Kings Proctor there, has a Salary of 400 *l.* 75 *l.* Augmentation-Money, and a gratuity of 1200 *l.* He serves all the year round, and has a Substitute. There is one Register in chief, both for Civil and Criminal matters, who has 104 *l.* Salary, and 400*l.* gratuity. He has under him two *Commis*, or Deputies, that have the priviledge to wear both Gowns and Caps, at Audiences; and two other Deputies, to take informations under the Lieutenants of the *Short-Robe*, in the Field, and out of the Kings Quarter; and then they are obliged within twenty four hours, to put up their informations into the Registry or Recorders Office, and to cause their Prisoners to be brought up to be Examined by the Lieutenants of the Long-Robe, and in

in their absence, by the Lieutenants and Exempts of the short one, who only have power to take cognisance of, and judge criminal Causes among the Kings Retainers, and in his Quarter.

All the Officers above-mentioned are Commoners or Tablers in the Kings Houshold, and on the four chief Festivals of the year, are allowed Bread, Wine and Meat, Candles on *Candlemas*, and *Corpus Christi* days, and Prayer-Books and Cloth in the Holy Week.

There are also twelve Proctors called *Postulants*. One Chief Usher, and twelve other Ushers that wear the Kings Livery, and carry in their hands a blue Wand, with *Flower-deluces* at the end. They are Exempt from Taxes, Subsidies, and Loans, and enjoy all the other Priviledges of the Commoners of the Kings Houshold.

There are likewise two Notaries, and Keepers of the Royal Notes, that follow the Court; And

One Usher Trumpeter at 272 *l.* 10 *d.* Salary. And

One Executioner of Criminal Sentences.

Besides these, there are other Officers as they call them, of the Short-Robe, that are a kind of Medium between Civil and Military Officers, which we shall add here, *viz.*

One Lieutenant-General.

Four Lieutenants, officiating each two quarters in a year, who have a Salary of 400 *l.* and a gratuity of 600 *l.*

Four other Lieutenants quarterly Waiters.

The Lieutenant of the quarter, beginning in *January*, has the liberty, if he will, to serve and bear the Staff in the quarter beginning in *July*, he of *July* quarter in *January*, he of *April* in *October*, and he of *October* in *April*.

In the absence of the Great Provost, they receive Orders immediately from the King.

When the Lieutenant of the Sword, or of the Short-Robe, of the Provosts Court, has a mind to

go

go up to the Seat of the Audiences at *Paris*, he sits on the right hand of the Lieutenant-General that is of the Long-Robe, and that presides there, and the Kings Proctor, as a Counsellour by his place, sits on his left: This has been practised several times, and lately, on *Saturday* the 30*th* of *August*, 1681. When the *Sieur Barbier*, Lieutenant-General of the Long-Robe, had at his right hand, the *Sieur Tournier*, Lieutenant of the Short-Robe, and the *Sieur Le Roy de Gomberville*, Proctor for the King, on his left; and in the absence of the Lieutenant-General of the Long-Robe, the Lieutenant of the Sword presides, and has the Kings Proctor on his left hand.

There is likewise another Lieutenant of the Provostship, that ordinarily waits on the Chancellour, where he has his Diet, and 5500 *l.* Salary and gratuity.

They are likewise Commoners of the Houshold, and enjoy the same Priviledges with other Officers of the same.

As for the Exempts and Guards belonging to the Provostship, we shall speak of them among the Military Officers of the Kings Houshold.

There are belonging to the Provostship, besides these, one Chaplain, called the Chaplain of *St. Barbara*.

One Marshal, or Harbinger of the Lodgings.

Three Treasurers of the Provost-ship, that pay all the Officers of it, both Civil and Military; they serve by turns, each one his year.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Great Maſter, the Maſter, and Aid or Aſſiſtant, of the Ceremonies.

THE Great Maſter of the Ceremonies of *France* is *Jule Armand Colbert*, Marquiſs of *Blainville*, he was ſworn the 30*th* of *January*, 1685. His Salary is 3000 *l.*

He is ſworn by the Great Maſter of the Houſhold, under him there is

One Maſter of the Ceremonies, who has 2000 *l.* Salary, and is likewiſe ſworn by the Great Maſter of the Houſhold; and

One *Aid*, or Aſſiſtant of the Ceremonies, at 600 *l.* Salary.

The Great Maſter, Maſter and Aſſiſtant, or Aid of the Ceremonies, exerciſe their Offices jointly at Royal Solemnities, bearing in their hands, a Staff of Ceremony, covered with black Velvet, with the handle and top tipt with Ivory.

The Aſſiſtant of Ceremonies is alſo ſworn by the Great Maſter of the Houſhold.

They are to be preſent at Coronations of Kings, and at the opening of Aſſemblies of the Eſtates, at Chriſtnings, and Marriages of Kings and Princes, at the firſt and laſt Audiences of Ambaſſadours, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, at the conducting of Queens or Princeſſes, and at their Obſequies and Funeral Pomps, where they order all, and take care to give every one their Rank and Precedence due to their quality.

They are clad in different habits almoſt at every one of thoſe different Ceremonies.

When the Great Maſter, the Maſter, or the *Aid*

of the Ceremonies, go to carry any Order or Meſſage to any of the Soveraign Courts, after they have ſaluted them, they take their place among the Counſellours, but with this difference, that if it be the Great Maſter of the Ceremonies himſelf, he takes place above the laſt Counſellour, but if it be the Maſter in Ordinary, or his Aid, he takes his Seat after them all; and then upon a ſign made to him by the chief Preſident, he ſpeaks to them from his Seat, with his Head covered, his Sword by his ſide, and his Staff of Ceremonies in his hand.

At the firſt and laſt Audiences of Ambaſſadours, the Great Maſter, the Maſter, or *Aid* of the Ceremonies, marches on the right hand of the Ambaſſadour, a little before him, from the bottom of the Stairs, to the Guard-Chamber, where being come, he advances before him to give notice to his Majeſty.

There is likewiſe an Exempt of the Kings Guards appointed to wait at Ceremonies, who in the Book of the Eſtabliſhment is called Major of the firſt Company of the Guards, Commanded at preſent, by the Duke of *Noailles*.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Introductour of Ambaſſadours.

THere were formerly two of theſe Introductours or Conductours, but by the preſent King, they were reduced to one, who is ſtiled the ſole Introductour of Foreign Princes and Ambaſſadours to his Majeſty, who at preſent is *Monſieur Michael de Chabenat*, Knight and Count *de Bonneville*, &c.

His Salary is 1200 *l.* But he has another under him, at a like Salary.

The

The Introductour of Ambaſſadours, both for Audiences and all other things relating to his Office, receives Orders only from the King: He conducts, receives, and introduces into the Chamber of their Majeſties, or of the Children of *France*, and Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, any other Kings, Soveraign Princes and Princeſſes, or Cardinals, Ambaſſadours, Ordinary and Extraordinary, Gentlemen Envoys, Reſidents, Agents, Heads of the Orders, Foreign Deputies, bearing any Character, or making any publick Figure; and generally all Foreign Perſons of Quality, when they come to the Kings Palace for Audience: He likewiſe Conducts the Wives of any ſuch perſons aboveſaid, to the like Audience of the Queen.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Secretary of the Houſhold, and the Treaſurers that pay the Officers of it.

THE Secretary of the Houſhold, who is at preſent, the Marquiſs of *Seignelay*, the late Great *Colberts* Eldeſt Son, who has as Secretary of the Kings Houſhold, 3000 *l.* Salary, and 1200 *l.* as Secretary of the Chamber, beſides 6000 *l.* Board-Wages, and 1200 *l.* for his firſt *Commis*, or Clerk. In all the Books of Eſtabliſhment, the Treaſurers are placed after all the reſt of the Houſhold, in this Order;

1. There are three Treaſurers of the *Epargne*, or Spare Treaſure, that is to ſay, the Treaſure of the Kings clear Money, all charges of the ſtate born, that are intituled Keepers of the Treaſure Royal, they wait by turns, and pay all the Treaſurers of the Kings Houſhold.

2. Three Treasurers of the Kings Offrings, Alms and Devotions; These Treasurers have no Comptroller.

3. General Treasurers of the Houshold, that serve by turns every one his year, they are allowed each 1800 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

'Tis upon the Certificates of these Treasurers, that credit is given in all the Provinces throughout the Kingdom, for maintaining the Kings Officers in their Priviledges, as Exemption from Taxes, *Committimus*, &c.

They take the Oath of Fidelity in the Chamber of Accounts.

To these belong two Comptrollers.

Three Treasurers of the Cash, or Pay-Office of the Chamber, serving by turns.

Three Treasurers of the Kings Pocket, or private Expences, and of the affairs of his Chamber

They pay the Expences of the Kings Cloaths and Furniture, and the Fees allowed several Officers for their Cloathing.

We have already spoken of the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and the Comptrollers-General, of the Cash or Pay-Office of the Chamber, and of the private Expences, in treating of the Chamber.

Two Treasurers of the Stables, that pay all the Expences and Officers of the Stables; and one Comptroller of the same.

Four Treasurers of every Company of Life-Guards, which make twelve in all, besides the Quadriennial ones.

Three Treasurers of the hundred *Suissers*. Three Treasurers of the Provostship of the Houshold, three Treasurers of the *Gend'armes*, or Men at Arms.

The Treasurers of the other Companies, as of the

the light Horſe, the Musketeers, the Gentlemen *au bec de Corbin*, or Gentlemen Penſioners.

Three Treaſurers of the *French*-Guards, and their Comptrollers.

Three Treaſurers of the *Swiſſe*-Guards.

The Treaſurers of the caſual Revenues.

Two General Treaſurers of the Ordinary of the Wars, that pay all the old Regiments.

The Treaſurers of the Extraordinary of the Wars, that pay all the new Regiments.

Three Treaſurers of the Game, and of Hunting.

Three Treaſurers of the Buildings.

One General Treaſurer of the Veſſels, or Navy.

One Treaſurer of the Gallies.

A Treaſurer of the Bridges and Cauſeys, and many others.

All theſe Treaſurers receive their money every Month, at the Treaſure Royal, except thoſe of the Life-Guards, who receive theirs once a Week; for as for their other appointments, they are not paid till the Years end.

Note, That the Salaries and appointments of the Kings Officers cannot be ſtopt in the hands of the Treaſurers, according as it has been determined by ſeveral Orders, and among others, by an Order of the Privy-Council, of the 5*th* of *June*, 1657.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Kings Pleaſures, and the Officers thereunto belonging.

FOrmerly, inſtead of the Great Huntſman, the Great Falconer, and the Great Wolf-Hunter, there were only entred upon the Books of Eſtabliſhment of the Houſhold, Hunters, Falconers, Par-

tridge-Catchers, Fowlers, Wolf-Hunters, and other Officers neceſſary for the Game. And there uſed to be two great Hunting-Seaſons obſerved in the Year, *viz.* at the riſings of the *Parliament*, or *Aſſiſes*, which were held but twice a year.

I. Article.
Of the Great Hunter, or Huntſman.

This Officer has a Salary of 1200 *l.* 10000 *l.* appointment, and for his Dogs 6387 *l.* 10 *d.* which is in all 17587 *l.* 10 *d.* a year; beſides other Gifts from the King. Almoſt all the Offices and places here under-named are in his diſpoſal, when vacant.

He is ſworn by the King himſelf, and gives Grants to the other Officers of the *Ventry*, or Hunting-Office.

He was formerly called, The Great Foreſter.

He has the ſuper-intendance over all the Officers of the Kings Hunting-Office. The firſt Great Hunter, was *William de Gamaches*, under *Charles* the Sixth, or long before, as ſome will have it, one *Hugues Sire*, or Lord of *Leſigems*.

Under him are theſe Officers, *viz.*

One Lieutenant in Ordinary of the Hunting-Office, whoſe Salary is 1000 *l.*

Four Lieutenants Quarterly-Waiters, put in by the King, whoſe Salary is 1000 *l.*

Four other Lieutenants ordinarily Waiting at the ſaid Office.

Four Deputy-Lieutenants Quarterly-Waiters, at 500 *l.* Salary.

One other Deputy-Lieutenant.

Forty ſeven Gentlemen Hunters, and four other Gentlemen Hunters in Ordinary.

One Servant of the Dogs in Ordinary, on Horſe-back, Salary 400 *l.*

Four Servants of the Dogs in Ordinary, on Horſe-back, Quarterly-Waiters, Salary 200 *l.*

Eighteen

Eighteen Servants of the Bloodhounds, at 150 *l.* Salary.

Fifteen Servants of the Dogs, Quarterly-Waiters, at 100 *l.* and two other Servants of the Dogs, at 60 *l.*

Four Harbingers, at 150 *l.*

Four little Servants, or Boys in Ordinary, to look after the Dogs, that lie under the same roof with them, at 80 *l.* apiece.

Two Pages, at 600 *l.*

Two Farriers, at 75 *l.*

One Chyrurgion, at 150 *l.*

One Gelder of Dogs, and Curer of Madness, at 75 *l.*

One Porter, or Carrier of the Hunting Bed.

Three General Treasurers before-mentioned, whose Salary, with all other profits, amounts yearly to 9300 *l.* each. They take the Title of Counsellours to the King.

Three Comptrollers of the Hunting-Office, of Hunting-Nets, and of the Falconry, who have each 2065 *l.* 13 *d.* 4 *deniers*, Salary.

1. The first and chief Hunting of *France*, is that of the Red Deer.
2. That of the Wild-Goat, and Fallow-Deer.
3. That of the Hare, and Fox.
4. That of the Wolf.
5. That of the Wild-Boar.

There is a Pack of Hounds for the Wild-Goat, to which belong two Lieutenants, who have 800 *l.* apiece yearly allowance.

One Baker, who has 60 *l.* Salary, and 4925 *l.* for feeding and maintaining the Dogs.

Three Prickers, or Markers, who have 683 *l.* 6 *d.* and 8 Deniers, or a half-penny.

Three Foot-Servants of the Dogs, at 275 *l.* each, and several other Servants of the Dogs, at 300 *l.* apiece.

One Page, at 600 *l.*

There is a Company of Horſe-Guards of the Kings Pleaſures, within the extent of the Plains, Woods, and Thickets near, or within ten Leagues of the City of *Paris*, under the Command of the Great Hunter, under whom there is

Lieutenant at 600 *l.* and a Deputy Lieutenant at 300 *l.* yearly Salary;

And ſix Archers, or Horſe-Guards, at 150 *l.* a Man.

There is likewiſe, a Pack of Scotch-Hounds, for the Hare; to which belong

A Lieutenant, who has 1000 *l.* Salary, and 150 *l.* for a Page.

A Baker, at 60 *l.* a Pricker, or Marker of the Dogs, who has 647 *l.* 10 *d.* Salary, and 70 *l.* for Cloaths. A foot Servant of the Dogs, at 216 *l.* and a Page as aboveſaid.

Other Offices relating to Hunting, are

1. Thoſe that belong to a Pack of Running-Hounds, to the number of 70; of which there is a Captain, whoſe Appointments, beſides his Penſions, amount yearly to 13338 *l.* 10 *d.* He has alſo his particular Officers under him; he has likewiſe the Fallow-Deer Dogs, and other Dogs for the Hare, which have been eſtabliſhed under the care of this Officer, ever ſince the laſt Kings time, under the name of the *Roaſters*, whereas before, it was the Fox-Dogs.

2. The Greyhounds of *Champagne*, or *Champain*, to which belong a Captain, who has a yearly allowance of 2567 *l.* for himſelf, his Dogs, and four Servants to look after them.

Article

Article II.

Of the Captain-General of the Hunting-Nets, and of the Equipage for Hunting the Wild-Boar.

The Title of this Officer is, Captain-General of the Kings Hunting-Nets, Tents, and Pavilions, and of the Equipage of the Wild-Boar.

He is ſworn by the King himſelf; He has 1200 *l.* ſtanding Salary, 3972 *l.* 12 *d.* Appointment, 3200 *l.* for maintaining the Carriage of the Nets, 1500 *l.* for Cloathing fifteen ſmall Officers, 1400 *l.* for Coating fourteen Guards 2196 *l.* for feeding forty Running-Hounds, 1464 *l.* for keeping twelve Great Grey-hounds, or luſty Dogs, in all, 14932 *l.* 10 *d.* He is allowed beſides, ſeveral other ſumms for particular Expences.

He delivers out the Grants to all the Officers of the Hunting, and of the Equipage for Hunting the Wild-Boar, all thoſe places being at his diſpoſal.

The Hunting of the Wild-Boar, may be managed four ſeveral ways. 1. The firſt way is to kill them with Swords and Darts when they are taken in the Nets. 2. The ſecond, is to take them with Grey-hounds, when they are in the ſaid Nets: The Ladies may take their part of the Divertiſement, either of theſe two firſt ways; for they may be placed out of danger, within the ſmall incloſure of the Nets. 3. The third way is to hunt the Wild-Boar with the Dog called *Vautray*, or *Tumbler*. 4. And the fourth and laſt way is to take him by force; but theſe two laſt ſorts of Hunting are very toilſome, and not without danger.

When the King is a Hunting the Wild-Boar within the incloſure of the Nets, it belongs to the Captain-General of this Equipage, to preſent his Majeſty a Sword, or Darts to kill him; and none of his Courtiers are to take any Darts, unleſs expreſly Commanded by the King.

The Captain of this Equipage, goes or sends by the Kings Order, into all the Forests and Thickets of *France*, where he thinks fit, to take with his Hunting-Nets, Red-Deer, Does, or Fawns, to stock the Parks of any Royal House.

There are two Lieutenants of this Equipage serving each half a year by turns, at 900 *l.* Salary apiece; and * two other Lieutenants in Ordinary, * two Deputy-Lieutenants half yearly Waiters, at 600 *l.* and * two Deputy-Lieutenants in Ordinary.

Eight Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Equipage, the two first of which have 360 *l.* and the six others 300 *l.* apiece.

All the above-named Officers of the Nets, may use the Title of Esquires.

* Four Prickers, or Markers in Ordinary, at 300 *l.* each.

Six Servants of the Blood-hounds, at 360 *l.*

Three Keepers of the Greyhounds, at 200 *l.* and * four other Servants of the Dogs ordinarily looking to them, who are to lie in the Dog-Kennel, and two Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, at 300 *l.* Two other Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, at 200 *l.*

One Commissary of the Nets, at 300 *l.* and one Commissary Net-mender, at 200 *l.* one Harbinger, 200 *l.* one Captain of the Carriage, 400 *l.* one Baker, and one Farrier, at 200 *l.* each. Twenty Archers, or Guards of the Hunting-Nets, whereof the six first have 300 *l.* and the other fourteen but 250 *l.* apiece, * one Gelder of the Dogs, and Curer of Madness; * fifteen small Officers ordinarily Waiting, and fourteen Keepers of the Hunting Nets.

Note, The Officers above-marked with a Star, are not mentioned in the Establishment of the Court of *Aids*.

When the King goes a Hunting, he has always by

by him his *Arquebuſe*, or Arms-Bearer, that prepares him Arms ready charged. We have already mentioned them among the Officers of the Chamber.

It is remarkable, that when the Dogs are to run, the Captains of the Packs then to run, are to preſent the Staff or Wand, the mark of their Office, to the Great Hunter, and he, to the King; as alſo, when the Deer, or any other Game is taken, the Prinker cuts off the Foot, which he gives to his Captain, the Captain, to the Great Hunter, and he preſents it to the King.

There are beſides the Great Hunter, and thoſe under him, ſeveral other Captains of the Game eſtabliſhed in ſeveral Foreſts and Warrens, of which we have ſpoken in the Chapter of the Royal Buildings and Houſes.

There is likewiſe a Lieutenant of the Long-Robe, belonging to the Court of Juſtice of the Captainſhip of the Waters and Foreſts.

The other Captains of Foreſts are to be ſeen at length, in the *Sieur de Salnove*'s Book of Hunting.

By a Declaration of the firſt of *January*, 1644. the King eſtabliſhed, beſides theſe, three General Keepers of the Game and Pleaſures of his Majeſty, throughout the whole extent of the Kingdom of *France*.

The Officers of the Hunting-Office, or the Game, enjoy the ſame Priviledges as the Commoners or Tablers of the Kings Houſhold.

Article III.
Of the Great Falconer.

The Great Falconer of *France* has the ſuper-intendance over all the Kings Falconers, and is ſworn by the King. He has 200 *l.* ſtanding Wages, 3000 *l.* Appointment, 6000 *l.* as chief over a Flight of Hawks for the Crow, and for maintenance of the ſaid Flight, 4000 *l.* for keeping four Pages, 3000 *l.*

for

for neceſſary Furniture and Implements for the Hawks, and 6000 *l.* for buying of Hawks. In all 22200 *l.*

He diſpoſes of all the vacant Offices of Chiefs, or Captains of the ſeveral Flights of Hawks, and 'tis by his conſent, that thoſe who have them, reſign them, excepting only thoſe of the Heads or Chiefs of the Flights of the Kings Chamber and Cloſet, already ſpoken of, which are in the Kings Gift. The Great Falconer alſo diſpoſes of all other vacancies of places entred in the Books of Eſtabliſhment of the Falconry, as alſo, of the Keepers of the Hawks Neſts in the Foreſts of *Compiegne*, *Aigue*, *Val Dragon*, and *Grand Trempo*, and of *Lions*, *Ardennes*, *Perſtigne*, and *Deſcouves*, and other Foreſts: And he Commiſſionates what perſons he pleaſes, to lay Snares for, and take Birds of Prey, in all places, Plains, and Thickets, in the Kings Domain, or Crown Lands.

All Hawk-Merchants, both *French* and *Foreigners*, are bound under pain of Confiſcation of their Birds, to come and preſent them to the Great Falconer, for him to take his choice out of, for the King, before they can have permiſſion to ſell any elſewhere.

If his Majeſty, being a Hawking, has a mind to have the pleaſure to fly a Hawk himſelf, the Chiefs or Heads put in by the Great Falconer, preſent the Bird to the Great Falconer, who places it on the Kings Fiſt; and likewiſe, when the Prey is taken, the Pricker gives the Head of it to his Chief, and he to the Great Falconer, who preſents it to the King.

An Account of ſeveral Flights of Hawks, belonging to the Kings Falconry. And firſt

1. Of the Flight for the Kite, there is a Captain, or Chief, who is alſo Lieutenant-General of the Great Falconry, who has for this, and the following Flight, 1400 *l.* A Lieu-

A Lieutenant-*Aid*, at 300 *l.*

One Maſter Falconer, at 300 *l.* five Prickers, at 250 *l.* and one *Porte-Duc*, or Decoy-Bearer, at 250 *l.*

A ſecond Flight for the Kite,

With the ſame number of Officers, and like Salaries and Appointments.

When the Captain of theſe Flights of Hawks, takes a black Kite, in the Kings Preſence, then he is to have the Kings Horſe, his looſe Gown, and his Slippers, for his Fees, which are redeemed of him for 100 Crowns, or about 25 *l.* Engliſh in money.

The Flight at the Kite, is performed with *Ger-Falcons*, *Tiercelets*, or *Taſſels*, and ſometimes *Sakers*; and there is always a *Decoy* to draw the Kite to a reaſonable height, to give him to the Hawks.

When after the Kite is taken, the Hawks, as uſually, are to have their Fees given them with all the ſpeed imaginable, a Hen is put into their Talons, and the Kites Legs broken, that he may not hurt them. The Kite is very rare in *France*.

2. Of the Flight of Hawks for the Heron,

There is a Chief, or Captain, at 700 *l.* Salary, who is alſo Captain of the Guards, or Keepers of the Hawks-Neſts in *Burgundy* and *Briſſe*, and Commands over all the Flights, for Heron, throughout the Kingdom; a Lieutenant-*Aid*, and two Maſter Falconers. at 300 *l.* each, and eight Prickers, at 250 *l.* which amounts in all, to 3600 *l.*

The Flight at the Heron, is performed with the ſame kind of Hawks as that at the Kite; it is done two ſeveral wayes;

To make the Herons Mount when there found on the ground, two or three Piſtols, or Fowling-Pieces are let off, to force them to riſe, and then a Bird is let fly at him, which is called in *French*, *Hauſſepié*, or a *Raiſt-Foot*, and when he is mounted a good

good height, other Birds are let out, which go and fight with the *Haut-vol*, and draw the Heron downward; there are always dogged Grey-hounds in readiness too, bred up to this sort of Game, to go into the Water, and fetch the Heron to the Falconer, when it fall there, or to kill him when he falls on dry ground, for fear he should hurt the Hawks; this first Heron being thus killed, whilst the Falconers of the first Flight are curing their Hawks, and giving them their usual Food, other Falconers, who are to have a second Flight always ready, use to let them fly at the other Herons, which commonly keep hovering over the place where they are curing or feeding their Hawks: the second way is, to flie Hawks at the Heron in her passage, as they term it, that is, at a reasonable height, while she is going to, or coming from Fishing, to her young ones. When a Heron is discovered upon the ground, or upon the Wing, the usual cry is, *à la Volte*, that is, to the Vault.

3. There are two Flights for the Crow, of the first of which, there is

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Master Falconer, at 300 *l.* each, twenty Prickers, at 250 *l.* apiece, which amounts in all to 6300 *l.*

Of the second Flight, there is likewise,

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.* seven Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, a Decoy-Bearer, amounting in all, to 3000 *l.*

The Flight at the Crow is performed with a Falcon, or a *Tassel* of a *Gerfalcon*. The Crow is inticed and drawn into the Plain with a *Decoy*, and as soon as she is got into the Plain, the Falconers cry out, *Corneille en beau*, that is, the Crow flies fair, and then as the Crow turns back on the *Decoy*, they commonly let flie at her, first a Tassel of a *Gerfalcon*, which is the Guide, and then two Falcons afterward. The Crow being attacked, endeavours to save

ſave her ſelf, either by ſoaring aloft, or retiring towards her hold; when ſhe ſoars aloft, no luring, or any other term is to be uſed; and when ſhe gets to her hold, if ſhe can be forced out of it, then the cry is, *Hal, Hal, Hal.*

4. There is one Flight for the Fields, or for the Partridge, to which belong,

A Captain, at 700 *l.* a Maſter Falconer, at 300 *l.* and three Prickers, at 250 *l.* which amounts in all, to 1750 *l.*

The Flight for the Fields, or at the Partridge, is performed with Falcons, Taſſels of Falcons, Sakers, Sakerets, Lanners, Lannerets, Alets, Goſhawks, Taſſels of Goſhawks, Spar-Hawks, Taſſel Spar-Hawks, Merlins, and Malots. There are two ways of flying at the Partridge; firſt, with a ſort of Hawks that turn and maintain the flight along with the Dogs, and that will hold out half a League outright, continually upon the Wing; Secondly, with Hawks called *Blackers*, which are let fly as ſoon as the Partridges riſe, and drive them full ſweep to their hold, where they light upon a Branch, or on the top of a Houſe, and where the Falconer goes and ſerves them with Dogs. Every time the Partridge riſes, the cry is, *Gueriaux.*

4. A Flight for the River, or at the Duck, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* a Lieutenant *Aid*, at 300 *l.* and four Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, which amounts in all, to 1800 *l.*

The Birds that are uſed for the Flight at the Duck, are the ſtrong Hawks, and Haggard Hawks, that are let flie into a Moat, or Brook where Ducks are. Firſt, the cunningeſt and moſt ſtaid Bird is let flie to chaſe the Change, and then two others, and when they are well turned, the Ducks are let out which the Hawks knock on the Head, or force into another Moat. Every time the Ducks move away, the cry is, *Ila, Ila, Ila,* or *Stou, Stou, Stou,* like

like the *Flemings*, and for fear any should go too nigh the Water, they cry, *hors l'eau*, that is, keep off the Water.

5. A Flight for the Mag-Pie, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* and two Prickers, at 250 *l.* each.

The Flight at the Mag-Pie is performed with Tassels of Gerfalcons. First, the most beaten and staid Tassel is let fly to chase likewise the change, and then the other Hawks are let out, and the Mag-pie is shown them, that endeavours to save her self from Tree to Tree, or from Bush to Bush, from which she is forced away, and every time she is forced out, the cry is, *Hoüya*, *Hoüya*.

In speaking of the Flight at the Mag-Pie, Pigeon, or Crow, by the term of chacing the change, is meant forcing the said several Birds out of the Plain.

6. A Flight for the Hare, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 500 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.*

The Flight at the Hare is performed with a Gerfalcon, and any sorry Greyhound to help the Hawk sometimes.

The Hawks and Flights belonging to the Kings Cabinet, entred on the Establishment of the Great Falconry, are

1. A Flight for the Crow, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.* a Master-Falconer, at 300 *l.* six Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, and a *Porte-Duc*, or *Decoy-Bearer*, at 250 *l.*

Allowed besides, for the keeping of sixteen Hawks, at 3 *d.* apiece a day, 873 *l.* 5 *d.* And to the Keeper of the Perch of the said Flight, and that looks after the Hawks that are not carried out, at the rate of 15 *d.* a day, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* besides 36 *l.* more

more for Shoes, which amounts in all, to 4233 *l.*

2. A Flight for the Mag-Pie, to which belong

A Captain or Chief, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Maſter-Falconer, at 300 *l.* each, three Prickers, at 250 *l.* apiece.

More allowed, for the feeding and keeping of eight Hawks, and for buying them 838 *l.*

And to the Keeper of the Perch of the ſaid Flight, who likewiſe looks after the Hawks that are not carried out, 273 *l.* and 36 *l.* for Shoes, which amounts in all, to 3197 *l.* 15 *d.*

3. A Flight for the Pigeon, to which belong

A Captain or Chief, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, at 300 *l.* and three Prickers, at 250 *l.* apiece. More allowed for

Keeping eight Hawks and buying them 838 *l.* and keeping eighteen Spaniels, at 4 *d.* a day each, 1314.

To the Servant that looks after the ſaid Spaniels, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* beſides 36 *l.* for Shoes, and

To the Keeper of the Perch of the ſaid Flight, and of the Hawks that are not carried out 273 *l.* 15 *d.* and 36 *l.* for Shoes; which amounts in all to 4521 *l.* 10 *d.*

4. A Flight of Merlins, to which belong

A Captain, or Chief, at 700 *l.* a Lieutenant-Aid, and a Maſter-Falconer, at 300 *l.* each, two Prickers, at 250 *l.* each, more allowed for keeping and feeding eight Hawks, 438 *l.* and to the Keeper of the Perch, and of the Hawks that are not carried out, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* and 36 *l.* for Shoes; which amounts in all to 2547 *l.* 15 *d.*

The Merlins are made uſe of to ſlie at the young Partridge, whilſt the light Hawks are mewing or caſting their Feathers; they are uſed likewiſe for the Quail, the Black-bird, the Sky-Lark, and other ſmall Birds, as likewiſe to fly at the Pigeon Browſtrung.

The Flight with the Merlins is particular to the Kings

Kings Cabinet, being in no other Royal Falconry but that of the Cabinet. This Flight is performed from the Fist, that is, when they are minded to let flie at a young Partridge, they attack her not till the Dogs have raised her, and there is no difference in the way of flying this little Bird, and the Falcon called a *Bleaker*, but only that one may carry a Merlin without Hood-winking, upon the Fist, whereas a Falcon must be always carried Hood-winked, whether it be let flie one way or the other. In flying at the Black-Bird, and other small Birds, they use Poles to beat them out of the Hedges, and Cross-Bowes to have the pleasure of killing them, when they cannot be got out of their holds, or shelters, where they are attacked. Of all the several sorts of Birds that the Merlins are used to fly at, none is more delightful, gives more diversion, or shows more the eagerness and courage of the Merlins, than the Sky-Larks; because they commonly endeavour to save themselves by soaring aloft, and so draw the Couragious Merlins up to the very Clouds, from whence they force them to descend, and to endeavour to light in some Thicket, or some other shelter, which before they can reach, the Merlins commonly take them. The manner of flying them at the Pigeon Brow-strung, is thus: two strings are passed through the lower Eylids of the Pigeon, and then tied so together above her Head, so that her Eylids are drawn up, that she cannot see downwards at all, but only upward, and then she is thrown with the hand as high into the Air as a Man can throw her, where seeing no way but upward, she is forc'd to soar upwards by spirts, and when she is mounted reasonably high, the Falconers send the Merlins, who overtake her, and never leave pursuing her, till they have fastened on her, and brought her down; which sort of scuffle lasts very often a great while, and gives the most pleasure.

The

The total ſumm of the expence of the four Flights belonging to the Cabinet amounts to 14500 *l.* beſides what is allowed for the buying of the Hawks, for the Crow, and the Merlins, the Hens, and other charges.

Other Officers of the Great Falconry.

After the Great Falconer, and the Captains or Chiefs of the different Flights of Hawks above-mentioned, there are beſides,

Twenty five Gentlemen of the Falconry, of which the five firſt have 300 *l.* yearly Salary, and the others but 90 *l.*

A Secretary of the Falconry, at 300 *l.* a Marſhal of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbinger, 400 *l.* He commonly goes and receives Orders of his Majeſty when he pleaſes to go a Hunting, two other Harbingers, at 300 *l.* each, one Chyrurgion, at 250 *l.* and one Apothecary, at 300 *l.*

All the Officers above-named enjoy the ſame Priviledges as thoſe that are Commoners in his Majeſties Houſhold.

Article IV.
Of the Great Wolf-Hunter.

The Great Wolf-Hunter has the ſuper-intendance over the Wolf-Hunting. He has 1200 *l.* ſtanding Salary, and 8500 *l.* by way of Penſion, Appointments, and Wages, as Counſeller of State. Under him, there are two Lieutenants, and one Deputy-Lieutenant of the Wolf-Hunting, who have each 1000 *l.* Salary.

Other

Other particular Lieutenants and under Officers in being, divided into four Provincts, are

1. A Lieutenant of the Wolf-Hunting in the Provoſtſhip of *Paris*.

2. A Lieutenant within the extent of the Countries of *Anjou* and *Maine*.

3. A Lieutenant for the Bayliwick of the Country of *Auxerre*, all which have a Salary of 150 *l.* each.

4. Beſides which, there is a fourth Lieutenant without Title, who has 450 *l.* Salary.

Two Wolf-Hunters, at 300 *l.* each, two Servants of the Bloodhounds, at 150 *l.* two Servants of the Fleet-hounds, 120 *l.* one Head-Servant to keep and teach the young Blood-hounds, 90 *l* two other Servants to keep and feed the young Greyhounds, and other young Dogs, 90 *l.* each, eight Keepers of the Great Greyhounds, or Iriſh Greyhounds, of which four belong to the Kings Chamber, 260 *l.* Salary each, and 1095 *l.* for keeping the ſaid Dogs, four Serjeants Wolf-Hunters, at 80 *l.* each, a Baker to make the Dogs Bread, 60 *l.* and a Captain of the Carriage, at 180 *l.* Salary, and 1035 *l.* for maintaining his Carriage.

Beſides theſe ſeveral Hunting Games, there is another Hunting, or rather Fiſhing Divertiſement, which is performed with Cormorants, of which there is one that has the overſight in the Park at *Fountainbleau*.

After the ſeveral Divertiſement of Hunting, we may place that of the Tennis-Court.

There is one ſole Maſter Palmer, or Tennis-Court Maſter, and Racket-Bearer to the King in his Royal Houſes, who preſents the Racket to the King, but when the Dauphin is there, he gives it to the Dauphin, who preſents it to the King.

He has a Fee of 50 *l.* paid by him by the Chief Valet,

Valet, or Yeoman of the Chamber, every time the King or the Dauphin playes, and a *Lewis* of gold, being about the value of 17 *s.* 4 *d.* Engliſh, every time the King or the Dauphin changes Rackets. There are likewiſe five Markers of the Court, or Racketeer-Palmers to the King, following the Court.

They have a golden *Lewis* profit, every time the King or the Dauphin plays, paid by the Chief *Valet*, or Yeoman of the Bed-Chamber: Beſides, they are paid out of the Privy-Purſe, four Piſtols on *New-Years-Day*, as much on *May-Day*, and as much on St. *Lewis*'s *Day*, each Piſtol conſiſting of but 7 *l.* French, or 11 *s.* 8 *d.* Engliſh.

Note, That the ſame Palmers and Markers wait too when the King or the Dauphin play at Shittle-Cock with Rackets.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Priviledged Tradeſmen and Handicraftſmen following the Court, and furniſhing it with all kind of Merchandiſes.

FIrſt, There are twenty Wine-Merchants ſelling Wine, both by Whole-Sale, and Retail, Fourteen Vintners, or Sutlers, Four Glaſsmen, Twenty Butchers, Twenty ſix Poultrers, Roſting-Cooks, and Fiſhmongers, Eight Paſtry-Cooks, Twelve Sellers of Hog-meat, Ten Bakers, Two Sellers of Ginger-Bread and Starch, Ten *Verdurier-Fruitrers*, or Sellers of Herbs and Fruits, Four Confectioners, Fourteen Cooks for Extraordinary Entertainments, and to work in the Houſes of the chief Courtiers. Eight Violins, Four Chyrurgions, Six Apothecaries, Twenty ſix Taylors, Twenty ſix Mercers, Jewellers,

lers, and Grocers, Eight Linnen-Drapers, Nine Glovers and Perfumers, Fourteen Shoemakers, Nine Coblers, otherwise more decently by them named Sellers of Shoes, Eight Skinners, or Furriers, Six Curriers and Belt-makers, Six Embroiderers, Eight Lace-Sellers, Four Haberdashers of small Wares, or Jacks of all Trades, Two Feather-men, Six Sellers of second-hand Stockings, Four Brokers, Two Farthingale-makers, Two Sellers of Parchment, Five Hatters, Six Girdlers, Eight Sword-Cutlers, Three Spurriers, Ten Sadlers, Four Cutters and Scratchers, Two Joiners, Two Clock, and Watchmakers, Two Goldsmiths, Two Booksellers, Twelve Furnishers of Hay, Straw and Oats, Four Armorers, Six *Arquebusiers*, or Gun-smiths, Two Painters, and two Guilders and Engravers.

All these Tradesmen have their Grants from the Provost of the Houshold, who is Great Provost of *France*, who is Judge, Guardian and Conservatour of their Priviledges, and in their Grants, they are declared free, acquitted and exempt from all Duties exacted at Bridges, Ports, Passages, Importation, Exportation, and all Gabels, and other Duties or Impositions whatsoever.

The first priviledged Merchants that follow the Court, are the twelve Wine-Merchants, called, *the Celler of twelve*, besides their Deputy, or Deputies, which they keep at the Celler called, *the Celler of twelve*: These Wine-Merchants commonly attend very diligently at *Paris*, and at the Royal Houses nigh *Paris*; but in Journies, and at *Fountainbleau* it self, which passes with them for a Journey, two of these Master Wine-Merchants, serve either two whole Months together, or else, the space of two Months at several times; as for Example, if the two in Waiting, had served but one Month at *Fountainbleau*, the same two are obliged to serve out another Month the first Journey that is taken.

These

These places are sold for about 2500 *l.* apiece, and the Officers possessing them, have so confirmed them to themselves by agreement with the Great Provost, that when they die, he disposes not of their places, but gives leave to the next Heir, either to succeed in them, or to sell them; but for this Priviledge, every one of the twelve pay him an annual Tribute of 400 *l.* which is a kind of a Paulette, or Continuation-Fee.

They have the sole Priviledge of selling Wine in Bottles to those that follow the Court.

The twenty five Vintners or Sutlers that follow the Court, are lodged always at the Sign of the *White-Cross*, and are bound to dress Victuals for people, as well as to sell Wine, whereas the Wine-Merchants of *the Cellar of twelve*, sell only Wine. Their Places are sold at about 12000 *l.*

There is a Chaplain of all the Merchants following the Court, commonly called the Chaplain of *St. Barbara*, which says Mass for them every Sunday, at present, at the Convent of the *Penitent Women*, or of the Order of St. *Mary Magdalen* at *Paris*; where every of them, in his turn, presents the Holy-Bread.

Note, That none of these Priviledged Merchants and Artisans, nor those neither of the Kings Wardrobe, and other Royal Houses, can enjoy their Priviledges any otherwise but from the day their Grants or Commissions were registred in the Register-Book of the Provost-ship of the Houshold, as it has been determined by an Order of both the Privy and Great Council.

There are likewise several other Tradesmen set down in the Book of Establishment, as the Printer for Musick, and others.

Before we end this Chapter of the Priviledged Merchants, it is not amiss to add this remark, that besides these there are others called *Veterans*, or old Standers, who after a long times service, though they

they quit their places, ſtill enjoy the ſame Priviledges as when they were actually in Office, as ſome do that were formerly the Kings Barbers, who ſtill enjoy their Priviledges, and by vertue of the ſame, keep open Shop. But they commonly, when they go off, get Letters from the King, whereby they are declared *Veterans*.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Priviledges of the Commoners, or thoſe that are tabled in the Kings Houſehold.

THE Domeſtick Officers and Commoners of the Kings Houſhold, and other Royal Houſholds, have from all Antiquity, enjoyed ſeveral Priviledges and Immunities, but becauſe it would be too tedious to recite all the Decrees and Declarations made and repeated ſeveral times, in confirmation of their Priviledges, we ſhall only quote ſome of the lateſt date, which will be as ſignificant as if they were all inſerted at length.

Priviledges common to all the Kings menial Officers and Servants in general.

Firſt, As to their exemption from Taxes, though that priviledge has been ſometimes ſuſpended in time of War, but it was re-eſtabliſhed again by a Declaration of the 26*th* of *November*, 1643. which was verified in the Court of *Aids*, the 10*th* of *December* the ſame year; which exempts the ſaid Officers from paying Taxes, *Taillons*, or leſſer Taxes, Subſiſtance-money, in lieu of Billeting Souldiers, and all extraordinary Impoſitions for any thing of their

their own growth: But he that would enjoy this exemption, muſt get an Extract of his being entred on the Eſtabliſhment, which is at the *Court of Aids*, Signed by the Regiſter or Recorder of that Court in the uſual manner; and he muſt be regiſtred as ſuch in the Office of his Election, and publiſhed in his Pariſh Church.

The Declaration runs thus.

Having conſidered that it would be in ſome ſort to debaſe the Luſtre of the Royal Family, and of our Blood, to retrench the Priviledges of the Officers thereunto belonging, and deprive them of that mark of honour to the tenderneſs of their affection, and the fidelity of their ſervices, for theſe cauſes, notwithſtanding the Edict of November, 1640. *We Declare, that all our Domeſtick Servants and Commoners, the four Companies of our Life-Guards, the Archers, or Guards of the Provoſtſhip of our Houſhold, the hundred Suiſſers of our Guard, the Officers of our Stables, Hunting, Falconry, and Wolf-Hunting; thoſe of the Queen Regent, our moſt honoured Lady and Mother; of the late Queen* Mary, *our moſt honoured Lady and Grandmother; of our Deareſt brother, the Duke of* Anjou; *of our Deareſt Uncle, the Duke of* Orleans, *and of our Deareſt Aunt the Dutcheſs of* Orleans, *his Wife at preſent living, and of his former Wife deceaſed, of our Deareſt Couſin her Daughter; and of our Deareſt Couſin, the Prince of* Condé; *of our Companies of* Genſdarmes, *or Men at Arms, and light Horſemen, conſiſting of two hundred Men apiece; the Company of our Guard of Muſketeers on Horſeback, and that of the Guards of our ſaid Lady and Mother, named and compriſed in the Eſtabliſhments to be by us Signed and agreed to, and Counter-ſigned by our Secretary of State, and of our Commandments, who has the department of our Houſhold, ſhall enjoy the Priviledges and Exemptions granted and given to them in all times,*

and from all Antiquity, because of their Services; and the same we grant to their Widows as long as they shall continue so.

Provided nevertheless, that if any of the aforesaid Officers shall make any Traffick with Merchandises, and keep Inns, or manure any more than one Farm of their own, and that with their own hands; or hold any Farms of others, whether in their own Names, or in those of their Domesticks, or Servants, they shall be liable to be taxed towards our Taxes in every of the Parishes where the Lands or Heritages, by them so manured, shall lie.

In another Declaration given at *Poitiers*, in the Month of *January*, 1652. His Majesty says, *We confirm by these Presents, all the Privileges, Franchises, Liberties, Immunities, Exemptions, and Affranchisments granted to the Officers of the Royal Houshold entred upon the Establishments of the Court of Aids, and to their Widows during their Widow-hood: Willing, that they be henceforward held, quit, and exempt from all manner of contributions, whether it be Loans general, or particular, made or to be made, as well by us, as by any of the Cities of our Kingdom; likewise for furnishing Provisions or Ammunition for the War, for Fortifications, Reparations, Charges, and Conducts, Taxes, Aids, and Impositions,* &c. *and of all other Subsidies, Dues, charges and subventions in general whatever they be, made or to be made, in any sort, and on any occasion whatsoever, though it be not here particularly specified and declared.*

They are exempt from the Duty, called the Duty of Aids, for the Wines of the product of their own grounds, by a Decree of the Council of State of the 16th *of* December, 1654.

By a Decree of the Council of State of the 20th of *January*, 1644. The King declares his intentions to be, that no Officers shall enjoy Priviledges and Exemptions from Taxes, but those that actually serve, and that receive at least 60 *l.* for their Wages

ges and Appointments; and not a great number of honorary and titular Officers that have obtained Briefs of some Offices, but serve not, and have no Wages; nor the Keepers of the Plains, and of the Game which his Majesty pretends shall be taxed with the common Taxes, excepting the Keepers of the Game of *St. Germains*, *Fountainbleau*, *Blois*, *Limours*, *Mont l' hery*, and *Bastgency*.

There are a great many other Decrees and Orders, that say almost the same thing; the Decree of the Counsel of State of the 14*th* of *March*, 1654. maintaining the Kings Officers, those of the Queen Mother, the Duke of *Anjou*, and of the Duke and Dutchess of *Orleans*, exempt from the greater and lesser Taxes, Subsistance money, *&c.* and other publick charges. There are other Decrees of the Great Council, in Conformity to the Edicts and Declarations of the King of the 22*th* of *February*, 1673. and the first of *March*, 1675. importing an Exemption from Lodging or Billeting of Souldiers, for the Officers of the Royal Houshold, their Persons, their Houses, Farms, Tenements, Farmers, Domesticks and Servants.

There are likewise several Decrees and Declarations in favour of the Queens Houshold in particular, and of that of *Monsieur*, and of some of their Officers, as also for those of the late Duke of *Orleans*.

The Kings Declaration of the last of *January*, 1647. which was Registred in the Court of *Aids*, the 10*th* of *March* the same year, imports a re-establishment of the Priviledges and Exemptions of the Widows and Veterans of the Officers of the Royal Houshold in the same manner as the Commoners of his Majesties own Houshold enjoy the same.

In a Declaration set forth by the King in the Month of *July*, 1653. It is said, that the said Officers possess fully and entirely their Officers, so as

that the Coheirs with them, in other things, cannot pretend any ſhare therein, either upon their Salaries, or upon the value of their Offices, if ſold; which being in the Kings ſole Diſpoſition, cannot be reputed of the nature of thoſe goods that are liable to be divided among the Heirs and Succeſſours of Families.

As for what concerns the point of Precedence of the Kings Officers, and of the rank they ought to have in publick Aſſemblies, whether general or particular; ſeveral Kings by their Declarations, and Decrees, have Order'd, that they ſhall march and place themſelves immediately after the Counſellers of the Bailiwicks, Seneſchals, and preſidial Courts, before the Officers of the Elections, of the Salt-Granaries, Judges not Royal, and all others that are inferiour in degree to the ſaid Counſellers, as it was Ordained by *Henry* the Fourth, by a Declaration of the 22*th* of *March*, 1605. in favour of the *Valets*, or Yeomen of the Bed-Chamber, and other Officers of the Chamber, Cabinet, and Anti-Chamber; and by *Lewis* XIII. Firſt, By a Declaration of the 27*th* of *July*, 1613. in favour of the Marſhals of the Lodgings, the Harbingers of the Body, and the Harbingers in Ordinary to his Majeſty; Secondly, By another of the 20*th* of *December*, verified in the Great Council, in favour of the Life-Guards; And thirdly, By his Letters Patents of the 12*th* of *February*, 1618. and by a Decree of the Great Council, dated the 27*th* of *May*, 1630. and by the preſent King, by another Decree of the ſaid Council, of the 29*th* of *May*, 1653.

The Priviledges of the Court-Clergy.

The Clergy of the Kings Houſhold, and other Royal Houſholds, have the Priviledge to be always reputed reſident at their Benefices, during the time of their Service, and are allowed two Months to go

go to and come from their Benefices; and that, by ſeveral Bulls of *Popes*, Declarations of Kings, Decrees of Parliament, of the Great and Privy-Council, *&c.* And they are paid the full Revenues of their Canonries, though they have not the Stage, that is, the uſual time of Reſidence, and Officiating there, from which they are exempt.

The Priviledges of the Chyrurgions.

By a Declaration of *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in favour of his Chyrurgions, *viz.* to his Chief Chyrurgion in Ordinary, and to eight other Chyrurgions in Ordinary, quarterly Waiters, they are priviledged to keep, or cauſe to be kept open Shop, and ſet out a Chyrurgeons Sign with the Kings Arms, Excluſive to all Chyrurgeons, who are forbid to moleſt them under pain of being fined 3000 *l.* and paying all Coſts, Dammages, and Intereſt, in Caſe of Contravention, which concludes thus; *Given at* Paris, *the 26th of* Auguſt, *in the year of our Lord*, 1636. *and of our Reign the Twenty Seventh. Signed Lewis, and Lower, De Lomenie.* And on the ſide is written the Regiſtring of it in the Parliament of *Paris*, the 28*th* of *March*, 1637. Collationed, or Compared, and Signed, *Farcette.* Which is confirmed by a Decree of Verification in Parliament, the 18*th* of *July*, 1637.

There is a Declaration of the late Queen Mother, for her four Chyrurgions, of the 20*th* of *October*, 1637. Verified by a Decree of the 20*th* of *April*, 1638.

Another Declaration of the late Duke of *Orleans*, for five of his Chyrurgeons, of the 26*th* of *February*, 1638. Verified by a Decree of the 7*th* of *September*, 1638. And laſtly,

Another Declaration of the late Prince of *Condé*, for four of his Chyrurgeons, of the 29*th* of *January*, 1639. Verified by a Decree of the 23*d* of *March* following.

Besides which, there is an Order of the Court for the Master-Chyrurgeons at *Paris*, Importing a Confirmation of the Declarations made in their favour in 1642.

The Priviledges of the Life-guard Men.

By a Decree, or Order of the Privy-Council, bearing date the 27*th* of *June*, 1651. given against the Court of Aids of *Roüen*, after several Suits of Law, the Kings Life-guards are maintain'd in their Quality of Squires, and in their exemption from Taxes, and all other Impositions.

A like Sentence was given by the Council of State, the 4*th* of *June*, 1653. in favour of the Guards of the Gate.

Other Priviledges belonging to all the Officers of the Kings, and other Royal Houses.

All the Officers, and menial Servants of the Kings, and of other Royal Households, excepting a few, whose Offices are too mean, are noble, that is, are Gentlemen by their Places, if they be not so otherwise, as long as they are in Place, and may bear a Crest above their Coats of Arms.

All the Officers of the seven Offices of the Chamber, and others, wait always with their Swords by their sides, unless it be when they are troublesome to them; and may wear them always, both in the *Louvre*, and elsewhere.

Most of the Officers have the Quality of Squires, if they be Sword-men, or of Counseller, if Gown-Men, and are called, Officers in Ordinary, though they are but Quarterly, or Half-yearly Waiters. They enjoy all the Priviledges of Gentility, Safeguards, exemption from Taxes, and other Duties, *Committimus, &c.* as we have shewn above.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Military Officers, and Troops of the Kings Houſhold.

THE Kings of *France* have always kept ſeveral Guards for their Security, and to preſerve a Life, that is, the Lives of their Subjects.

We read in *Gregory* of *Tours*, in the eighth Chapter of his ſeventh Book, that *Gontran* King of *Orleans*, or of the *Burgundian* part of *France*, ſeeing his two Brothers, *Sigebert* King of *Metz*, or *Auſtruſia*, being that part of *France* towards *Germany*, including *Lorrain* and the Neighbouring Provinces, and *Chilperic* King of *Paris*, and of *Soiſſons*, had been aſſaſſinated, placed a great Guard about his Perſon, about the year 587. without which, he never went to Church, or to his Recreations.

So upon different occaſions, the Guards have been reinforced and augmented.

Philip Auguſtus being in the *Holy Land* in the year 1192. eſtabliſhed Serjeants at Arms, or Mace-Bearers, as may be ſeen in the Great Chronicles, where the Old Hiſtorian, *La Montagne*, ſpeaking of the Aſſaſines, or rather *Arſacides*, a Deſperate ſort of people of *Syria*, whom their Princes uſed to ſend to aſſaſinate the moſt courageous and active Princes among the Chriſtians, uſes theſe words: *When the King* (ſays he) *heard this news, he began to be fearful of himſelf, and by advice of his Council, reſolved to have his Perſon well guarded, and choſe Serjeants with Maces, well armed and accoutred, who were night and day to attend him, to guard his Perſon.* The ſaid King made uſe of the ſaid Serjeants, at the Battel of *Bouvines*, who behaved themſelves

that day so valiantly, that *St. Lewis* in the year 1229. founded for them, in memory of that action, the Church of *St. Catharine du Val*, of the Scholars of *Paris*, according to an Inscription to be seen upon two Stones at the entring into the said Church, which contains these words: *At the intreaty of the Serjeants at Arms*, Monsieur St. Lewis *founded this Church, and laid the first stone of it, for Joy of the Victory obtained at the Bridge of* Bouvines, *in the year* 1214. *The Serjeants at Arms, then in being, had the keeping of the said* Bridge, *and vowed to God, that if he would give them the Victory, they would found a Church, and dedicate it to* St. Catharine, *which was performed accordingly*: Where it is remarkable, that there are four Serjeants at Arms, represented upon those two Stones, but in a different manner: There are two upon one of them, holding in their hands their Maces at Arms, and armed Cap-a-pee to represent the Serjeants at Arms, as they were in the Army, and upon the other stone, there are two more, whereof one is Clothed with a Coat with great Sleeves, cut in Labels, wearing a Collar hanging down upon his Breast, and I suppose that signifies the Usher at Arms, Waiting at the Door of the Chamber, (for still to this day, the Ushers of the Chamber bear Maces on Festival days) to guard the Kings Person in the Day-time; The other is wrapped up in a long Cloak well furred with shaggy furr, with a Bonnet on his Head, and his Mace in his hand, which represents the Serjeants at Arms that watched by night.

And *Du Tillet*, in his Chapter of the *Marshals*, *pag.* 282. writes, *that some of them were appointed to carry Maces before the King in the day time, and were called Ushers at Arms*, whose place is now supplyed by the Ushers of the Kings Chamber, and others to guard his Chamber in the night time.

These

These Guards then took their name from the Arms they used, and so when they quitted the Mace to take the Bow they were called *Archers*.

Charles the Seventh entertained a Guard of *Scotch* selected out of the Auxiliary Forces brought over to him by the Earls of *Bucan*, *Douglas*, and other Scotch Lords, to drive the English out of *France*, *Philip de Comines* calls them the Silver Guards, because their Coats or Jackets, called *Hoquetons*, were set with spangles of Silver, and Goldsmiths Work.

Lewis the Eleventh, being at *Puiseaux*, on the 4th of *September*, 1474. established a Company of a hundred *Lanciers* for his Guard, under the Command of one *Hector de Golart*, who were every one of them to have in their Retinue, one Man at Arms, and two Archers: But afterwards he discharged the *Lanciers* of their Archers, and took them to himself, composing of them a little Lifeguard of two hundred Archers, making one *Lewis de Graville* their Captain.

In the year 1479. when the same King began to grow Melancholy, and suspitious, he set up another *French* Company of Guards, of which one *Claudius de la Chatre* was Captain

The same *Lewis* the Eleventh too, at the Recommendation of *Charles* the Seventh, retained the *Swissers* in his Service, and in the year 1481. being at *Tours*, he made an Alliance with them, and took a Company of that Nation, for the Ordinary Guard of his Person.

Charles the Eight in 1497. set up a new Company of *French* Guards, of which, *James of Vendome*, *Vidame* of *Chartres* was Captain.

Francis the first likewise in the year 1514. raised another Company of sixty Archers, to which the next year, he added forty five more, under the Command of *Raoul de Vernon*. But at length all these Companies were reduced to those now in be-

ing whose Denominations differ as much from the others, as the Arms now in use from those then in Mode.

The Kings Guards now in being, may be divided into two Bodies, according to their Posts, *viz.* Into the Guards within the *Louvre*, or Palace, and the Guards without the *Louvre*.

The Guards within the Louvre, *are*

1. The four Companies of the Life-guards, both *Scotch* and *French*.
2. The Company of the hundred *Suissers*, who also are Guards in Ordinary of the Kings Body.
3. The Guards of the Gate: and
4. The Guards of the Provost of the Houshold.

The Guards without the Louvre, *are*

1. The Company of *Gensdarmes*, or Men at Arms.
2. The Company of Light Horsemen.

The Foot, are

1. The two *French* and *Suisse* Regiments of Guards.
2. The two Companies of Musketeers on Horseback: besides which,
3. There is a Band of a hundred Gentlemen called the Gentlemen *au bec de Corbin*, or of the Ravens Beak, so called from the Cutle-Axes they carry, which are like our Gentlemen Pensioners.

Of the Guards within the Louvre, *and first, of the Life-Guards.*

There are four Companies of Life-Guards, that wait by turns every one their quarter. The first of

of these is the Duke of *Noailles*, who is likewise Captain of the Scotch Company, which is the first and antientest Command in the Kingdom; the second is the Marshal Duke of *Duras*, the third the Marshal Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the fourth the Marshal *de Lorges*. The year in *France* beginning always from *New-Years-Day*, the Duke of *Noailles* Commands the first quarter, that begins then, and the rest successively, the other three quarters in the order they are above-named in. Under them,

There are twelve Lieutenants waiting quarterly, three every quarter, besides two others, whereof the first is a Major, received as a Lieutenant, who precedes all the other Lieutenants, admitted since himself, and twelve Ensigns serving in like manner, three every quarter.

Note, That the Ensign, or Lieutenant of the Guards, keep generally the old Table of the Great Master of the Houshold, jointly with the Usher that day in Waiting; and that the Officers above-named, *viz.* The Major, the three Lieutenants, the three Ensigns, and the two Aid Majors then in Waiting, and four Exempts eat at the said Old Table of the Great Master, or at that of the Masters of the Houshold: But the Lieutenant, or Ensign that waits at the Dauphins, is allowed half a Pistol a Day, for his Diet: There is also Diet allowed at the Kings *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers Table, for one Exempt more of the Life-Guards, and for two Guards *de la Manche*, or *of the Sleeve*, and the Dauphins *Serdeau's*, for the Exempt of the Guards that waits on him.

The Lieutenants and Ensigns are heads of Brigades in their Company.

There are two Aid-Majors, and four other Aid-Majors, Exempts of the Guards: Forty eight Exempts being twelve to each Company, as many Brigadeers, and as many Sub-Brigadeers.

There are several reformed Exempts, which yet enjoy

enjoy the Priviledges of their Places during their Lives, and receive the same pay, but cannot sell their Places.

These Guards wear Bandiliers of the same Colour with the Banners of their Company.

For those of the Company.

1. Of *Noailles*,
2. Of *Duras*,
3. Of *Luxemburg*,
4. Of *De Lorge*,

wear White, Blue, Green, Yellow Bandiliers.

There are four Comptrollers Clerks of the Watch, and Secretaries of their Companies, who have sometimes their Servants under them, who call the Watch every Night. Every one of the said Clerks receives at the Chamber of *Deniers* 160 *l.* standing Wages, and 240 *l.* augmentation Money for Straw, Straw-Beds, and paying the Carriage and Passage of themselves, and their necessary things.

There are twenty Trumpeters, five to every Company, whereof sixteen remain in the said Companies, and the four others, called the Trumpeters of the Kings Private-Pleasures, always follow the Watch about his Majesty, and never stir from him; five Kettle-Drummers in Ordinary, of which one always follows the Watch about his Majesty, the four others being equally distributed one to each Company.

One Almoner in Ordinary to the four Companies.

One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary to the same Companies, who has 400 *l.* Salary, and Priviledge to keep open Shop, and

Four Treasurers, or Pay-Masters, *viz.* one to every Company.

The four Companies being thus described, we shall

ſhall proceed to ſhew next what Order they obſerve in doing duty.

To take away all ſuſpition, and to make it impoſſible for a Captain to have intelligence, or any ſecret Combination with all the people he has with him, they are ſo intermixed, that the Captain that is in Waiting, has the Lieutenants and Enſigns of another Captain; and the Guards themſelves are compoſed of a Medley of a certain number of Souldiers taken out of every Company, to ſerve that quarter.

The Captains, the Major, the Lieutenants, Enſigns, Aid-Majors and Exempts of theſe Companies, bear all a Staff of Command in their Hands in the Kings Houſe, and accompany his Majeſty all the day long, a Foot, and a Horſeback.

The Brigadeers have Partizans.

Note, That thoſe that were formerly Great Exempts, had beſides their Wages and Gratuity, an allowance of fifty Crowns, which they went and received at their quarters end, at the *Epargne*, or Spare-Treaſure.

The King allows the Guards every day twenty four Quarts of Wine, and twenty four Loaves, which the Clerk of the Watch of every Company cauſes to be brought them, which was formerly diſtributed to them by equal Portions, Morning and Night, *viz.* Twelve Quarts of Wine, and twelve Loaves every Morning, and as much every Night when the King was in Bed, but now it is all dealt out to them in the Morning, which Wine is called the *Watch-Wine*. They have allowed them, beſides this, on the four Great Feaſts of the year, to every Company, two Gallons of Table-Wine, twelve Loaves out of the Kings own Pantry, a Side of Veal, a whole Sheep, and four Fowls; And in the *Holy Week* they have Prayer-Books, and Linnen-Cloth given them; and on *Candle-maſs* and *Corpus-Chriſti* Days, Wax-Candles; they enjoy the ſame Priviledges

ledges as Commoners of the Kings Houſhold, and are Squires by their Places, that Quality having been confirmed to them by ſeveral Declarations and Decrees.

Of the Guards, called the Guards de la Manche, *or* of the Sleeve.

They are twenty five in number, counting the Chief, or firſt Man at Arms of *France*, who has 300 *l.* Salary. The other twenty four have 570 *l.* yearly allowance, and their Diet at the Kings *Serdeau*'s, or Water-Servers Table. They are divided into ſix Brigades, allowing ſix to each Brigade.

When any of theſe Guards *de la Manche*, fail to come and do Duty, the King cauſes their Places to be ſupplied by ſome of the Gentlemen of his Life-Guards. They wait two and two always at the King's Sleeve, whence they have their Name, only at Great Ceremonies, they are ſix. They are choſen out of the *Scotch* Company of Guards.

Their particular Functions are as follows.

When the King is to go to any Church or Chappel, to hear Maſs, Veſpers, Tenebres, or Sermon, or to aſſiſt at any Chriſtning or Marriage, two Guards of the Sleeve, or *Manche*, always goes thither before, and wait for the King, in their white *Hoquetons*, or Jackets, ſet with Gold and Silver Spangles, with Partiſans, fringed with ſilver in their hands, with Damaskt Blades: When his Majeſty is come, they keep on each ſide of him, always ſtanding, but only juſt at the time of the Elevation, with their Faces towards the King, to have an Eye on all ſides, upon his Sacred Perſon.

When the King eats in publick at home, either alone, or with the Queen, or any other Royal Perſon, whether at Dinner or Supper, two Guards of

of the Sleeve, Habited and Armed after the ſame manner, keep always on each ſide of him, in the ſame poſture, that is to ſay, ſtanding upright, with their Faces turned towards his Perſon.

Every two Nights in three, one of the Guards *de la Manche*, or *of the Sleeve*, goes at Midnight to the Principal Gate of the *Louvre*, or of any other of the Kings Palaces, ſome time before the Watch is called, that is to ſay, the Officers and Guards that are to compoſe the Court of Guard, that are to do Duty that Night at the Gate, where he receives the Keys from the hands of one of the Guards of the *Scotch* Company, to whom only the Guards of the Gate deliver the Keys at ſix a Clock every Night: And he is to keep theſe Keys till the Watch be called, and then he is to ſhut all the Doors; and when he is called by the Clerk of the Watch, to anſwer in *Scotch*, I am here, and at the ſame time, to preſent the Keys to the Captain of the Guards then in Waiting, if he be preſent when the Watch is called, or in his abſence, to the Commander in Chief. But it often happening, that after the Watch is called, there are ſtill ſeveral perſons to go out of the *Louvre*.

The Guard *of the Sleeve*, opens it to all that would go out, and ſhuts it again till it be time to ſhut it for good and all; which being come, after the Brigadier, with a Torch in his hand, and accompanied by the Aid-Major, has viſited all places, and warned every one with a loud Voice to go out, the Guard *of the Sleeve* ſhuts all the Doors, and then taking with him the ſaid Brigadeer that carries the Torch, and the Aid-Major. He carries all the Keys to the Captain then in Waiting, or in his abſence, to him that ſupplies his place, and puts them under his Bolſter, in their preſence: I ſay they do this every two Nights in three, becauſe, every third Night 'tis a *Scotch* Brigadeer that does thoſe Duties, and then the Guards *of the Sleeve* begin

begin again, till it come again to the Brigadeer, and so all along. It is likewise a *Scotch* Brigadeer that goes and takes the Keys again of the Captain or Commander every Morning, at six a Clock.

The Guards *of the Sleeve* wait Monthly, two every Month.

On *Maundy-Thursdays* they wait for the King at the Door of the Hall, where the usual Ceremony of the Day is performed, keeping always on each side of his Majesty, during the time of the Sermon, and Absolution, and following him along the Hall, while his Majesty is washing the poor Peoples Feet, and serving up their Meat to the Table. When the King assists at any Processions, as on *Corpus Christi Day*, *Candlemas*, *Palm-Sunday*, and at the *Assumption of our Lady*, and when he touches for the Evil, two Ushers of the Chamber bearing Maces, march only before his Majesty, but the Guards *of the Sleeve* march close by his sides, and when the Sacrament was carried in *1666.* to the Queen Mother, *Anne* of *Austria*, these Guards Accompanied the King all the way as he went on Foot from the *Louvre* to the Church, and back again.

At Extraordinary Ceremonies, as when his Majesty is pleased to appear in an Extraordinary manner in Parliament, at the Creation or Instalment of Knights, at Coronations and Marriages of Kings, at the Christning of their Children, and at Royal Funerals.

When his Majesty is minded to sit in Parliament, they go to the Palace, and wait at the Door at the top of the Great Stairs called *the May-Pole Door*, and conduct him as far as the Entry of the Bar in the Great Chamber.

And when the King hears Mass at the Holy Chappel, as he commonly does before he goes to Parliament, they wait on him at his sides in the manner above-described, and when Mass is done, conduct him thence to the Great Chamber, where they stay for

for him at the Entry of the Bar of the ſaid Chamber, whence when he comes out, they reconduct him to the top of the ſaid Great Stairs, or elſe to his Coach: At the Creation or Inſtalment of Knights, ſix of theſe Guards wait for the King three days one after another, at the Door of the Houſe where the Aſſembly of the Knights is held, and Accompany the King ſtep by ſtep, from thence, to the Church, and every time he moves from his place, they march always cloſe by his ſides.

At the Coronation of any King, ſix Guards *of the Sleeve*, having under their *Hoquetons*, or upper Jackets, ſhort-truſs'd white Satin-Coats, with Bonnets and Silk ſtockings anſwerable, wait without the Door of the Kings Chamber, from eight in the Morning, till his Majeſty comes out to go to Church, whither, and where-ever elſe he goes, they continually accompany him.

At the Kings Wedding, they have new and very rich *Hoquetons*, or Jackets.

At the Kings Funeral, they wear Mourning Suits under their *Hoquetons*, or Jackets, and keep guard night and day about the Body or Effigies of his Majeſty as long as it lies in State: They onely are to put his Body into the Coffin; and when the Body is tranſported to *St. Denis* Church, which as *Weſtminſter-Abbey* here is the place of the Sepulchres of the Kings of *France*, they go before and wait for it in the Chappel where it is to be depoſited, and keep Guard about it, till it be put into the Vault, down into which, they only are to carry it.

In all the Ceremonies and Solemnities above-mentioned, they have always their Partiſans in their hands, and their *Hoquetons*, or Jackets on their backs, on which, both before and behind, a *Hercules's Club* was wrought with theſe words about it, *Erit hæc quoque cognita Monſtris*; *And the Monſters ſhall alſo know, or feel this*; which was the Motto of *Henry the Great*: But in the year 1671. *Lewis*

Lewis the Fourteenth of that Name, at present Gloriously Reigning, caused his own Devise and Motto to be wrought on the said Jackets, which is the Figure of a Sun giving light to the World, with this Motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, that is, *Neither is he an unequal Match for many.*

When the King makes his first Entry into any of the Cities in his Dominions, there is due to each of the two Guards *of the Sleeve* then in Waiting, from the Magistrates of the City, a Silver-Hilted Sword; The same Fees are due to them from any Bishops or Prelates when they take the Oath of Fidelity to the King.

They are allowed the same allowance of Bread and Wine every day, as they have that are upon the Watch, and have their Diet at the Kings *Serdeaus*, or Water-Servers Table, with the Gentlemen-Waiters, and a little Chamber to lie in, in the Guard-Chamber, if there be convenience for it.

The particular Duties and Prerogatives of the Captains of the Guards.

The Captains of the Guards are sworn by the King himself, and receive the Oath themselves in the Guard-Chamber, from the Officers and Souldiers of the Companies of Life-Guards under their Command.

The Captain of the Guards that is in Waiting, never leaves the King from the times he rises, or goes forth of his Chamber, until his Majesty be in Bed, and then he goes out into the Guard-Chamber, to see the Watch called, where upon his Arrival, the Clerk of the Watch, with a loud Voice, calls over the Names of the Guards that are to lie that Night in the Guard-Chamber; and then the said Captain having taken notice who are wanting, he goes down to the Gate, and sets the Watch, and then is Conducted to his own Apartment. The same

ſame Clerk of the Watch calls over too the twelve *Suiſſers*, that are to lie at the upper end of the ſaid Guard-Chamber, in preſence of the Officers of the Company of a hundred *Suiſſers*, who after that, is in like manner Conducted to his Lodging.

The Captain of the *French*-Guards marches and keeps always immediately next the King, and near his Perſon, where ever he be or goes, whether at Table, on Horſeback, and in a Coach, and any where elſe; without ſuffering any to ſtep between the King and him, that ſo nothing may hinder him from having always his Eye upon His Majeſties Sacred Perſon. It's true, that in a very narrow paſſage, the Captain of the Guards lets the *Querry* paſs before him, and nearer the Kings Perſon, becauſe he may have the conveniency to aſſiſt his Majeſty upon any accident requiring his ſervice.

The Lieutenant of the Guards marches almoſt always before the King, becauſe the Captain of the hundred *Suiſſers*, to whom that Place is aſſigned, is moſt commonly not there; but when he is there, then the Lieutenant of the Guards places himſelf on the Kings right hand, and the Enſign on his left; but in the abſence of his Captain, he takes his place, and follows immediately behind his Majeſty.

The King honours the Captain of the Guards with a place in one of the Coaches, or Caleches of the Body, and ſometimes in the ſame Coach with himſelf; and if his Majeſty rides out on Horſe-back, the Captain of the Guards takes Horſe in the very Court of the *Louvre*, and at preſent, both the Officers and Souldiers of the Life-Guards, wait for the King, ready mounted, in the Court of the *Louvre*, for fear whilſt they are waiting for him at one Door, he ſhould go out at another.

The Captain of the Guards in the time of his Waiting, always Lodges in the Kings Palace, as near

near as may be conveniently to his Majesties Chamber; and in any of the Kings Palaces has the very first Apartment next the Kings, and before all other Officers: At Night he keeps the Keys, as we have said, under his Bolster.

When the King gives Audience to an Ambassadour, the Captain of the Guards receives him at the Guard-Chamber Door, and conducts him to the Audience-Chamber; during the Audience he stands near the Rails, and when it is done, he conducts the Ambassadour back again, all along the Guard-Chamber, as far as the Door, the Guards making a Lane for them all the way.

The Captain and Lieutenant of the *Scotch* Company may always take their place near the King though they be not in Waiting.

When the Guards that remain of the four Companies of Life-Guards, that are not in Waiting, or upon Duty, are drawn up (which is commonly called a *Cornette* of the Guards) whether it be to follow the King, or for any other Service, they are Commanded by the *Scotch* Lieutenant, as was seen when the King was going to *Marsal*.

At the first Entries the King makes into any Cities of his Dominions, the *Scotch* Officer in Waiting, takes for his Fees, the Silver Keys that the Magistrates of the City come to present his Majesty; and besides, the said Magistrates are to give two pieces of Velvet to the *Scotch* Captain, and one to his Lieutenant, or in their absence, to such other *Scotch* Officers as Command in their places.

The Guards of the *Scotch* Company only keep the Keys of the Doors of the Quires of the Churches where his Majesty is, as also those of the *Louvre*, at Night, which when the King is in Bed they carry to their Captain.

When his Majesty passes the Water in a Ferry or Boat, no other Guards but those of the *Scotch* Company, are admitted into the Boat with him.

The

The Functions and Duties of the other Life-Guards.

The Life-Guard men are always to keep Guard immediately before the Kings Anti-Chamber.

There is always a Sentinel upon Duty at the entring into the Guard-Chamber, to take notice of those that go in. This Sentinel ſtands there with his Carbine, and ſets open both the leaves of the Door when the King, Queen, any Royal Perſon, or Ambaſſadours on Audience Days, are to paſs in or out: Note likewiſe, that when any Great Perſons, as thoſe of the Quality above-named, or the Princes of the Bloud, the Captains of the Life-Guards, or any other Lords of high quality are to paſs in or out, the Guards that are in the Guard-Chamber, as ſoon as the Sentinel has given them notice of their approach by ſtamping with his Foot on the Boards, betake themſelves preſently to their Arms, and make a Lane towards the Entry, into the ſaid Guard Chamber, to do honour to thoſe Great Perſons as they paſs; and as for their Captains, they Conduct them alſo all along the Guard-Chamber, as far as the Door of the Anti-Chamber.

The Sentinel is not to ſuffer any Souldier of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, to come into the Guard Chamber with his Bandoleer, nor any of the Great Provoſts Guards, with their Jackets, or *Hoquetons*, nor any Lackeys, or Livery-men.

If a Guard keep a Door through which one has a mind to paſs, one ought not to open it ones ſelf, though the Guard be at a diſtance from it, but to call civilly to the Guard to open it.

The Life-Guards go every Morning at ſix a Clock, and take the Keys of the Gates of the principal Court of the Royal Palace where the King lies, which they keep from that time till ſix at Night, when the Guards of the *Scotch* Company take it of them, as we have already ſhewed. At

At six a Clock at Night, the Exempt leads up the Company to the Gate, that is, to keep Guard there all night, with a Tierce of the *Scotch* Company; and then all the other Guards retire, as well those of the Gate, as those belonging to the Provost of the Houshold.

They lie all in the Court of Guard, and from six a Clock at Night, that the Guards of the Gate are relieved, there is but one *Scotch* Sentinel at the Gate, till the King be in Bed, after which, the Brigadeer adds another Sentinel out of a *French* Company, and this double Sentinel that is to watch all Night, is to be relieved every hour by the Brigadeer.

There is also a Sentinel placed every night at the Door of the Guard-Chamber, which should be relieved every hour, but commonly by agreement among themselves, he that is first placed there, having watched half the night, wakes another Guard, who is to do Duty the remaining part of the night, and so goes to Bed. Always, both day and night, there are Sentinels drawn out of the Foot-Guards, placed without the outward Gates of the Kings House, as we shall show in due place.

If in the night time when all the Gates and Doors are shut, there happens to come a Courier, or any other person charged with business of consequence to the King, that is not to be delayed, the Guard that stands Sentinel, is to tell it the Exempt, who is to go and tell the Captain; and then the Brigadeer, with a Torch in his hand, and the Exempt and the Captain with two other Torches carried before them, go all together to the Kings Lodgings, and calling upon the Chief Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, desire of him, to know of his Majesty, whether he be pleased to admit the said Courier, or other Person, to his Speech and Presence.

*When an Exempt goes to relieve the Watch, he

he is allowed half a Piſtol a day for his Diet.

The King ordinarily allows the Queen twelve of his *French* Guards, with an Exempt, and ſix *Suiſſers*.

There are ſeveral Boys and Servants belonging to the Life-Guards, to make their Beds, go on Errands, and fetch neceſſaries, *&c.*

After having ſpoken of the *Life-Guards*, it will not be improper to inſert in this place,

The Order obſerved in the Kings March, when he goes abroad, either a Foot, in a Coach, or on Horſeback, and the rank and place then obſerved, by the ſeveral Officers about his Majeſty.

When the King goes forth of his Palace in a Coach with two Horſes, and Accompanied with his Officers, this is the Order obſerved by them,

1. Firſt, The Guards of the Gate, with their Officers at the head of them, betake themſelves to their Arms, and draw themſelves up towards the Gate within the neareſt Court to the Palace, making there a Lane for his Majeſty to paſs through.

2. Secondly, The Souldiers of the Foot Companies then upon Duty, both of the *French* and *Suiſſe-Guards*, with their Officers at the head of them, and their Colonels with their Pikes in their hands, make a Lane for the King to paſs in the middle of them, from the going out of the neareſt Court to the Palace on the out-ſide, as far as ever they can reach, the *French* Guards placing themſelves on the right hand, and the *Suiſſers* on the left.

3. Thirdly, The hundred *Suiſſers* march in two Ranks at the head of the Coach-Horſes, and before them march the Guards of the Provoſt of the Houſhold.

And the *Porte-Manteau*, or Cloak-Bearer marches alone at the head of the Horſes, between the two *Suiſſers*, that cloſe the two Ranks of the hundred *Suiſſers*.

The

The Footmen march on both sides the forepart of the Coach, from the Horses heads to the forepart of each Boot or Door of the Coach, and two of them hold up only the two Fore-Buttons of the said Boots or Doors, unless it be when the Life-Guards are on Horseback, and then four of them hold up all the four Buttons: And when the Queen is in the Coach with the King, the Kings Footmen keep at the right Boot or Door, and the Queens at the left; and when the King sends the Footman that holds one of the Buttons, any where, his next Companion takes it up.

The Life-Guards march behind, and on each side the Coach, from the hinder-part of each Boot or Door, backwards, and if they be on foot, the two foremost of them hold up the hinder Buttons, or Tasse's of each Boot, or Door.

The Officer in chief of the Life-Guards, marches behind the Coach, on the right hand, having the Querry in Waiting for that day, on his left.

At Entries made into Cities, the Trumpeters of the Chamber march likewise at the head of the Kings Coach-Horses.

The Pages of the Chamber get up behind the Coach, or if it be night, the Pages of the little Stable, ride on Horseback before the Coach-Horses, with each of them a Flambo in his hand; because the King commonly marches something fast, he is pleased to permit some of his own, and of the Queens Footmen, to get up behind his Coach.

When the King makes any solemn Cavalcade, and rides in State, as at his Majority, and at his publick Entries into any great Towns or Cities, his Footmen run on each side of him, from his Stirrup to his Horses head, and the Life-Guards march likewise on each side, from his Stirrup backwards. When the King walks on Foot, through the Courts of his Palace, or in the Streets, he is Accompanied by a good number of his *French*, and *Suisse Life-Guards*,

Guards, and of the Great Provosts Guards, but when he is going into any of his Gardens to walk there, all the said Guards withdraw and let him go, save only some few *French* Life-Guards, and some Officers that follow him. But when the King goes out in his Coach, or on Horseback, as he most commonly does, the Life-Guards, both *French* and *Suissers*, come out of their Guard-Chambers in the Palace, and make a Lane about the Coach or Horse, while his Majesty is getting up, or when he is alighting at his return. The Great Provosts Guards place themselves likewise in a rank on one side of his Majesty, with their Officers, and sometimes the Great Provost himself at the head of them, holding the Staff of Command in his hand. In Journeys, besides the *French* and *Suisse Life-Guards*, that always assist at the Kings setting out, there are a great number of the Foot *French* and *Suisse-Guards*, with their Officers, that place themselves round about the Coach the King ears in, while he is taking his Repast, and that keep off the people, and make Room for the Waiters to serve up the meat. When the King goes out to any place, a little distance from his Palace, in the Town where he is, as at *Paris*, when he goes from the *Louvre*, to *Nostre Dame Church*, or to the Palace, or out upon any visit, or to any *Opera*, or Comedy abroad, the Guards go thither first, and the *Suissers* wait for him at the great Gate of the place he is to go to, making a Lane on both sides of it, for his Majesty to pass through when he comes.

Of the Company of the hundred Suissers.

The Commander in Chief of the Company of the hundred *Suissers*, who is called the Captain Colonel of the hundred *Suissers* of the Kings Ordinary Guard, is at present, the Marquis of *Tilladet*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, *&c.* who was

in the Month of *July* 1683. sent Envoy Extraordinary into *England*, to Compliment his late Majesty of *Great-Britain*, upon the Discovery of the last Conspiracy against his Royal Person. He has 1200 *l.* standing Salary, 6000 *l.* Board-Wages, 226 *l.* Pension, 300 *l.* at the Pay-Office of the Great Stable, 768 *l.* for the pay of three *Suissers* places allowed him, besides a considerable Salary, as Counsellour of State.

The better to comprehend the pay or Salary of the Officers of this Company, you must *Note*, That they are paid by so many *Suissers* places, counting each place at 14 *d.* a day, which is 256 *l.* a year, besides 4 *d.* a day paid by the Captain, being 72 *l.* a year, and forty Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths.

Upon solemn days, the Captain of the *French* Life-Guards marches behind his Majesty, the better to have an Eye always on his Majesties Person, and the Captain of this Company of *Suissers* marches before him, so that they two secure his Majesties Person, both before and behind.

The Captain of the hundred *Suissers* is sworn by the King himself, and receives the Oath of Fidelity from the other Officers of his Company, to whom he gives grants of their places under his own Seal, excepting only the two Lieutenants, that are put in by the King, and take out their Grants under the *Great Seal*.

There are under the Captain two Lieutenants, that do duty all the year round, whereof one is a *French*, and the other a *Suisse* Lieutenant.

They are each of them allowed the pay of four *Suissers* places, which amounts to 1024 *l.* and 480 *l.* each, for four Suits of Cloaths, besides which, the *French* Lieutenant is allowed 265 *l.* for his Diet, the *Suisser* Lieutenant having his *in specie*, at the Masters of the Households Table.

There are two Enfigns half yearly Waiters, whereof one is *French* and the other a *Suisser*, each of which,

which, have 512 *l.* Salary, or the pay of two *Swiſſers*, and 240 *l.* for two Suits of Cloaths. The Lieutenant and Enſign of the hundred *Swiſſers*, eat at the Table of the Maſters of the Houſhold, Eight Exempts doing duty quarterly, two every quarter, whereof four are *French*, and four *Swiſſers*.

The firſt of theſe has 754 *l.* yearly allowance, being *French*, the ſecond 256 *l.* and 120 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths, being a *Swiſſer*; the third being *French*, has 460 *l.* and 360 *l.* for three Suits of Cloaths, which is in all 820 *l.* the fourth being a *Swiſſer*, has 256 *l.* for one *Swiſſers* place, and 120 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the fifth being alſo a *Swiſſer*, has 378 *l.* Salary, and 180 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths and a half; the ſixth being *French*, has 256 *l.* Salary, and 120 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the ſeventh being a *Swiſſer*, has 666 *l.* Salary, and 240 *l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, which is in all, 906 *l.*

This Office in the Company of the hundred *Swiſſers*, was formerly called in their tongue, *Statthalter*, that is to ſay, Depury, or Vice-Lieutenant, and till the year 1627. there, no other Exempt in this Company but one natural *Swiſſer*, ſo called; the eighth and laſt, being *French*, has 256 *l.* Salary, and 120 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths; the two Exempts that are upon Duty, eat at the Maſters of the Houſholds Table, and one of them has the liberty, if he pleaſe, to go and eat at that of the *Serdeau*, or Water-Server.

Four Harbingers quarterly Waiters, the firſt of which, that waits the firſt quarter of the year, beginning in *January*, has 359 *l.* Salary, and ſixty Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths and an half, which amounts in all, to 539 *l.* the ſecond has 384 *l.* Salary, and 60 Crowns for a Suit of Cloaths and an half, which is in all, 564 *l.* the third has 281 *l.* Salary, 72 *l.* more paid by the Captain, and 120 *l.* for a Suit of Cloaths, being in all, 473 *l.* the fourth and laſt has 512 *l.* being the pay of two whole places, 240 *l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, and 144 *l.* more, paid by the Captain.

When these Harbingers meet all together at any Ceremony, the Harbinger for the quarter, beginning in *January*, takes place of the other three, after whom follows he that waits in the quarter beginning in *October*, then he that waits in that beginning in *April*, and in the last place, he that waits in the quarter beginning in *July*, during any Journey, the Harbinger in waiting is allowed a Crown a Day for his Diet, which is paid him at the Chamber of *Deniers*, from the day the King sets out, otherwise, he eats at the *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers Table.

There are besides these Officers, a hundred *Suisse Souldiers*, the pay of each of these, is 14 *d.* a day and 4 *d.* more, paid by the Captain; and over and above the said hundred, there is the same pay, and Livery-Coats allowed to ten more, which places are filled up by those among the hundred, which being grown old, and thought fit to be discharged from Service, are thus taken care for in their latter days.

There is one Clerk of the Watch, who is to be a *Suisse* by Nation; who has 512 *l.* Salary, being two *Suissers* pay, 140 *l.* for two Suits of Cloaths, and 160 *l.* Board-Wages at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

This Company of *Suissers* then, is composed of a hundred Souldiers of that Nation, reckoning in three Drummers and one Flute, besides the Clerk of the Watch, and the aboveſaid Officers; whereof the 96 that are Souldiers, discounting the Drummers, and the Flute, are divided into six Divisions, or Parcels called *Escouades*, consisting of sixteen men each, whereof one is chosen by the Captain to be Corporal of the rest. There are two of these Divisions ordinarily in Waiting at a time, that is to say, one by day, and the other by night, which are relieved every Sunday, by two other Divisions, so that in three Weeks time, the whole Company does Duty round, of which, each Couple of Divisions

are

are a Week upon Duty, and reſt the other Fortnight.

The Diviſion that does duty in the night, is called, the Diviſion of the Watch, whereof twelve are called the *Suiſſers of the Straw-Bed*, becauſe in the night they lie on the Straw-Beds, in the Guard-Chamber, among the *French* Life-Guard Men. Thoſe of the other Diviſion, appointed for the Day-guard, a little before night, go off the Guard in order out of the Kings Palace, with an Officer at the head of them, and go and lie at their own Quarters; and the next Morning, preciſely at eight a Clock, they Rendevouz again at the Captains Door, or ſome other place appointed them, and march in the ſame order back again into the Kings Palace, with an Officer at the head of them, where they are received by the twelve *Suiſſers* of the Watch, that have lain with the *French* Life-Guard Men the foregoing Night, who receive them in Arms, making a Lane for them to paſs through in their Guard-Chamber: they are intermixed with the *French* Guards out of Policy, to prevent Treachery; that if one Nation ſhould be corrupted, the other might diſcover them, or defeat their purpoſe. They lie but twelve of them at a time in the *French* Guard-Chamber, becauſe, by reaſon of their number, there is hardly convenience for more; the others have a Hall apart, and ſeparated, as far as convenience will permit, from the *French* Guard-Chamber, and remain there only in the day time, upon *Sundays*, and other Holy-Days, obſerved in the Dioceſs, where the Court happens to be, as likewiſe at ſome Extraordinary Solemnities, as at the firſt and laſt Audiences of Ambaſſadours, and other like occaſions; all the ſix Diviſions wait all together in a Body on the King.

Out of this Company, the Captain, by the Kings Order, Selects ſix to wait on the Queen (when there is one) *viz.* one out of every Diviſion, who

are then Commanded by the Officer of the *French* Life-Guards then in Waiting on her Majesty, which six, besides their allowance in the Kings Service, have every one 18 *d.* a day from the Queen, besides their Watch-Bread, and Wine, and Wood and Candle; and they always wear the Kings Livery, except when the Queen is a Widow, and Regent of the King, and then they wear Mourning, and their number is augmented to twelve. These places are commonly purchased of the Captain, by six of the Company.

The Dauphiness is likewise allowed six *Suissers*, *viz.* one out of every Division, drawn out for that purpose every Month by the Captain, who in the time of their duty in that Service are allowed, besides the Kings pay, 10 *d.* a day.

When the Court removes to any distance, leaving the Duke of *Burgundy*, or other of the Dauphins Children behind, the Captain of this Company detaches six *Suisser*'s to wait on each of them.

One *Suisser* is likewise appointed by the King, to wait on the Lord *High Chancellour*, who upon that account is exempted from going upon the Watch, and other Military Functions of this Company.

The Great Master of the Horse also, who is the sole Orderer of all the Liveries of the Kings Household, may keep a *Suisse* of his own in the same Livery with the Kings, or if he pleases, he may take one of the hundred, but if he take one of them, he so taken by him, must either in Person, or by some of his Companions, perform his Watch, and other duties of the Company, when it comes to his turn.

When the Chancellour dies, he that succeeds him is not obliged to make use of the same *Suisse* that waited on his Predecessour, but may, if he please, ask the King for any other he has a mind to.

The Captain of this Company has always one of the said Company too, to wait on him.

There

There are three Treasurers that are paid by the King, to pay the hundred *Swissers* every Month, their Months pay beforehand, so that on the first, second, or at furthest, on the third day of every Month, the hundred *Swissers* receive their full pay for the Month then begun, wheresoever the Court happens to be.

There belong besides, to this Company, one Almoner, one Physician, one Chyrurgeon, one Apothecary, one Merchant furnishing Cloth, Stuff, and other necessaries for their Cloaths, and three Taylors.

The Chyrurgeon, Apothecary and Taylors, have the priviledge to keep open Shop at *Paris*, or elsewhere, though not Masters, and the Taylors are allowed ten Crowns for making each *Swisser's* Suit.

At the Kings Coronation, the Commission Officers of this Company are Clothed in White-Satin, with Cloth of Silver underneath the Slashes. The Harbingers are in Blue, and the rest of the *Swissers* in Velvet. They are likewise allowed Extraordinary habits at other great Solemnities, when their Colours march, as at Kings Marriages, and Christnings of the Dauphins, or first Sons of *France*, and at the first Entries of Kings and Queens into any of their great Towns or Cities.

Ever since the year 1670. they have reassumed their ancient Habit, Which they wear every *Sunday* and Holy-Day.

They wear Velvet Bonnets incircled round with Plumes of White Feathers, with little ruffs before, composed of four Sprigs of Feathers of the same Colour; starched Laced Ruffs, and Cloths slashed upon Taffery, which swells out of the slashes; the Hilts of their Swords are gilt, and very large, and fastned to them with Belts, or rather other kind of Sword-Supporters, after the ancient Mode, fringed on the sides; they wear Fringed-Gloves, Blue and

Red Garters, and Roſes of the ſame Coloured Ribbands on their Shoes; their great Coats called *Brandenburgs*, are garniſhed with red and white Buttons, with Tails, all of the Kings Livery; in one of their hands they bear Halbards, upon which is wrought a golden Sun, which is the Kings Deviſe, or particular Emblem, and in the other hand, great Canes garniſht with Silver at both ends.

They, with their Officers, march before the King when he is walking on Foot, or paſſing leiſurely along, either in his own Houſe, or in the Town, where he for the time being reſides.

Every day when the King goes to Maſs, the *Suiſſers* of this Company, place themſelves in two ranks, making a Lane from the Quire to the outward Door of the Church or Chappel where he is; and on *Sundays* and Holy-Days, they appear in the ſame order, with their Velvet Bonnets, and Habits of Ceremony, or Holy-Day Cloaths, with their Drums and their Flute, which they ſound as ſoon as the King comes, and march thus to the middle of the great Churches into which the King goes, and to the very Door and incloſure of the Quire: the ſame Ceremony they obſerve when his Majeſty comes from Maſs, or when he goes to, or comes from Sermon.

Note, That the Drummers of this Company, beat full out for the King, and only beat a Call for the Dauphin, or Dauphineſs: When an Ambaſſadour goes to his Audience, the hundred *Suiſſers*, upon notice given them by the Introductour of Ambaſſadours, place themſelves in two Ranks, on each ſide the *French* Guard-Chamber Door outwards, and all along the Stairs going up, and when the Ambaſſadour is coming, the Drummer gives two or three little ſtrokes upon his Drum, to give them notice to betake themſelves to their Arms.

Upon Days of great Solemnity, ſuch as Coronation-Days, *&c.* they diſplay their Colours.

Every

Every time the King goes out in a Coach, or on Horſeback, or when he comes back into the Court of his Palace where he there Lodges, theſe *Suiſſers* with an Officer at the head of them, place themſelves in ranks about his Majeſties Coach or Horſe, and keep off the people, if need be.

When a *Te Deum* is order'd to be ſung at *Noſtre Dame Church* at *Paris*, though the King goes not thither, yet he cuſtomarily directs a private Letter to the Captain, or Chief Officer, to ſend thither ſo many of this Company, as are neceſſary for that occaſion, as he does likewiſe on the ſame occaſions, to the Captain of the *French Life-Guards*.

At the Feaſts the King makes at the Creation of the Knights of his Orders, upon the ſecond day of that Solemnity, the hundred *Suiſſers* ſerve up the Meat to the Table, and have what comes off again for their pains.

Thoſe of them that are upon the Watch, have their Watch-Bread, and Watch-Wine every Morning and Evening, Candle, Wax, and a Watch-Torch every day, and extraordinary allowances of Meat, on the four great Feſtivals of the Year: Wax-Candles on *Candlemas Day*, ſome Linnen-Cloth on *Maundy-Thurſday*, Prayer-Books in the Holy Week, and Torches with the Kings Arms on them, on *Corpus Chriſti Day*.

This Company of the hundred *Suiſſers* is one of the moſt ancient Companies of the ordinary Guards of the Kings Body, and firſt Company compoſed of them ſince their alliance with his Majeſty; they having been eſtabliſhed in *France*, ever ſince the year 1481. when *Lewis* XI. Entertain'd them into his Service; being very uſeful, both for their known Fidelity to their Truſt, and the Manly properneſs of their perſons, both for the ſecurity of a King, and for the ſetting forth his Grandeur.

This Company being a Corporation apart of it ſelf, has its peculiar Court of Juſtice within it ſelf,

kept by their own Officers, from whom their last Appeal is to the Colonels and Captains of the Regiments of Guards of their own Nation.

They enjoy the same Priviledges as do the *French* the Kings born Subjects: they may purchase, inherit, and dispose of their Goods or Estates, by Sale, Deeds or Gifts while living, or Wills at their Deaths, and their Wives, Children, or next Kindred, may Inherit what they leave: Both themselves, and their Widows and Children, are free from all Taxes, Subsidies, and Impositions, laid or to be laid on the subject, under what name soever, and under what pretence soever, though the King himself should have expressly order'd them himself, his Majesty being unwilling to make use of his Power and Prerogative against them, because of their great Services, and singular Fidelity: They are also free from Watching and Warding, and keeping of Gates, as the Kings of *France* have always been pleased to let them be ever since their first Alliance with them, which have still been confirmed by all succeeding Treaties.

When any of the Officers of this Company dies, he is buried with the Ceremonies and Solemnities used to Military Persons; his Sword and Commanders Staff are placed something Cross-wise, on the top of the *Biere*, which is carried in the midst of the Company, who all Accompany the Body, the Drums and Flute making a mournful sound, as is usual at Funerals; when any of the common Souldiers of them die, they are buried much after the same manner, only with proportionably less Ceremonies, according to their Quality: The Swords of the deceased belong to the Harbinger then in Waiting.

Besides the above-mentioned Priviledges enjoyed by this Company, there are two other very particular and remarkable ones; the first is the right of being lodged *gratis* all the year at *Paris*, and

and the second, the priviledge of selling Wine.

That Part or Quarter of *Paris*, that comprehends the Streets of *Montorgueil*, of *Montmartre*, and other Neighbouring Streets, is allotted for Lodging this Company, though the King be not at *Paris*: And the Owner, or chief Tenants of the Houses in those Streets, if their Houses be small, are bound to find a Chamber ready furnished, at most but two stories high, for a common *Suisse*, and to furnish all necessary Utensils, and those who have bigger Houses, are to find an Officer two Chambers ready furnished, with a Stable and Coach-House, if need be, and with all necessary Utensils, as Linnen, Dishes, Pots and Pans, *&c.* But generally the King having not for a long time resided at *Paris*, nor being like to do, the Owners, or chief Tenants of the said Houses, agree with the said *Suissers* and Officers, for a certain yearly payment in Money, in consideration of which, their Houses are free from this subjection, and the *Suissers*, upon occasion, hire Lodgings where else they please.

The Kings of *France* have granted to this Company thirteen Priviledges, or an Exemption to be enjoyed by thirteen Persons of their Body, from the Duties usually paid by Vintners and Wine-Merchants. These thirteen Priviledges are enjoyed by twelve *Suissers*, among whom, are some Officers, and the Clerk of the Watch: They are by vertue of the same, exempt from paying the Duty called the Eighth, and generally from all other duties upon Wine, except the duty of the Entry or Importation of those Wines they sell by retail. The Jurours of the Wine-Sellers, pretend, that the number of Buts, or Pieces of Wine, which these Priviledged *Suissers* are to sell, is limited to 150, and they on the other side say, they are not limited to any definite number, which is a Controversy as yet undecided; the King abates 1400 *l.* a year to the *Farmers of the Aids*, for every one of these thirteen Priviledges, and

and yet they let them out but for 1000 *l.* or thereabout, to those that hire them of them.

Formerly those of this Company that sold Wine, paid no more for selling Wine with Napkins and Plates, that is, for selling Wine and Victuals too, than for selling of it only by the Pot, so that they paid 27 *d.* on every Piece of Wine less than the Vintners; but in the year 1658. the Company sold this Priviledge, which was called the little Priviledge, to the *Farmers of the Aids*, for a certain Annuity to be paid to their Captain, which is distributed among them at the rate of 4 *d.* a day each Man, so that ever since that time, the hundred *Suissers*, that before had but 14 *d.* a day, have now 18 *d.* a day.

Of the Guards of the Gate.

Of these Guards, there is a Captain, who has a Salary of 3000 *l.* paid by the Treasurers of the Household, and 4000 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*.

He is sworn by the King himself, and receives from him the Staff of Command. Under him are

Four Lieutenants quarterly Waiters, who enjoy their Places by Patent from the King, but are sworn by the Great Master of the Household, and have each of them 500 *l.* Salary, and 50 *l.* Gratuity, and during the time of their Waiting, eat at the Masters of the Households Table.

Fifty Guards of the Gate, that serve by Quarters, *viz.* Thirteen of them each of the two first Quarters, and but twelve of each of the two last Quarters of the year. They enjoy their Places too by Patent, and are sworn by their Captain.

They are reckoned among the first and most ancient Guards of the Household, which is the reason that this Company is yet to this day entred upon the Book of the General Establishment of the Household,

ſhold, and accordingly receive their pay from the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and not from peculiar Treaſurers of their own, as do the other Companies of Guards.

Every day, at ſix in the Morning, the Guards of the Gate, receive from the hands of the Life-Guard Men, the Keys of the Gates of that Court where the Kings Lodgings or Apartments are, within which, they place Sentinels, and at ſix at Night they return the ſaid Keys again to the Life-Guards; By the Court where the Kings Lodgings are, I mean the principal Court of the Palace where he is, as the Oval Court at *Fountain-bleau*.

He that ſtands Sentinel at the Gate, holds a Carbine on his ſhoulder, as do all the reſt of this Company that are on the Guard, who likewiſe ſtand to their Arms, and place themſelves in Ranks, making a Lane near the Gate, when his Majeſty, any other Royal Perſons, or any Ambaſſadours in going to, or coming from their firſt and laſt Audiences, are to paſs by. They alſo ſtand to their Arms in the ſame manner about the Gate, within the Court of the *Louvre*, or other Royal Palace where the King is exerciſing the Company of Gentlemen Musketeers, during the whole time of the ſaid Exerciſe in that Court.

The Guards of the Gate are to let none paſs into the Palace with Arms, but the Life-Guards only; but are to ſtop all that offer to go in with Blunderbuſſes, Firelocks, Pikes, Powder, or any other Arms but Swords.

They all wear blue Coats laced with large gold and ſilver Galoon, and trimmed with Buttons of Maſſy Silver. Formerly they uſed to wear Jackets, or *Hoquetons*, like thoſe worn at preſent, by the Great Provoſts Guards, ſave only, that upon the four great Skirts of them, they had two Keys Embroidered Salter-wiſe, and Swivels, which are both of Buff.

Their

Their Belts, at present, are edged about with gold and silver Galoon; and in the middle of their Swivels, there is before, and behind, a golden *Flower deluce*, and an *L* of the same, for *Lewis*, being the Kings Name, and above them two Keys placed Salteir-wise, and tied with a red Ribband, all which is wrought in Embroidery, enterlaced with Palms and Lawrels, and Crowned with a Crown Royal.

The Guards of the Gate, in the time of their Waiting, never take off their Swivels wherever he goes, unless it be when he goes into the Kings Anti-Chamber, or into the other Chambers, Closets, and Apartments of his Majesty.

At the end of their Quarters Waiting, they receive 200 *l.* Wages from the General Treasurer of the Houshold, and 40 *l.* Gratuity at the Treasure Royal.

At *Easter*, *Whitsontide*, *All-Saints*, *Christmas*, *Martlemas*, and on *Shrove-Tuesday*, they have Portions of Bread, Wine and Meat, from the King, which gives them the privilledge of Tablers, or Commoners of the Kings Houshold; they that are in Waiting, at the like times, on the Queen, or the Dauphin, have the same allowance from them.

At *New-Years Tide*, the King gives them that are in Waiting that quarter, 50 *l.* 5 *d*, the Queen 32 *l*, and the Parliament of *Paris* as much, for which, they give an Acquittance. The other Sovereign Courts likewise, and the *Guildhall* of *Paris*, pay them some certain summs, for they give also Acquittances.

Upon *St. Lewis*'s Day, which is his Majesties peculiar Festival, the Kings allow them 40 *l.* out of the Privy-Purse of the Chamber; Besides which, they have a Fee of ten Crowns from the Treasurer of the Offrings every time the King touches for the Evil: But however, on the four great Festi-

vals

vals of the year, they are paid the ſaid allowance on that account, whether the King touches or no.

Thoſe that are in Waiting, ſhare amongſt them, the Gifts and Liberalities made to them, by the New Dukes, and Peers, and Marſhals of *France*, and other Officers of the Crown, at their firſt Entry into the Kings Palace in their Coaches or Sedans, by vertue of their new Dignity.

They have likewiſe Wax-Candles at *Candlemas*, Torches on *Corpus Chriſti Day*, and Prayer-Books in the Holy Week, given them.

They are Exempt from Taxes, and from the Impoſition on Salt in thoſe Provinces where it is eſtabliſhed, and from all Subſidies and Billeting of Souldiers: They have the Priviledge of *Committimus*, and take out Letters of State when they have need of them.

By an Order of the Privy-Council dated the 19*th* of *Novembr*, 1668. the King has confirmed the quality of Eſquires to the Guards of the Gate; and by a Declaration of the 17*th* of *June*, 1659. and Letters Patents of the 3*d* of *May*, 1675. regiſtred in the Great Councel on the 27*th* of *July* following. The King was pleaſed to Order, that the Guards of the Gate ſhould have the precedence in all honours done in the Church, and in all other places and Aſſemblies, before all the Officers of the Elections, of the Granaries of Salt, and Judges not Royal, and in general, before all others inferiour in degree, to the Counſellers of Bayliwicks, Seneſchalſies, and Preſidial Seats, or Courts of Judicature.

Now, it being the Duty of the Guards of the Gate, in the Day time, and of the Life-Guard Men from ſix a Clock at Night, to diſtinguiſh thoſe to whom the King is pleaſed to permit the Honour of going into the *Louvre*, or other of the Kings Palaces, in their Coaches or Sedans, and to keep all others from entring in that manner. It will not be amiſs to ſubjoin in this place,

The

The Order and Rank of Precedence observed in admitting and placing of those to whom the King permits the honour of entring into his Royal Palace in their Coaches or Sedans.

No Body is to enter into the Kings Palace in a Coach, in the Morning before their Majesties be awake; and at Night, as soon as the King is in Bed, all the Coaches within the Palace, are to go out, and *Monsieurs* is set up under the Gate, or Porch of the Palace.

Next to the first Coaches, or Coaches of the Body of their Majesties, and other Coaches belonging to them, none but such Persons of the several Qualities underneath specified, are priviledged to enter into the Palace, in their Coaches, or Sedans, *viz.*

1. All Princes, that is to say, Children of *France*, and their Children, the other Princes of the Blood, the Bastard Princes that are Legitimated, and Sovereign Stranger-Princes, and the Princesses their Wives, their Daughters, and their Sisters, who may have a Coach covered with red Velvet, or black Velvet, if they be in Mourning, with Covers of the same, and are allowed the priviledge of the *Tabouret*, that is, of sitting down on a low Stool in the Queens Presence.

Lastly, Cardinals, as Princes of the *Church*, are comprehended likewise under this Title.

2. Ambassadours, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, of Crowned Heads, that is to say, of the Emperour, of all Kings, of some Sovereign Dukes, of some Republicks, and the Ambassadours Extraordinary of *Malta*, ever since the time of *Monsieur Souvray*, and the *Popes Nuntio*'s or *Legats*; as likewise the Wives of all such Ambassadours, who also may have Coaches covered with Velvet, and are allowed the Honour of the *Tabouret*, or of sitting on a low Stool so called, before the *Queen Consort*, or *Dowager*.

3. All

3. All Dukes and Peers of *France*, whether they be ſo by Letters Patents, verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, or ſo only by Briefs and Patents not verified, and the Dutcheſſes their Ladies, who may have Coaches covered with Velvet, and have the honour of the *Tabouret* before the Queen.

And the ſix ancient Eccleſiaſtical Dukes and Peers, and Counts and Peers, which you will find in the Liſt of them in their proper place, as likewiſe later ones, who are Dukes and Peers, as the *Archbiſhop of Paris*, &c.

4. The great Officers of the Crown, *the Chancellour, the Keeper of the Seals, the Marſhals of* France, *and the Great Maſter of the Artillery:* Where

Note, That the Wives of theſe great Officers have the priviledge to go into the *Louvre* in their Coaches or Sedans, but are not allowed the Honour of the *Tabouret* before the Queen, though in the Queens Tiring-room, the Chancellours Lady indeed is allowed a *Tabouret*, and the other great Officers Ladies only Cuſhions to ſit on before her Majeſty.

The chief Officers likewiſe of both Sexes, have alſo the priviledge of going into the Palace, even in their own Coaches, as her Lady of Honour, her Tiring-Lady, her Gentleman-Uſher, or Knight of Honour, and the Perſons who have the grant of the Reverſions of the ſaid Offices; as likewiſe the chief Officers of both Sexes, of the Children of *France*, and even after any Queens Deceaſe, or after the Deceaſe of any of the Children of *France*, the King being pleaſed to continue, to their ſaid chief Officers, their former Salaries, is pleaſed likewiſe to continue to them withal, the priviledge of going into his Palace in their Coaches or Sedans.

Beſides theſe, there are ſome, to whom by particular favour, the King permits the ſame Honour.

When any of the aboveſaid perſons have a mind to go into the Palace in a Chair, or Sedan, they may

may go in when they please, though it be before Day, or though the King or Queen be sick or asleep; because Chairs make no noise as Coaches do. And since the coming up of the Sedans or Chairs called *Royal Chairs*, almost any private person is suffered to go in in those kind of Chairs, as far as the bottom of the Kings Stairs.

When there is a Queen, her Maids of Honour go into the Palace in her Majesties Coach, as do now those belonging to the Dauphiness, in hers. And the Kings or Queens Confessours, being in their Majesties Coaches, enter likewise.

Note, That any of the forementioned persons, that have the priviledge to go into the Kings Palace in their own Coaches, may likewise go in any other Coach as well as their own; and if their own Coach comes afterward to the Gate, the Guards let it pass in with all those that are in it, but then as soon as that is come in, the borrowed Coach, unless it be one belonging to a person of equal Quality, is immediately to retire.

All the Coaches that enter into the Kings Palace, place themselves within the Court of the Palace, nearer or further off the Stairs Foot of the Kings Apartment, according to the Rank of Precedence the Masters or Ladies to whom they belong, enjoy in *France*. So that if there chance to come a Prince, a Dukes and Peers Coach must put back to give him place. They are sometimes placed in several Ranks according to their different Qualities, but that is not very exactly observed: the same Order and Ceremony observed in entring into the Kings Palace, is in most particulars observed in going into any of the Palaces belonging to the Children of *France*, or any other Royal Persons; But at the Palaces of the other Princes, these Punctilio's are not so much insisted on. Next the Guards of the Gate are

The

The Guards of the Great Provoſt of the Houſhold.

We have already ſpoken of the Gown-Men, and other Officers under the Great Provoſt, as Judge of the Kings Houſhold, we muſt now treat of his Military Officers and thoſe under them.

The Great Provoſt is Captain of a Company of a hundred Men, who are called *the Guards of the Provoſt of the Houſhold*; theſe, are either Exempts, who are twelve in number, one whereof is called the Exempt in Ordinary, and 88 common Guards, who have all of them Salaries of 272 *l.* 10 *d.* apiece.

The Exempts ſerve quarterly, three every quarter, whereof four who are the four firſt, or Foremen of every quarter, are called ancient Exempts, and have beſides their ſtanding Wages, a gratuity of fifty Crowns, at the Treaſure-Royal; the four ſecond, and next to them in every quarter, are likewiſe allowed a gratuity of fifty Crowns out of the profits of the Provoſtſhip of the Houſhold, but the four laſt have onely their bare Wages, *viz.* 272 *l.* 10 *d.*

The other Guards ſerve quarterly too, 22. every quarter, and are allowed 60 *l.* each, Extraordinary, when the King goes any Journey, and every one a certain gratuity when the King touches for the Evil.

When the King goes forth of his Lodging, either on Foot, in a Chair, or in a Coach with two Horſes, the Great Provoſts Guards march with their Officers at the head of them, on Foot before his Majeſty, immediately before the hundred *Suiſſers*, who march before the Coach-Horſes, and when the Life-Guards mount on Horſeback, the Provoſts Guards mount on Horſeback too.

When the King goes out in a Coach with ſix Horſes,

ſes, theſe Guards Accompany him not, but only place themſelves in Ranks with their Officers at the head of them, juſt by the Gate of the Kings Lodgings without, and make a Lane for his Majeſty to paſs through; Sometimes on thoſe occaſions the Great Provoſt himſelf is there, with his Commanders Staff in his hand: At *St. Germains in Lay*, and at *Fountain-bleau*, there is a little Plot of ground, about the breadth of the Ditch, before the Principal Gate of the chief Court of the Palace, where theſe Guards, with their Officers, place themſelves in Order, and make a Lane for his Majeſty to paſs through when the King goes out in a Coach with ſix Horſes: But when the King is at any Palace, or other place, where no ſuch conveniency of ground is to be found, then the Officers and Guards of the Provoſtſhip, mark out for themſelves, as much ground next without the Gate, as extends to the length of a Pike, which the Regiments of *French* and *Suiſſe-Guards*, or other Guards, are obliged to leave them, where they Poſt themſelves in the manner aforeſaid.

Note, That the Sentinels already placed without the ſaid Gate of the Palace, whether they be taken out of the Regiments of *French* and *Suiſſe-Guards*, or ſometimes, in their abſence, out of the Musketeers, the *Genſdarmes*, or *Light Horſemen*, or out of any other Foot-Company, keep ſtill in the ſame Poſt they were placed in, cloſe by the outſide of the Gate, and the Officers and Guards of the Provoſtſhip place themſelves in Ranks on both ſides of the way, from the ſaid Sentinels forward as far as a Pikes length, as is aboveſaid, and next them, ſtands the Colonel of the Regiment of Foot-Guards, or ſuch other Head-Officer, that Commands the Troops then upon the Guard without the Palace, and then his Souldiers or Troopers placed in Ranks on each ſide the way.

Theſe Guards wear Jackets, or *Hoquetons*, Embolſſed

bossed with massy silver upon a ground of the Kings Colours, which are, Carnation, White and Blue, with the Devise, or Emblem, of *Henry the Great*, being a *Hercules*'s Club, with this Motto, *Erit hæc quoque cognita Monstris*, i. e. *And the Monsters shall also know, or feel this.*

They go up and down the Kings House, to Execute the Orders relating to the Policy and Government of it, and to clear it of Vagabond and suspicious Persons that can give no good account of themselves, and attend to see whether the King will send them into the Town, or any where out of the place where the Court resides, to arrest any Body, or take them into Custody.

There are likewise two supernumerary Guards of the Provostship, that wait constantly on the *Chancellour*, who have the same Salary as the others.

There is one Trumpeter, at 272 *l.* Salary, as for the other Officers, we have named them in the other Chapter, where we have spoken of the Great Provost, as Judge of the Houshold.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Guards without the Gate, and

I. *Of the* Gensdarms, *or* Men at Arms, *of the* Kings Guard.

THIS Company ought to consist of 220 Men at Arms, that do duty quarterly.

Their Captain is the King himself, under whom there is

A Lieutenant Captain, his pay in that quality, is 1380 *l.* besides which, the King allows him the Captains

Captains pay, being 3280 *l.* and 2700 *l.* Extraordinary, during their quarter.

Two Deputy-Lieutenants, who have each of them 410 *l.* by the quarter, and 1350 *l.* Extraordinary during their quarter.

Three Enſigns, who have each of them 135 *l.* quarterly pay, and 1080 *l.* Extraordinary during their quarter.

Three *Guidons*, who have the ſame pay.

Note, That the King in lieu of the Fees the Officers of this Company uſed to have at the reception of any new Officers or Souldiers among them, and of the right of diſpoſing the places vacant by Death, gives them 26000 *l.* in Penſions, *viz.* 13000 *l.* to the Lieutenant Captain, 5000 *l.* to the Deputy-Lieutenant, 4000 *l.* to the Enſign, and 4000 *l.* to the *Guidon*: So that for the future the places in this Company will be given *gratis* upon any vacancy by Death; yet notwithſtanding that, the places of *Men at Arms*, are fixed places, and during their Lives, they may diſpoſe of them, and reſign them to others, which the *Light Horſemen* cannot do.

There are two Marſhals of the Lodgings, or chief Quarter-Maſters, that have each 85 *l.* pay, Quarterly, and 600 *l.* Extraordinary, Yearly.

One Commiſſary of the Conduct, or Muſter-Maſter, whoſe ordinary pay is 3600 *l.* beſides 240 *l.* for Taxations, Ordinary and Extraordinary.

This Commiſſary Muſters the Troop, and receives the Oaths, both of the Officers and Souldiers of it.

When a Horſeman, or Officer of Horſe, is ſworn by him, his Horſe and his Piſtols are his Fees, and if he be a Foot-Officer, his Corſlet and Sword. And when he himſelf is ſworn by a Marſhal of *France*, he is to give the Captain ſix Ells of Black Velvet for his Fee.

The Commiſſaries of the Conduct, or Muſter-Maſters, have their place always fixed on the left hand

hand of the Commander in Chief, the Commissaries Horses Head advancing as far as the Commanders Stirrup, both when they are on the march, or engaged in a Battle; And whether they be in the Field, or quartered in Town or Country, these Commissaries quarters are always next the Commanders, so that they have always the second place in the Company; about which there are many Rules and Orders.

Eight Brigadeers, there being four Brigades, and two Brigadeers to each. Besides the pay, they have as other Horsemen of this Company, which is 680 *l.* apiece, they have every one 600 *l.* Pension, and 300 *l.* gratification at the end of their quarters service; And the eldest among them, that still does Service, has 1000 *l.* Pension.

Eight Sub-Brigadeers, who besides the common pay of 680 *l.* have every one a Pension of 500 *l.*: Besides these, there is one Major.

Four Trumpeters, one Kettle-Drummer, one Harbinger, or Under-Quarter Master in Ordinary, and another Extraordinary; one Almoner, or Chaplain, one Chyrurgeon, one Sadler, one Farrier, all at 90 *l.* Salary apiece.

To pay all which, there is one Treasurer, and one Comptroller.

The whole Company consists of 220 Horsemen, besides the great and small Officers, and the Footmen at Arms, and their pay is 680 *l.* apiece.

There are added to them, upon a new Roll, twenty others, who have the same pay.

The Devise or Emblem they bear in their Colours, is thunder falling from Heaven with these Latin words, *Quo Jubet Iratus Jupiter*, i. e. *Where angry Jupiter Commands.* The King has, besides these, other Companies of *Gensdarmes* in his Armies, of which he is likewise Captain, but these only are retained for the guard of his Person.

2. *Of*

2. *Of the Company of* Light Horſe.

This Company is likewiſe compoſed of 220 Maſters, or Horſemen, that ſerve quarterly. To this belong,

A Captain, who is the King.

A Lieutenant Captain, and two Deputy-Lieutenants.

Four Cornets, whoſe pay is 187 *l.* 10 *d.* Two chief Quarter-Maſters, or Marſhals of the Lodgings, whereof, the firſt has 62 *l.* 10 *d.* and the other, 125 *l.* a Month.

Two other Harbingers, or Quarter-Maſters, at 30 *l.* a Month each; one Commiſſary of the Conduct, or Muſter-Maſter; four chief Brigadeers, who beſides the ordinary pay of 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day all the year round, and 20 *d.* a day more when they are upon actual duty, have every one 600 *l.* Penſion, and 300 *l.* gratification at the end of their quarters Service: But the eldeſt of the four has a Penſion of 1000 *l.* Five other Brigadeers, who have the ſame pay as the precedent ones, bating the 300 *l.* gratification. Eight Sub-Brigadeers, who have every one 500 *l.* Penſion, 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day, conſtant pay, and 20 *d.* a day more extraordinary, when they are actually on duty. Four Standard-Bearers, who have the ſame pay as the Sub-Brigadeers.

One *Aid-Major*, and honorary Brigadeer, who Commands in no Quarter, but as Brigadeer, has a Penſion of 600 *l.*

Four Trumpeters, whoſe pay is 66 *l.* a quarter, and one Kettle-Drummer, at 200 *l.*

The Cavaliers, or Troopers of this Company, have 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day ordinary pay, and 20 *d.* a day extraordinary, when they are upon duty.

There belong to them beſides one Almoner, or Chaplain,

Chaplain, who has 30 *l.* a Month beſides the ordinary pay; two Chyrurgeons, one Farrier, and one Sadler, at 30 *l.* a Month, each.

Their Extraordinary pay is paid out of the Kings own private Coffer; and their ordinary pay by three Treaſurers belonging to the Company.

The Deviſe or Emblem born in their Standards, is Thunderbolts deſtroying the Giants, with this Motto, *Senſere Gigantes*, i. e. *The Giants felt them.*

3. *Of the Regiments of Foot-Guards.*

There are two Regiments of Foot-Guards, *viz.* Firſt of *French*, and ſecondly, another of *Swiſſers*.

The *French* Regiment conſiſts of thirty Companies, of a hundred Men in a Company, beſides four Serjeants. Theſe Companies are called by their Captains Names. To this Regiment belong theſe Officers, *viz.* A Colonel, who is at preſent, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, whoſe yearly pay is 10000 *l.* Each Company has a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, an Enſign, and four Serjeants; and the Colonelry has three Lieutenants, three Deputy Lieutenants, two Enſigns, and ſix Serjeants; there are likewiſe a Major, four Aid-Majors, four Sub-Aid-Majors. The Captains being thirty in number, have 3000 *l.* a year each, the Major as much, the two eldeſt Aid-Majors, 2500 *l.* each, the two others but 2000 *l.* the Sub-Aid-Majors, have each of them 1100 *l.* pay, and 900 *l.* gratuity, the Lieutenants 1100 *l.* the Deputy, or Sub-Lieutenants 900 *l.* the Enſigns 660 *l.* The firſt Lieutenant of the Colonelry, who is called the Lieutenant-Captain, beſides his Lieutenants pay, has alſo the pay of a Captain, and the Captain of the firſt Company following, beſides his Captains pay, has the pay of a Lieutenant, as being Lieutenant-Colonel. More belonging to this Regiment are, two chief Muſter-Maſters, or Commiſſaries of the Conduct, and four

other Muster-Masters, two Marshals of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Masters, called the Marshals of the Lodgings of the *French* Guards, and of the Regiment of Guards, one Provost of the *French* Bands, and of the Regiment of Guards, one Lieutenant-Provost, one Register, twelve Archers, or Serjeants belonging to the Provost, and one Executioner. One Auditour-General of the *French* Bands, two Drum-Majors, one Serjeant appointed, or Pensioner, one Physician, with an Aid, or Assistant, one Apothecary, one Chaplain, six Commissaries, and Comptrollers for the War, two other new created Comptrollers, two General Treasurers of the Extraordinaries for the War, and their Clerks or Deputies, and three other General Treasurers for the ordinary pay of the said Regiment.

Note, That the *French* Regiment of Guards takes always the right hand of the Regiment of the *Swisse* Guards, and when two Sentinels are placed, one *French*, and the other *Swisser*, the *French-man* stands on the right hand side, which is to be reckoned with relation to the Kings right hand, which changes, as he may be going or coming; and on all occasions, when his Majesty, or other great Persons, to whom they owe honours, pass by, the *French* make a Rank on the right hand, and the *Swissers* on the left hand of them: It is likewise remarkable, that the Officers of the *French Regiment* wear gilt Corslets, and the *Swissers* theirs only washt over with Silver. This Regiment is quarter'd in the several Suburbs, and Neighbouring Villages about *Paris*.

Of the Swisse-Regiment.

The Regiment of *Swisse-Guards* is composed of *Swissers* and *Grisons*, consisting in all of ten Companies, to which is lately added a new Company, though they have not yet been on duty near his Majesties Person.

For

For the Conduct and Government of these,

There are Officers general, and Officers particular. The Officers general have Command, not only over this Regiment, but over all those of this Nation in the service of *France*.

The Officers General, are a Colonel-General of the *Suissers* and *Grisons*, who is at present the Duke *de Maine*, the Kings Natural Legitimated Son by the Dutchess of *Montespan*, who has for himself, and twelve Halbardeers, that always attend on his Person, 74088 *l.* a year, under whom, there is a Lieutenant-Captain, a Lieutenant, a Depury-Lieutenant, an Ensign, a Marshal of the Lodgings, and another, called the Great Harbinger, or Quarter-Master, an Interpreter, a Chyrurgeon Major, and an Almoner, or Chaplain.

The General Company has likewise a Court of Justice apart from the Regiment, which is the supreme one the *Suissers* have in *France*, and to which lies their last appeal from other particular ones, as we have elsewhere noted, to which belong a Great Judge, and other Assistants and necessary Officers.

To the Regiment of *Suisse-Foot-Guards*, belong, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Captain, or Colonel, another Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and an Ensign; besides which, because in honour of the several *Cantons* and places whence they come, the King is pleased to join several Captains and other Officers of the same denomination with equal Commissions in one Company, because the number of men many times brought by each singly, is not sufficient to make a compleat Company alone, there are eleven Captains, nine Lieutenants, nine Deputy Lieutenants, and as many Ensigns, two Majors, one Muster-Master, with title of Commissary of the Conduct, another Muster-Master called Commissary

of the Review or Muster of the ten Companies; one Marshal of the Lodgings, or Quarter-Master, and an Aid, one Interpreter, two Almoners, or Chaplains, one Physician, one Chyrurgeon-Major, and one Auditour of the Bands.

This Regiment has likewise a peculiar Court of Justice, to which belong,

A Great Judge, a Great Provost, a Registrer, or Recorder, the particular Judges of every Company, the little Provosts, twenty Archers, or Serjeants belonging to the Great Judge, and an Executioner.

There are likewise three Treasurers, and four Comptrollers of the Regiment.

The Colonels pay of this Regiment, is 1160 *l.* a Month for himself, and 800 *l.* 8 *d.* a Month for the Officers of Justice, and each Captain receives Monthly for himself, and his Officers, and to keep his Company compleat, 4202 *l.* 2 *d.*

All the Officers and Souldiers, both of the *French* and *Swisse* Foot-Guards, are obliged to stand to their Arms, and to place themselves in two Ranks, from the Gate or Draw-bridge outward, the *French* on the right hand, and the *Swissers* on the left; the Captains appear at the head of their Companies, and as soon as his Majesty comes, the *Swisse-Captains* put on their Back, and Breast-Pieces.

Note, That the Captain either of the *French* or *Swisse* Foot-Guards, whose turn it is to be upon duty, or in his absence, one of his Officers, it is to take care the Watch-word be received and communicated in convenient time, and for that end, he is, if he be a *French* Captain, to go to the Colonel General of the *French* Foot-Guards, if a *Swisser*, to the Colonel-General of the *Swissers*, to know of him whether he be pleased to go and wait on the King for the Word, himself, if he Answers, Yes, he is to wait till he comes back, and take it of him if no, he is to go and take it of his Majesty Himself,

and

and at his return, to Communicate it first to the Colonel-General, and then to the rest of the Officers concerned to know it.

When any Souldier of either of these Regiments of Foot-Guards, not being upon duty, desires to enter into the Kings Palace, he is to to leave his Bandiliers or Swivel with the Sentinel at the Gate.

4. *Of the Musketeers on Horseback of the Kings Guard.*

There are two Companies of Musketeers on Horseback, *viz.* The first Company called formerly the Great Musketeers, which are 250 in number, and a second Company formerly belonging to Cardinal *Mazarine*, whose number is not fixed.

Of the first Company of Musketeers.

This Company is divided into four Brigades: The Officers are, a Captain, who is the King, a Lieutenant-Captain, a Deputy-Lieutenant, whose pay is 200 *l.* a Month, an Enfign and a Cornet, whose Monthly pay is 150 *l.* to each; six Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Quarter-Masters, the three first of which, have every of them, besides the Monthly pay of 75 *l.* 400 Crowns yearly Pension, and the other three only their bare pay. One Commissary of the Conduct, or Muster-Master, four Brigadeers, who besides their ordinary pay, which to every Man is 20 Crowns a Month, or 40 *d.* a day, have every of them a yearly Pension of 500 *l.* Sixteen Sub-Brigadeers, who have the like pay as the former, and 300 *l.* yearly Pension, a Major, and an Aid-Major, two Standard-Bearers, who have the same pay and Pension as the Sub-Brigadeers. Besides which there are three other Harbingers or Quarter-Masters, six Drummers, four Hoboys, one

Almoner or Chaplain, one Chyrurgeon, one Apothecary, one Farrier, one Sadler, and one Armorer, whose pay is but fifteen Crowns a Month, or 30 *d.* a day.

The pay of the 250 Musketeers, is to every Man twenty Crowns a Month, or 40 *d.* a day.

There are three Treasurers that belong to both the Companies, and under them, one Pay-Master peculiar to this Company.

The Musketeers of the first Company have their Hats edged with gold Galoon, and those of the second, with gold and silver.

Of the second Company of Musketeers, The Officers of this, are

A Captain, who is the King, with the like number of other Officers as the first, with the like pay, bating only the three *Fouriers*, or Under-Quarter-Masters, the Sadler, and the Armorer, which I find not in the List of the Officers of this Company. They have likewise a Pay-Master of their own, but the Treasurers are the same with those of the former. Their present number is above 250. who have the same pay as those of the first Company.

The Musketeers of the first Company, are mounted all on white Horses, and those of the second on black ones.

When the Musketeers do duty, or stand Sentinel in any of the passages about the Kings Palace, they are allowed their diet *in specie*, that is to say, Bread, Wine, and Portions of Meat.

Every Night the Lieutenant-Captain, the Deputy-Lieutenant, or other Commander in chief of the Musketeers for the time being, waits on the King, to know of his Majesty, whether he intends to go abroad the next day, that he may give timely notice of it to the other Officers, and to the rest of the Company.

5. *Of*

5. *Of the* Band of the Hundred Gentlemen, *Au Bec de Corbin*, or Gentlemen Penſioners.

Theſe Gentlemen, who are reckoned likewiſe among the Gentlemen in Ordinary of the Kings Houſhold, and are commonly called *Becs de Corbin*, or *Ravens Beaks*, from the Falcions ſo called, they carry in their hands, were the firſt of all others, inſtituted and eſtabliſhed for the more ſecure and honourable guard of the Kings Perſon; and becauſe at firſt, and for a long time, their number was but 100, though now for ſeveral Reigns together, they have been augmented to, and continued at 200. compleat, yet they ſtill return the old name of the *hundred Gentlemen*.

Upon days of Ceremony and Solemnity, they march two and two before the King, with their Swords by their ſides, and their Falcions called *Becs de Corbin*, or *Ravens Beaks* in their hands. They attended and ſerved in this manner at the Coronation, and Weilding of the preſent King, and ſince at the Ceremony of the Creation and Inſtalment of Knights in 1661. on which occaſion, ſix of them marched two and two before his Majeſty, and went into the *Quire of the Auguſtins*; the reſt of them marcht on each ſide of the Knights.

In any Battel, they are always to keep near the Kings Perſon; they are divided into two Companies, the old one, and the new one, who have each of them their Captain, Lieutenant, and other inferiour Officers.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the other Royal Houſholds.

AFter the Kings Houſhold, follow the other Royal Houſholds, which are regulated *ad inſtar*, or according to the Model of the King's.

Both the Queen Mother, and the late Queen being dead, we ſhall ſay nothing of their Houſholds, ſave only, that their ſurviving Domeſticks, and menial Servants, as we have already remarked, ſtill do, and will enjoy their old Priviledges as long as they live.

Note, That the Queen Mother, *Anne-Marie-Mauritte* of *Auſtria*, of happy Memory, died at the *Louvre*, the 20th of *January*, 1666. at the Age of 64 years; and the late Queen *Marie-Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to *Philip* the Fourth of *Spain*, of happy Memory, died at *Verſailles*, the 30th of *July*, 1683. at the Age of 45 years.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Dauphins Houſhold.
To which belong,

1. FIrſt, or chief Gentleman of his Bed Chamber, and Maſter of his Wardrobe, formerly his Governour, who is the Duke of *Montauſier*, whoſe Salary is 4000 *l.* a Month, *i. e.* 48000 *l. per Annum.*

A Sub-Governour ſworn by the Governour, whoſe Salary

Salary is 7500 *l.* A Tutour ſworn by the King, who is the Famous Biſhop of *Meaux*, formerly Biſhop of *Condon*; his Salary is 12000 *l.*

A Sub-Tutour, at 6000 *l.*

Two *Gentlemen of the Sleeve*, who are ſworn by the Governour, who have each of them a Salary of 6000 *l.*

One Secretary.

One chief *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting Man, one chief Phyſician, that attends all the year, who is *Monſieur Petit*, Doctor Regent of the Faculty of *Paris*, ſworn by the Kings Chief Phyſician. In his Patent, he is ſtiled *Councellour of State*, he has for ſtanding Wages, Board-Wages, and other Fees, above 13000 *l.* yearly; for he has 1800 *l.* yearly ſtanding-Wages, paid by the General Treaſurer of the Kings Houſhold, half a Piſtol a day, or 1825 *l.* yearly Board-Wages, paid by the Maſter of the Chamber of *Deniers*, 8000 *l.* Penſion, paid at the *Treaſure Royal*, which amounts in all, to 11625 *l.* Beſides which, he has Meat for his Broth, conſiſting of twelve pounds of Meat, *viz.* Beef, Mutton and Veal in equal portions, and a Fat, valued at 37 *d.* and ſix deniers, or a half-penny, the King allowing for the whole, 4 *l.* 17 *d.* half-penny a day, which he receives all in money, on thoſe days the Officers of the Dauphins Mouth make ready no Victuals for him, as uſually in Journies, *&c.* But upon other days when they dreſs Victuals for him, the ſaid Officers give him but a Crown a day, and a certain portion of Meat for his Dinner and Supper, agreed upon between him and them: He has likewiſe a Loaf, called *the Loaf of Eſſay*, or *taſting Loaf*, and a Bottle of Wine, called *the Bottle of Eſſay*, or the *taſting Bottle*, every day, from the Kings Baker and Wine-Merchant.

One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, who has 1000 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and half a Piſtol a day, or 1825 *l.* Board-Wages.

One Barber in Ordinary, who has 700 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and a Crown a day, or 1098 *l.* Board-Wages.

One Caſh-Keeper, or Pay-Maſter, for the Dauphin, and all the Children of *France*, at 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 1464 *l.* Board-Wages.

One *Arquebuſe*, or Armour-Bearer, whoſe appointments amounts to 2200 *l.*

For Hunting, one chief Hunter, a Pack of Hounds with Officers belonging to it, for the Hare; and his Highneſs taking a fancy lately for Wolf-Hunting, ſince the year 1682. maintains for that ſport, a Pack of a hundred Hounds, and twenty Saddle Horſes, four Lieutenants in Ordinary, four Prickers, or Huntſmen, two Servants of the Blood-Hounds, *&c.*

The four Lieutenants in Ordinary have each of them 1500 *l.* yearly appointments paid them out of the Dauphins own private Money-Box, or Privy-Purſe, by the hands of his ſaid Highneſſes chief *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting-Man: Both they, and the reſt under them, are Commanded by the *Grand Louvetier*, or Wolf-Hunter of *France*.

Two Yeomen, or Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, who have each of them 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages out of the Privy-Purſe of the Kings Bed-Chamber. 180 *l.* gratuity, at the *Treaſure-Royal*, and 732 *l.* Board-Wages, at the rate of 40 *d.* a day.

One Maſter of the Mathematicks, at 1500 *l.* Salary, who is the Famous *Monſieur Blondel*, who was formerly Envoy Extraordinary to the *Northern* Kings, to the *Princes Electours* of the *Empire*, and the *Grand Signior*.

One Reader.

One Maſter Deſigner, who has 300 *l.* ſtanding Wages paid by the Treaſurer of the Houſhold 1200 *l.* Board-Wages, at the Chamber of *Deniers*, and 1200 *l.* Gratuity, at the *Treaſure Royal*.

One Writing-Maſter 1200 *l.* one Fencing-Maſter 1800 *l.*

1800 *l.* one Dancing-Master, who has 2000 *l.* standing Salary out of the Privy-Purse, and 100 Crowns Extraordinary, when his Highness is abroad in the Country, or in the Field.

One Musick-Master, who has 600 *l.* out of his Highnesses own Privy-Purse.

Three Yeomen, or Grooms of the Wardrobe, who have every one 732 *l.* Board-Wages, at the rate of 40 *d.* a day, and 240 *l.* gratuity at the *Treasure Royal.*

One Landress of the Body, 600 *l.* and

One Starcher of the Body, at 1000 *l.* yearly Salary, standing and Board-Wages.

One Porter, or Burden-Carrier of the Bed-Chamber, who has 30 *d.* or half a Crown a day, or 549 *l.* a year Board-Wages.

The King being minded to place several Persons of Quality about the Dauphin, continually to attend him, as his Gentlemen in Ordinary, without creating any fixed Offices or Places of that nature, made choice for that purpose of nine Lords of his Court, *viz.* the Count de *Torigny*, the Marquis of *Florensac*, the Count of *St. Maure*, the *Chevalier de Grignan*, the Marquis of *Dangeau*, the Count of *Chivergny*, the Marquis of *Thiange de Chalençay*, the *Marquis d' Urfé*, and the *Marquis d' Antain.*

His Highness had three chief Pages, called the Children of Honour, of whom there remains but one, who is at present Bishop and Duke of *Laon*, and one of the antient Ecclesiastical Peers of *France*. These Lords, or Gentlemen of Honour, have every of them a Pension of 2000 Crowns: When the Marshals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers, mark them out Lodgings when they follow the Court, they stile them Gentlemen of Honour to the Dauphin. Besides these, there are two Gentlemen, that have been Pages to his Highness, to whom the King gives 3000 *l.* Pension, and two present Pages of his Bed-Chamber, a Governour of the Pages, who has

has 2000 *l.* out of the Privy-Purse, one Servant or Groom of the Pages, and a Sub-Groom, one chief Master of the Horse, and twelve Footmen.

Other Officers belonging to the King, that after their Quarters Service to his Majesty, go and serve the Dauphin.

Officers under the Great Almoner,

An Almoner, a Chaplain, a Clerk of the Chappel, and a Groom of the Chappel.

Under the Great Master of the Household.

One Master of the Household, two Gentlemen Waiters, the Masters of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and the Comptrollers-General of the Kings Household, are likewise so at the same time to the Dauphins, and send thither one Comptroller, one Clerk or Deputy of the Chamber of *Deniers*, and two Clerks Deputies of the General-Comptrollers, serving six Months each. Two Chiefs of the Goblet, *viz.* One Chief Pantler, and one Chief Butler of the Mouth; and one *Aid* to them both.

The Officers of the Goblet are allowed 3 *l.* or a Crown augmentation for every Meal the Dauphin eats in private.

The said Officers are moreover allowed for Salt, Pepper, Herbs, and other things for the dressing of their own diet, because his Highness keeps no common Kitchin, 45 *l.* every Quarter.

There are two Grooms, or Yeomen of the Goblet, who have for furnishing Cups, Glasses, and other things for his Highnesses Table, 36 *l.* a quarter, and 50 *l.* a piece for Cloaths every year.

An Usher of the Mouth, who has 150 *l.* Wages, and 40 *d.* augmentation to furnish inter-Messes at every Meal his Highness eats at his own private Table.

One

One Maſter Cook, at 150 *l.* Wages, one Roſting-Cook, and one Boiling-Cook, at 100 *l.* Wages, each; theſe three have beſides, for looking after the Veſſels, 30 *l.* quarterly, and the Roſting-Cook 6 *l.* a quarter more for furniſhing great Knives; one Porter of the Mouth, who has 75 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 36 *l.* quarterly, for furniſhing and looking after Pots and Pans, Cords, Pails, and Brooms, *&c.*

The Grooms and Porters of the Goblet, and of the Mouth, are allowed 6 *l.* a quarter for Straw; and the three Grooms of the Kitchin have each of them 50 *l.* a year for Cloaths.

They that ſerve under them, as Children of the Kitchin, have each of them 8 *l.* a quarter, for Landing Pins, and Packthred.

An Uſher of the Hall.

A *Stredan*, or Water-Server, who is allowed for Salt, Knives, Cups, Glaſſes, and other things for the laſt Courſe, together with his Wages, 600 *l.* And his Servant under him, is allowed 50 *l.* more for a Suit of Cloaths.

One *Chief*, or Head of the Wood-Yard, or Fuel-Office, and one Aid, or Helper.

The Officers of the Fuel-Office, or Wood-Yard, are allowed for Straw every Month, 6 *l.* each, which is 144 *l.* a year, and for Salt, Pepper, Herbs, and other things neceſſary for dreſſing their Diet, becauſe his Highneſs has no common Kitchin, 45 *l.* a quarter; And the *Aid* of the Fueller, or chief of the Wood-Yard, having no ſtanding Wages aſſigned him in the Eſtabliſhment, is allowed in lieu thereof 50 *l.* a quarter; and the Groom of the Wood-Yard has 50 *l.* yearly, for a Suit of Cloaths.

One Linnen-Draper and Landrer for Table-Linnen, and other Linnen belonging to the ſaid Offices, that waits all the year, and a Servant under him who is allowed 50 *l.* a year for Cloaths.

Officers that come out of the Kings Chamber, and Wardrobe.

Two Ushers of the Chamber, four *Valets de Chambre*, or Waiting-men of the Chamber, one Cloak Carrier, one Barber in Ordinary, and one other every four Months from among the Kings.

They have every one 466 *l.* 13 *d.* 4 *Deniers*, standing Wages, and 200 *l.* gratuity, but their Board-Wages are different, he that waits the four first Months, which are reckoned from *October*, has 369 *l.* the second 360 *l.* and the third and last, 366 *l.* Board-Wages.

One Upholster, one Chief *Valet*, or Yeoman of the Wardrobe, and two other *Valets*, or Yeomen of the Wardrobe.

Officers of Health.

One Chyrurgeon, who has 600 *l.* Wages, or gratuity, and 5 *l.* a day for his Diet, which is in all 455 *l.* a quarter.

One Apothecary, who has likewise 5 *l.* a day, and an Aid or Helper, whom he is to Diet.

Officers under the Kings Great Master of the Horse.

One of the Kings Chief Querries, and two of his Querries in Ordinary of the Great Stable, and some time ago the four Eldest Pages of the Kings Great Stables, used to attend at the Dauphins Stable, and Exercise the Horses.

Officers

Officers of the Kings Guards, attending the Dauphin, are

Either a Lieutenant, or an Enſign of the Life-Guards by turns, who are allowed half a Piſtol a day, or 450 *l.* a quarter for their Diet.

One Exempt, one Brigadeer, one Sub-Brigadeer, Fifty *French* Life-Guard-Men, and ſix *Suiſſers*.

The Clerks of the Watch 200, both of the *French* Life-Guards, and of the hundred *Suiſſers*, are allowed for furniſhing Straw, and Straw-Beds, and for Carriage of things and perſons for the Dauphins Service, 50 *l.* a quarter, *i. e.* 200 *l.* a year.

Four Guards of the Gate, one Exempt, and four or ſix Guards of the Provoſtſhip, when his Highneſs is not with the King. Beſides theſe Guards drawn out of the Kings, the Dauphin has

One Company of *Genſdarmes*, or Men at Arms, and one Company of *Light-Horſe*, of whom he is Captain, who have their Lieutenant-Captains, their Deputy-Lieutenants, and other inferiour reſpective Officers.

Both theſe Companies are called *Dauphins*, the Company of Men at Arms, being called, *the Dauphin-Men at Arms*, and that of the *Light-Horſe*, *the Dauphin Light-Horſe*: He has likewiſe a Regiment of Horſe, a Regiment of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Dauphineſſes Houſhold. Her Eccleſiaſtical Officers, are

A Chief Almoner, who is the Biſhop of *Meaux*, Wages 200 *l.* An Almoner in Ordinary, 180 *l.* Four other Almoners, 150 *l.* each. A Confeſſour in Ordinary, 180 *l.* His Brother, or Companion, 90 *l.* One Chaplain in Ordinary, 120 *l.* Four other Chaplains, at 120 *l.* each. Four Clerks of the Chappel, 100 *l* each. A Confeſſour for the Houſhold, 120 *l.* Four Grooms of the Chappel, 100 *l.* each.

Five Ladies and other Female Officers of her Bed-Chamber, are

A Lady of Honour, who is the Dutcheſs of *Arpajon*, of the Family of *Harcourt*, whoſe Salary is 1200 *l.*

Two Tiring Ladies, who are the Marſhal of *Rochefforts* Lady, and the Famous Marchioneſs of *Maintenon*, who have 600 *l* each.

The Mother or Governeſs of the Maids, 600 *l.* who is the Marchioneſs of *Montcheuruil*.

Two Under Governeſſes, who have each of them 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and a gratuity or Penſion of 1000 *l.*

The Lady of Honour of the Dauphineſs, has the priviledge to put in one of her Daughters, as Chief Maid of Honour to her Highneſſes, who is not ſubject to the Governeſs or Sub-Governeſs of the other Maids of Honour, and takes Place above the reſt in the Coach, and at all Ceremonies and Solemnities.

Her

Her Highneſſes *Chevaliers*, or Knight of Honours Daughter, may likewiſe place her ſelf among her Maids of Honour, eſpecially at Great Ceremonies; And accordingly we find, that the Princeſs of *Harcourt*, Daughter to the Count *de Brancas*, Knight of Honour to the Queen-Mother, often aſſiſted with her ſaid Majeſties other Maids of Honour, at the Ceremony performed by her Majeſty, of waſhing the poor Peoples Feet, and ſerving them on *Maundy Thurſdays*.

Six Maids of Honour.

One Chief Waiting Gentle-Woman, at 300 *l.* Salary, eleven other Waiting Gentlewomen, at 120 *l.* each, and one Landreſs of the Body.

Other Officers of her Chamber, of the Male Sex, are

A *Knight of Honour*, or Chief Gentleman Uſher, whoſe Salary is 1200 *l.* of whom we ſhall ſpeak further, under the Article of her Highneſſes Stables: He that at preſent enjoys this place, is the Marquiſs *d'Angeau*, one of the Gentlemen of Honour to the Dauphin.

One Uſher in Ordinary of the Chamber, whoſe Salary is 300 *l.* Four Uſhers quarterly Waiters, at 180 *l.* each. Two Uſhers of the Cabinet, or Cloſet, half yearly Waiters, 150 *l.* each. Two Uſhers of the Anti-Chamber, who have the ſame Salary. One Chief *Valet de Chambre*, at 300 *l.* One Valet, or Yeoman of the Chamber in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Sixteen other Valets, or Yeomen of the Chamber quarterly Waiters, at 180 *l.* each.

One *Porte-Manteau*, or Glove-Carrier in Ordinary, 180 *l.* Three Grooms in Ordinary of the Chamber, and of the Cloſet, at 100 *l.* each.

The

The Officers of the Wardrobe, are

A Master of the Wardrobe, at 300 *l.* Salary; A Yeoman of the Wardrobe in Ordinary, and three other Yeomen of the Wardrobe, who have each, 150 *l.* Salary, one Womans Taylor, four Upholsters, one Keeper of the Moveables or Furniture, 180 *l.* one Player on the Virginals, 400 *l.* one Singing Master, one Dancing-Master, at 400 *l.* Salary each. One Clock-Maker, and Clock-Keeper in Ordinary, 300 *l.* one Shoomaker 110 *l.* two Joyners, at 60 *l.* each, one Chair-man for busines, 300 *l.* two Porters, or Burden-Carriers of the Chamber, at 60 *l.* each, one Groom or Servant in Ordinary, to rub the Floors within the Rails in her Highnesses Apartments.

Her Officers of Health, are

One Chief Physician, who has 600 *l.* standing Wages, and 6000 *l.* Pension; His name is *Monsieur Morean*, Doctor of Physick, of the faculty of *Paris*, and one other Physician for the Houshold, at 300 *l.* One Chief Chyrurgeon, or Chyrurgeon of the Body, 200 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, and two other Chyrurgeons waiting by the half year, at 120 *l.* Salary every one; One Apothecary of the Body, who has 300 *l.* Salary for himself, and 80 *l.* for his Servant, and one Apothecary for the Houshold, at 300 *l.*

Of the Masters of the Houshold, and other Officers of the Houshold, and of the Offices called the Seven Offices.

The Chief Master of the Houshold is the Count *de Chamarande*, under whom there are

One Master of the Houshold in Ordinary, whose Salary

Salary is 600 *l.* Four other Maſters of the Houſhold quarterly Waiters, at 500 *l.* each.

One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Twelve other Gentlemen-Waiters, waiting quarterly, four every quarter, who have every of them 400 *l.* Salary.

Two General Comptrollers, waiting half-yearly, 350 *l.* each.

One Comptroller in Ordinary, who has 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages, 1800 *l.* Board-Wages, his Diet at Court all the year round, and 240 *l.* as a Fee for Paper; and four Comptrollers of the Offices, at 200 *l.* each. In the Offices called

The ſeven Offices, are theſe Officers.

1. *In the Office of the Goblet, which conſiſts of the Pantry of the Mouth, and the Buttry of the Mouth, are theſe Officers.*

To the Pantry of the Mouth, or her Highneſſes own Pantry, belong

Four Chiefs, at 180 *l.* yearly Salary to each; Four *Aids*, or Helpers, 120 *l.* each; Four Grooms 150 *l.* each; One Landreſs of the Goblet, and Pantry of the Mouth, at 120 *l.* Salary.

In the Buttry of the Mouth, are

Four Chiefs, four *Aids*, and four Grooms, who have the ſame pay as thoſe of the Pantry; and four Wine-Couriers, at 75 *l.* each.

2. *In the Kitchin of the Mouth, or the* Dauphineſſes *own Kitchin, are*

Two Uſhers in Ordinary, waiting by the half year, 400 *l.* each; four other Uſhers quarterly Waiters, at 160 *l.* each; two Maſter-Cooks, 140 *l.* each;

each; four Boiling, and four Rosting-Cooks, 120 *l.* each; four Pastry-Cooks, 100 *l.* each; four Children of the Kitchin, at 60 *l.* each; four Galopins, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, at 60 *l.* each; one Keeper of the Vessels in Ordinary, who is to give security for, and to make good what Vessels shall be lost; four other Ushers, 60 *l.* each; two Grooms, or Yeomen in Ordinary, 300 *l.* each; One Landress to wash the Linnen belonging both to the Kitchin of the Mouth, and the Common Kitchin of the Houshold, whose Salary is 120 *l.* Four *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers, 80 *l.* each; One Master of the Houshold to take care of the Table of the Chief Master of the Houshold, or the *Dauphintss's Table of Honour*, whose Salary is 400 *l.*

3. *In the Common Pantry, or Pantry of the Houshold, are*

Eight Chiefs, at 160 *l.* and eight *Aids*, at 120 *l.* yearly Salary to each; One Groom, or Yeoman in Ordinary, at 300 *l.* and one Landrer, at 120 *l.*

4. *In the Common Buttry, are*

Eight Chiefs, and eight Aids, who have the same pay as the former; one Groom, or Yeoman in Ordinary of the Vessels, and one Groom or Yeoman in Ordinary of the Bottles, at 300 *l.* each.

5. *In the Common Kitchin, are*

Four Ushers, at 160 *l.* each; four Masters, or Head-Cooks, at 140 *l.* four Boiling-Cooks, and four Rosting-Cooks, all at 120 *l.* each; four Children of the Kitchin, and two *Galopins*, or Under-Cooks in Ordinary, at 60 *l.* each; four Porters, who serve by the half year, viz. Two each half year, whereof one waits at the Great Common, and the

the other at the little Common, with each of them a Servant; they have each of them a Salary of 30 *l.* paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, and an allowance beſides of 6 *l.* a Month, and Bread and Wine. Two *Verduriers*, or Herbmen, ſerving by the half year, at 80 *l.* each; and one Herbman in Ordinary, that waits all the year, and holds his place by Commiſſion, who has 30 *l.* yearly paid by the Treaſurers of the Houſhold, 9 *l.* a Month, and Bread and Wine all the year; one Keeper of the Veſſels, who is to give ſecurity, and make good what is loſt, at 360 *l.* four other Uſhers of the Kitchin, 60 *l.* each; one Yeoman, or Groom of the Cupboard, and one Yeoman of the Spits, 300 *l.* each; and one Merchant Braſier, or Tinker, 60 *l.*

Note, That the Officers of the little Common, or little Kitchin of her Highneſſes Houſhold, dreſs the Meat for her Highneſſes Table of Honour, kept by the Chief Maſter of her Houſhold, for that of the Ladies of Honour, and for that of *Mrs. Biſola*, Waiting-Gentlewoman to her Highneſs.

6. In the Fruitry, are

Eight Chiefs, at 100 *l.* eight *Aids*, at 60 *l.* and one Yeoman in Ordinary, at 300 *l.* Salary.

7. In the Wood-Yard, or Fuel-Office, are

Four Chiefs, at 100 *l.* eight *Aids* at 60 *l.* and one Chair and Table-Carrier in Ordinary, at 360 *l.* Salary.

After the ſeven Offices, it will not be improper to place the following Officers, *viz.*

One Baker at 60 *l.* one Captain, or Maſter of the Carriage belonging to the ſeven Offices, and to the Chamber of *Deniers*, at 60 *l.* four Uſhers of the Hall, at 120 *l.* four Uſhers of the Office, or Counting-Houſe, at 100 *l.* two Marſhals of the Hall of the

the Maids of Honour, at 60 *l.* one Marshal of the Women belonging to the Maids of Honour, at 60 *l.* one Usher of the Hall of the said Maids of Honour, at 60 *l.* and four Taylors belonging to the Maids of Honour, who have also 60 *l.* each.

Of the Officers of her Highness's Stable.

Though the Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher to her Highness, belongs properly to her Privy-Chamber, yet because his Function of handing her Highness, is sometimes performed by the Chief Querry, or Master of the Horse, and other Querries belonging to her Stables; and because he not only receives the Oath of Allegiance from the Querry in Ordinary, and the other Querries; and on certain occasions gives Orders to the Officers of the Stables, he likewise may be reckoned the Chief Officer there, as well as in the Privy-Chamber, and her Highnesses whole Houshold.

The Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Usher, receives likewise the Oath of Allegiance from the Master of the Houshold in Ordinary, and from the other Masters of the Houshold, or Stewards quarterly Waiters, from the Gentlemen-Waiters in Ordinary, and those Waiting quarterly, from the General-Comptrollers, and from the Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, waiting both in Ordinary and Quarterly, from the Almoner of her Highnesses Houshold, called *the Almonr of St. Roch*; from the Marshals of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, from the other Harbingers, both of the Body, and of the Houshold, and from the Porters; and in the Book of the Establishment of her Highnesses Houshold, he is placed before the Chief Master of the Houshold, and is the first Officer of the Masculine Sex belonging to her Highness.

The Chief Gentleman, or Master of the Horse to her

her Highneſs, has a Salary of 800 *l.* and is at preſent, Marſhal of *Bellefonds*. He keeps four Footmen in the *Dauphineſſes* Livery, which are allowed 365 *l.* apiece Wages and their Diet, and 120 *l.* towards Cloaths and other little things; under the Chief Querry, or Maſter of the Horſe, there are,

One Querry in Ordinary, at 600 *l.* and four Querries quarterly Waiters, at 400 *l.* yearly Salary; one Querry *Cavaleadour*, or Rider, who Commands in the Stable in the abſence of the Chief Maſter of the Horſe, and that tenders his hand to the Dauphineſs in the abſence of the Querry in Ordinary, and of the other Querries quarterly Waiters: He has 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages, 800 *l.* Board-Wages, 200 *l.* for a Servant, and 600 *l.* in lieu of Fees at the admiſſion of Pages; and is allowed a Horſe out of her Highneſſes Stables every time he has a mind to ride out.

One Caſh-Keeper, or Pay-Maſter of the Stable, who has 90 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 800 *l.* Board-Wages: Four *Manteau-Carriers* waiting quarterly, who have each 150 *l.* yearly Wages, 91 *l.* 5 *d.* for their Diet during their Quarters waiting, and 60 *l.* gratuity; and while they are in waiting, they have Horſes allowed them out of the Stable.

Four Harbingers quarterly Waiters, who have 150 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 20 *d.* a day, or 91 *l.* 5 *d.* during their quarters waiting for their Diet, and 60 *l.* gratuity, and in their Waiting time they are allowed Horſes out of the Stable when her Highneſs goes abroad into the Country.

One Head Groom in Ordinary, who has 600 *l.* for his Wages and Diet, and 84 *l.* more in leſſer Fees.

Four other Head-Grooms, who have each 365 *l.* for Wages and Diet, a Livery-Coat once in two years, and 86 *l.* more in other little Fees and Allowances. Under them there are ſeveral other helping Grooms.

Four

Four Farriers, at 90 *l.* each: they serve quarterly, and during their quarters service, are allowed besides 450 *l.* for Shoing and Physicking the Horses, and 16 *d.* a day for a Journey-Man, or Servant; and both they and their Servants, wear her Highnesses Livery, and are allowed Horses out of her Stable, when her Highness Travels.

One Keeper of the Moveables, and of the Keys of the Wardrobe of the Stables, who has 240 *l.* standing Wages, and 365 *l.* Board-Wages, and is lodged at the Stables, and is allowed a Horse when her Highness Travels.

Other Officers belonging to the Stables, are

Two Chyrurgeons serving by the half year, at 200 *l.* One Upholster, who is to furnish 71 Beds, at 3 *d.* a Bed, who holds his place only as long as no Body shall offer to do it cheaper. Four Taylors by Commission, who are paid at a certain rate for all the Cloaths they make for the menial Servants of the Stable; and six other Tradesmen, who are allowed only 110 *l.* apiece bare Wages, without any further allowance for their work.

Of her Highnesses Coaches, Chairs or Sedans, and Litters, and the necessary Servants belonging to them.

The *Dauphiness* had from the beginning two Coaches called *the Coaches of the Body*, and since the Queens Death, the King has added a third: To the first belong two Coachmen, and one Postilion, and to the two others, one Coachman, and one Postilion to each. The two Coachmen belonging to the first, serve quarterly, every other quarterly: Both the Coachmen and Postilions of her Highnesses Body, and those of her other Coaches, have all the same standing Wages, Profits and Appointments;

pointments; that is to ſay, the Coachmen have 365 *l.* each, ſtanding Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a great Coat or Cloak every two years, and 125 *l.* in other little Fees and Profits, and the Poſtillons the ſame ſtanding Wages, the ſame allowance of Cloaths, and 82 *l.* beſides in other little Fees and Appointments.

Her Highneſs has one Chair or Sedan, to which belong four Chair, or Sedan-Men, who have every of them 365 *l.* ſtanding Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a Coat or Cloak every two years; 50 *l.* in other little Fees, and 60 *l.* gratuity, by an Order for that purpoſe.

Two Litters of the Body, and another, to each of which belong two Muleteers, who have the ſame Wages and Appointments, the one as the other; *viz.* 365 *l.* ſtanding Wages, a Suit of Cloaths every year, and a great Coat or Cloak every two years, and 66 *l.* in other ſmall Fees and Appointments.

Her Highneſs has beſides, one Coach called, the Querries Coach, one called the waiting Gentlewomens Coach, one called the Maids of Honours Coach, one called the Maids of Honours Womens Coach, and three other Coaches, who have each of them a Coachman and Poſtilion, with the ſame Wages and Appointments as aboveſaid.

To the Waiting Gentle-Women belong four Footmen, who have every of them 72 *l.* ſtanding Wages, a Doublet and Trunk-Breeches every year, and a Coat or Cloak every two years, and 50 *l.* in other little Fees and Allowances.

To the Maids of Honour belong likewiſe two Footmen, who have the ſame Wages, and other profits, as her Highneſſes own Footmen.

Of her Highnesses Pages and Footmen.

There is one Governour of the Pages, who has 200 *l.* standing Wages, 200 *l.* Gratuity, and 600 *l.* in lieu of the ancient Fees allowed at the admission of new Pages, now taken away; besides which, he has a Table all the year long, a Servant and a Horse maintain'd, and his Firing and Candle.

The Pages are twelve in number, who have all their Diet, Firing, Washing, Lodging, and Horses at the Stable, where they are also waited on and instructed in all gentile and noble accomplishments, and have every of them besides, 260 *l.* standing Wages, besides their Livery-Suits every year, and Cloaks every two years.

Nott, That the Queens and Dauphinesses Pages have hanging Sleeves behind their Doublets, as have the Pages of the Kings Bed-Chamber.

There is one Tutour of the Pages, who has 320 *l.* standing Wages, and his Lodging, Diet, and washing with them; he is allowed two Billets, or Logs, and two Fagots, during the six Winter-Months, and two Faggots only during the six other Months, and every day, a quarter of a pound of Candles: He has for his Fees, what the Pages leave off, and 20 *l.* out of what is allowed for every of their Shoes and Stockings.

One Almoner or Chaplain of the Pages, who has his Diet there, and his Fire and Candle all the year, and a Servant and a Horse maintain'd for his Service.

One Professour of the Mathematicks, 300 *l.* One Fencing-Master 180 *l.*

One Vaulting-Master, one Writing-Master, and one Dancing-Master, at 180 *l.* each.

There are two Servants of the Pages; they have a Suit and Cloak out of those the Pages leave off, and what the Pages please to give them at their Admission,

Admiſſion, and the profit of the Flambeaux.

One Landrer of the Pages, who holds his place by Commiſſion.

One Maſter of the Houſhold, or Marſhal of the Table of the Pages; Sixteen Footmen ſerving quarterly, eight every other quarter, who have every of them 365 *l.* ſtanding Wages, one Doublet, and one pair of Trunk-Breeches every year in Summer, one Cloak every two years, and 130 *l.* in other little Fees and Perquiſites, beſides their Fees for *Umbrellas*, their New-Years Gifts, *&c.*

And laſtly, There is one Porter of the Stable.

Of the Marſhals of the Lodgings, and Harbingers.

There are four Marſhals of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, at 400 *l.* each. Four Harbingers of the Body, at 200 *l.* and eight Harbingers in Ordinary, at 150 *l.* each; four Porters 120 *l.*

Of the Officers of the Houſe, Treaſure, Lands, and Buſineſs.

There is one Intendant-General of all theſe, whoſe Salary is 6000 *l.* One Intendant of the Houſe, who has in Wages, and other Appointments, 8000 *l.* One Secretary of the Commandments, Houſe, and *Finances* or Treaſures, at 3000 *l.* Penſion. The Secretary of the Commandments, is ſtiled in the Brief, or Grant of his Place, *Councellour of State.*

And laſtly, One General-Treaſurer of the Houſhold, whoſe Salary is 4000 *l.*

Of her Highneſſes Guards.

The King allows the *Dauphineſs* for her Guard, one Exempt, and eight of his *Life-guards*, and two of his hundred *Suiſſers*.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Servants and Domeſticks belonging to the Dauphins *Children.*

THere is one Governeſs of the Duke of *Burgundy*, and of all the Dauphins Children, who is the *Mareſchal de la Mothes* Widow, and has in that quality, for every one of them, 3600 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 24000 *l.* Board-Wages beſides, as having been Governeſs to the *Dauphin*, one Under-Governeſs, who has 1200 *l.* Salary, and three Nurſes, who have all 1200 *l.* Salary, and the quality of Waiting-Gentlewomen; one Rocker to both the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Anjou*, who has for each 360 *l.* One Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, whoſe Salary is 360 *l.* and ſeven other Waiting-Gentlewomen, at 200 *l.* each, beſides the Nurſes, who likewiſe are reckoned, and receive pay among them, over and above their Salary as Nurſes. One Governeſs of the Nurſes, 150 *l.* and another Governeſs of the ſpare Nurſes retained in ſervice, 150 *l.* One Chief Phyſician, one Caſh-Keeper, or Pay-Maſter, for all the Children, 400 *l.* Two *Valets de Chambre*, or Yeomen of the Chamber, 200 *l.* each; two other Servants of the Chamber, 150 *l.* each; One Porter, or Burthen-Bearer, 100 *l.* Two Landreſſes, whereof one waits on the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the other on the Duke of *Anjou*, 150 *l.* each: One Kitchin-Woman, 60 *l.* The

The Duke of *Anjou* has an Under-Governeſs, one Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, and four Waiting-Gentlewomen, that till his Birth, belonged to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and four others, who have all the ſame Salary as the Duke of *Burgundy*'s, two Nurſes, one Porter of the Moveables of the Chamber, one Kitchin-Woman, one *Valet de Chambre*, and one other Servant of the Chamber, who have all the ſame pay as the like Officers at the Duke of *Burgundies*: Beſides theſe Domeſticks, there are divers other Officers belonging to the King, that in their turns wait on the Dauphins Children, *viz.* One Chaplain and Clerk of the Chappel, and Oratory of his Majeſty, who aſſiſt at the Maſs, that is ſaid every day in the Chamber of the ſaid Princes.

The Chief Phyſician, or ſome other in his place, viſits them every day; the Uſhers of the Kings Chamber, keep the Doors of their Chamber too: the Exempt in Ordinary remaining with his Highneſs of *Burgundy*, is *Monſieur de Coeurlis*, Exempt of the Kings Life-Guards; beſides whom there are ſome Life-guard Men, and ſeveral Footmen.

When the Dauphins Children ſtay at *Verſailles*, or at any other Royal Palace, when the King removes from thence to any other of his Houſes, his Majeſty leaves with them, a Brigadeer in Ordinary, a Brigadeer in Waiting, a Sub-Brigadeer, and ſix Life-guard Men. What the Functions and Duties of theſe ſeveral Officers and Servants are, we have in other places of the Book, already deſcribed.

Though there remain commonly above ſix or ſeven of the hundred *Suiſſers* with theſe Princes, yet there are but four of them allowed every one their Loaf and Quart of Wine out of the Common Pantry, and Buttry, or Cellar; But the Courts of Guards, whether of *French* or *Suiſſers*, are always allowed Wood according to their number; if they be a whole Company, or half a one, or but the third part of one, they are allowed Wood proportionably.

The Duke of *Berry* has Domeſticks and Servants of the ſame nature, and their pay is the ſame with thoſe belonging to his Elder Brethren, after whoſe Models all the Houſholds of the Dauphins Children, how many ſoever he may have, will be framed.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Monſieurs, *or his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Orleans *his Houſhold, and Firſt, Of his Eccleſiaſtical Officers, who are*

A Chief Almoner, who is the Biſhop of *Manſe*, whoſe Salary is 2000 *l.*

One Confeſſour 2000 *l.* One Maſter of the Oratory 1200 *l.* One Maſter of the Chappel and Muſick, 900 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 600 *l.* Board-Wages: One Almoner in Ordinary, 700 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 500 *l.* Gratuity; Four Almoners quarterly Waiters, at 240 *l.* each, and four other Honorary, or Titular Almoners at the ſame allowance: One Preacher in Ordinary 600 *l.* One Chaplain in Ordinary 400 *l.* Four other Chaplains quarterly Waiters, at 200 *l.* each; One Clerk of the Chappel in Ordinary, 240 *l.* Four Clerks of the Chappel quarterly Waiters, at 100 *l.* each; Two Grooms of the Chappel ſerving by the half year, at 300 *l.* each; and one Almoner, and one Confeſſour for the Houſhold, 60 *l.* each.

Of

Of the Officers of the Bed-Chamber, and above Stairs.

There are two Chief Gentlemen of the Chamber, that wait by turns every other year, whose Salary is 3000 *l.* each. They are at present the Count of *Tonerre* for this year, and the Marquis of *Châtillon* for the next.

One Chief Chamberlain in Ordinary, at 2400 *l.* who is the *Chevalier de Liscouet:* Four other Chief Chamberlains Quarterly Waiters, 2000 *l.* each: Nine Chief Chamberlains for Business, at 2000 *l.* each: Nine Gentlemen of the Chamber, 1000 *l.* each: One Introductour, or Conductour of Ambassadeurs, 2000 *l.* One Chief Gentleman in Ordinary, 1800 *l.* Thirty six other Gentlemen in Ordinary quarterly Waiters, at nine a quarter, 500 *l.* each; One Governour of the Pages of the Chamber 400 *l.* Four Servants of the Pages 200 *l.* each, and one Dancing-Master for the Pages.

The Officers of Health, are

One Chief Physician, whose Salary is 2000 *l.* Four Physicians waiting quarterly 500 *l.* each: Three other consulting Physicians, 400 *l.* each. One Apothecary, both of the Body and of the Houshold, 1800 *l.* and his Aid 600 *l.* One Chief Chyrurgeon 1800 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary 800 *l.* Eight other Chyrurgeons waiting quarterly, 300 *l.* each. One Chyrurgeon for the Houshold, 300 *l.* One Operatour for the Teeth, 600 *l.* One Barber in Ordinary of the Chamber, 500 *l.* Four other Barbers of the Chamber quarterly Waiters, at 300 *l.* Wages, and 100 *l.* for what they furnish, as Rasors, Washballs, and one Barber for Bathes and Stoves, 150 *l.*

The Duke of *Berry* has Domeſticks and Servants of the ſame nature, and their pay is the ſame with thoſe belonging to his Elder Brethren, after whoſe Models all the Houſholds of the Dauphins Children, how many ſoever he may have, will be framed.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Monſieurs, *or his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Orleans *his Houſhold, and Firſt, Of his Eccleſiaſtical Officers, who are*

A Chief Almoner, who is the Biſhop of *Meaux*, whoſe Salary is 2000 *l.*

One Confeſſour 2000 *l.* One Maſter of the Oratory 1200 *l.* One Maſter of the Chappel and Muſick, 900 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 600 *l.* Board-Wages: One Almoner in Ordinary, 700 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 500 *l.* Gratuity; Four Almoners quarterly Waiters, at 240 *l.* each, and four other Honorary, or Titular Almoners at the ſame allowance: One Preacher in Ordinary 600 *l.* One Chaplain in Ordinary 400 *l.* Four other Chaplains quarterly Waiters, at 200 *l.* each; One Clerk of the Chappel in Ordinary, 240 *l.* Four Clerks of the Chappel quarterly Waiters, at 100 *l.* each; Two Grooms of the Chappel ſerving by the half year, at 300 *l.* each; and one Almoner, and one Confeſſour for the Houſhold, 60 *l.* each.

Of

Of the Officers of the Bed-Chamber, and above Stairs.

There are two Chief Gentlemen of the Chamber, that wait by turns every other year, whose Salary is 3000 *l.* each. They are at present the Count of *Tonerre* for this year, and the Marquis of *Châtillon* for the next.

One Chief Chamberlain in Ordinary, at 2400 *l.* who is the *Chevalier de Liscouet:* Four other Chief Chamberlains Quarterly Waiters, 2000 *l.* each: Nine Chief Chamberlains for Business, at 2000 *l.* each: Nine Gentlemen of the Chamber, 1000 *l.* each: One Introductour, or Conductour of Ambassadours, 2000 *l.* One Chief Gentleman in Ordinary, 1800 *l.* Thirty six other Gentlemen in Ordinary quarterly Waiters, at nine a quarter, 500 *l.* each; One Governour of the Pages of the Chamber 400 *l.* Four Servants of the Pages 200 *l.* each, and one Dancing-Master for the Pages.

The Officers of Health, are

One Chief Physician, whose Salary is 2000 *l.* Four Physicians waiting quarterly 500 *l.* each: Three other consulting Physicians, 400 *l.* each. One Apothecary, both of the Body and of the Houshold, 1800 *l.* and his Aid 600 *l.* One Chief Chyrurgeon 1800 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary 800 *l.* Eight other Chyrurgeons waiting quarterly, 300 *l.* each. One Chyrurgeon for the Houshold, 300 *l.* One Operatour for the Teeth, 600 *l.* One Barber in Ordinary of the Chamber, 500 *l.* Four other Barbers of the Chamber quarterly Waiters, at 300 *l.* Wages, and 100 *l.* for what they furnish, as Rasors, Washballs, and one Barber for Bathes and Stoves, 150 *l.*

Other Officers of the Chamber.

Two General Comptrollers of the ſmaller Expences of the Chamber, private Coffer, and Stable, 1200 *l.* Four Chief *Valets de Chambre*, or Waiting men in Ordinary ſerving quarterly, and lying in the Chamber, and keeping the Keys of it, 600 *l.* each. Eight Uſhers of the Chamber, 400 *l.* One Uſher of the Cloſet in Ordinary, 500 *l.* One Uſher of the Chamber in Ordinary, and four Uſhers of the Cloſet, at 500 *l.* each. Four Uſhers of the Anti-Chamber, 300 *l.* *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting-man in Ordinary of the Chamber, 500 *l.* Sixteen other *Valets de Chambre*, waiting quarterly, 400 *l.* One Painter in Ordinary, 600 *l.* One Cloak-Carrier in Ordinary, 600 *l.* Four other Cloak-Carriers waiting quarterly, 400 *l.* Four Servants of the Chamber, 200 *l.* Two other Servants of the Chamber, 200 *l.* paid out of the Privy-Purſe. Four Upholſters, 150 *l.* Four Chairmen for buſineſs, 150 *l.* Four Carriers of the Beds and Coffers of the Chamber ſerving two each half year, 75 *l.* Two Landrers, 100 *l.* each: Two Semſtreſſes ſerving by the half year, 60 *l.* each; Four Arquebuſe, or Arms-Bearers, 400 *l.* One Keeper of the Cloſet of Arms, 200 *l.* and one Captain of the Mules, 450 *l.*

In the Muſick of the Chamber, there are

One Maſter and Intendant of the Muſick, 1000 *l.* and twelve Muſicians in Ordinary, 600 *l.* *viz.* Two Counter-Tenours, two Low-Tenours, two High-Tenours, two Baſe, two Treble-Viols, one Baſe-Viol, and one for the Harpſichals.

In

In the Wardrobe.

Two Maſters of the Wardrobe, who have each a Salary of 4500 *l.* and a third under them. Four Chief *Valets*, or Yeomen of the Wardrobe, who keep the Keys of the Coffers, 600 *l.* Twelve other *Valets* or Yeomen, 300 *l.*

One Starcher. Four Servants or Grooms of the Wardrobe, 200 *l.* each; Two Taylors of the Body, 120 *l.* and two other Taylors: One Mall-Carrier in Ordinary, 600 *l.* One Keeper of the Cloſet of Rarities, 1200 *l.* One Sweeper, 500 *l.*

Of the Maſters of the Houſhold, Gentlemen-Waiters, and of the Officers of the Chamber of Denirs of ſeven Offices, &c.

There is one Chief Maſter, or Steward of the Houſhold, 2000 *l.* One Maſter in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Four Maſters quarterly Waiters, 800 *l.* Two General Comptrollers, 700 *l.* One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Twelve other Gentlemen Waiters ſerving quarterly, 600 *l.* each: One Comptroller in Ordinary, 1000 *l.* Four Comptrollers Clerks of Offices, 300 *l.* Four Uſhers of the Hall waiting quarterly, 200 *l.* each.

In the ſeven Offices, and
1. *In the Pantry of the Mouth, and of the Houſhold,*

Are eight Chiefs, or Head Pantlers, at 200 *l.* Salary a piece, and as many Aids, or Helpers, at 150 *l.* each. Two Grooms or Yeomen of the Pantry, 600 *l.* One Yeoman of the Veſſels in Ordinary, 600 *l.*

Note, That the Heads and their Aids, or Helpers, both of the Pantry, and Buttry of the Mouth, and the Uſhers, or their Aids of the Kitchin of the Mouth, when *Monſieur* eats in his Chamber, or in

his Bed, have the honour to serve him in his Chamber or Bed, in case neither his Highnesses Chief Gentleman of his Highnesses Chamber, nor the Master of his Wardrobe chance to be there; and would not yield the performance of that Function to the Chief *Valet*, or Yeoman of the Chamber; and besides, even in those very places, they wait with their Swords by their sides, at least, the Chiefs and their Helpers of the Pantry and Buttry of the Mouth.

In the Kitchin of the Mouth there are

One Usher in Ordinary, and four other Ushers, at 170 *l.* each. Four Aids 160 *l.* Two Children of the Kitchin of the Mouth, 100 *l.* One Keeper in Ordinary of the Vessels, both of the Kitchin of the Mouth, and the common Kitchin, 600 *l.* Four Porters in the Kitchin of the Mouth, 100 *l.* Four Ushers of the Kitchin of the Mouth, 100 *l.* One Yeoman-Keeper of the Cupboard, 600 *l.* One Yeoman or Groom of the Spits in Ordinary, 600 *l.* Two Pastry-Cooks of the Mouth, 60 *l.* and some other Servants.

In the Kitchin of the Houshold, or Common Kitchin, are

Four Ushers, at 340 *l.* each, and four Aids, at 170 *l.* Two Children of the Kitchin, 100 *l.* Four Porters, 100 *l.* Four other Ushers, 100 *l.* A Yeoman of the Spits in Ordinary, 600 *l.* Four *Serdeau's*, or Water-Servers, 120 *l.* Four *Verduriers*, or Herbmen, 600 *l.* and two *Faloters*, or Carriers of great Fagots so called, 75 *l.*

In

In the Fruitry, are

Four Chiefs, 260 *l.* Four Aids, 150 *l.* and four Yeomen, or Grooms, 600 *l.*

In the Fuel-Office, or Wood-yard, are

Four Heads, 260 *l.* Four Aids, 160 *l.* Four Ushers of the Offices, to serve the Tables, 200 *l.* Four Carriers of Tables and Chairs, 100 *l.* Four other Table-Carriers for the Houshold, 100 *l.* Two Bakers, 60 *l.* and two Purveyours, 60 *l.*

Officers belonging to his Highnesses Stables, are

One Chief Master of the Horse, or Querry, who is the Marquiss of *Effiat*, whose Salary is 2400 *l.* Two Querries in Ordinary that Command in the Stable in the absence of the Master of the Horse, or Chief Querry, at 2000 *l.* each; and four Querries waiting Quarterly, at 700 *l.* each. One Almoner, 200 *l.* Twelve Pages One Governour and Tutour of the Pages, who has 450 *l.* standing Wages, and 600 *l.* gratuity. One Dancing-Master. One Fencing-Master. One Lute-Master, and one Mathematick-Master, at 200 *l.* each: Two Servants of the Pages, 75 *l.* Seventeen Footmen who are allowed 22 *d.* a day, or 401 *l.* 10 *d.* a year for their Diet, Linnen, Shoes and Stockings, and all other things, but their Livery-Cloaths, which are given them by his Royal Highness; when any of them shall die, their number is to be reduced to sixteen. Besides which, there are two other Footmen that are allowed but 16 *d.* a day, and their Livery-Cloaths, as above: Four Master, or Head-Grooms, serving two each half year, 100 *l.* Four Farriers, 60 *l.* One Captain, or Serjeant of the Carriage, 200 *l.* Four Captains, or Serjeants of the Guides 300 *l.*

His

His Highneſs has two Coaches, a firſt Coach called the *Coach of the Body*, or *Monſieurs* own Coach; and a ſecond, to each of which belong two Coachmen and one Poſtilion; the Coachmens Salary is 200 *l.* and the Poſtilions, 150 *l.*

There is likewiſe a Coachman of the *Iſabella* Horſes, who has 100 *l.* and a Poſtilion, who has 75 *l.* Salary. One Conductor, and one Poſtilion of the Waggon, who have each of them 100 *l.* Three Taylors 60 *l.* One Pay-Maſter, or Caſh-Keeper, 400 *l.* One Phyſician, 600 *l.* Two Apothecaries ſerving by the half year, 60 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Four other Barber-Chyrurgeons, ſerving Quarterly, 60 *l.* Two Uſhers Cavalcadours, or Riders, 400 *l.* One *Cuiraſſe*, or Armour-Bearer, 200 *l.* One Keeper of the Stables, and of the Moveables thereunto belonging, 300 *l.* Two Sadlers and Mail Carriers, 100 *l.* Four Harbingers of the Stable, 200 *l.* Two Chair-men, who are allowed 20 *d.* a day, or 370 *l.* yearly, beſides their Liveries; Two Sho-Makers, 60 *l.* One Wheel-wright, and one Spurrier, at 60 *l.* each.

Of other Tradeſmen and Artificers furniſhing neceſſaries to his Highneſs and his Houſhold.

There are twelve, *viz.* One Embroiderer, one Joyner of the Chamber, one other Joyner, one Silk-man, one Clock, or Watch-Maker, one Lace-Merchant, one Hatter, one Sword-Cutler, and Enricher of Arms, one Feather-man, one Draper, one Grocer, one Sho-maker in Ordinary, and one Printer in Ordinary to the King, and his Royal Highneſs, at *Orleans*.

The

The Marſhals and Harbingers of the Lodgings for his Highneſs, and his Houſhold, are

One Chief Marſhal of the Lodgings, who has 2000 *l.* Salary. One Marſhal of the Lodgings in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Eight other Marſhals of the Lodgings Quarterly Waiters, 500 *l.* Four Harbingers of the Body, 250 *l.* Eight other Harbingers for the Houſhold, 200 *l.*

Officers belonging to his Highneſſes Councel, are

One Chancellour and Keeper of the Seal, whoſe Salary is 8000 *l.* One Chief Counſellour in the ſaid Councel, 2000 *l.* Six other Counſellours, 1200 *l.* Six Maſters of Requeſts, 300 *l.* One General Proctor, 1000 *l.* One Advocate in his Highneſſes Privy Council, 400 *l.* One Advocate in Parliament, 300 *l.* Two Subſtitutes of the General Proctor, 100 *l.* Two Uſhers of the Councel, ſerving by the half year, 300 *l.* Two Audienciers, or Auditors, Keepers of the Rolls of the Chancery, waiting by the half year, 400 *l.* One Chaſe-Wax, 500 *l.* One Harbinger of his Royal Highneſſes Chancery and Councel, 60 *l.* Two Sollicitors of buſineſs, 1200 *l.* Two Secretaries of the Commandments of the Houſhold, and of the Treaſury, 1800 *l.* Two Secretaries of the Cloſet, 600 *l.* One General Super-Intendant, or Surveyor-General of his Highneſſes Lands and Revenues, 8000 *l.* One Interpreter for Foreign Languages, 200 *l.* One Hiſtoriographer, 600 *l.* Three Couriers of the Cloſet, 360 *l.* Ten Secretaries of the Finances, or Treaſury, 600 *l.* Two Intendants of his Royal Highneſſes Houſes, Lands and Revenues 2400 *l.* One Comptroller General of the Finances, or Revenues, waiting by the half year, 2400 *l.* and one General Treaſurer of the Houſhold and Revenues, whoſe Salary is 4800 *l.* Beſides which

Over

Over the Waters and Forests, there is

One Super-Intendant, or Overseer, great Master Inquisitour, and General-Reformer of the Waters and Forests belonging to the Apanage, or Portion, and other Lands belonging to his R. Highness, who is *Monsieur Rosi*, Secretary of the Kings Cabinet, and President of the Chamber of Accounts, whose Salary is 4000 *l.*

Over the Buildings, there is

One Chief Super-Intendant, or Surveyor of the Buildings and Gardens, 3000 *l.* one other Intendant of the Buildings and Gardens, 600 *l.* One General Comptroller, 1000 *l.* One Architect, 600 *l.* there was likewise formerly, a Carpenter, a Mason, and a Chief Gardiner.

Other Expences his R. Highness is at for his Houses and Gardens, are

To the Keeper of the Palace of St. *Clou*, 3600 *l.* to two Gardiners, 8000 *l.* To the Gardiner of the Kitchin, or Pot-Herb Garden, 3200 *l.* To the Gardiner of the Garden-Plot of *Apollo*, 1000 *l.* To the Dean of St. *Clou*, for Lands inclosed within the Park, 100 *l.* To the Chapter of St. *Clou*, 100 *l.* To the Chaplain of St. *Eustace*'s Chappel, 46 *l.* To the Curate of *Sevre*, in lieu of Tythes, 100 *l.* To the Receiver of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of *Paris*, for the Rent of the little Mill, called *le Moulin du Tillet*, 425 *l.* for keeping in repair the Tiling and Slates of the said Palace of St. *Clou*, of the *Tillet*, of the Dependances of *Colombe*, and of the House at St. *Germains*, and at *Versailles*, 1500 *l.* To the Keeper of the House at *Sevre*, 560 *l.* To those that look after the Gardens of the said House, 1000 *l.*

To

To the Keeper of the Gate and Grate of the Palace and Garden of St. *Clou*, 300 *l.* To a Mole-Catcher, 600 *l.* To the Gardiner of the Great Houſe at *Colombe*, 600 *l.* and to the Gardiner of the little Houſe at the ſame place, 200 *l.* The total amounting to 21271 *l.*

Officers of Hunting, and of the Game, belonging to his R. Highneſs, are

First for the Deer.

One Chief Hunter, or Huntſman, 1000 *l.* Four Lieutenants, 800 *l.* Three Gentlemen in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Three Gentlemen Prickers in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* One Servant of the Dogs on Horſeback, 547 *l.* 10 *d.* Six luſty Servants of the Dogs in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two little Boys to look after the Fleet-Hounds, 219 *l.* Three Servants in Ordinary of the Bloud-Hounds. Four Harbingers, 150 *l.* One Chyrurgeon in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Three Horſe-Grooms in Ordinary, 219 *l.* and one Farrier, 150 *l.*

For Wild Goat-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter, 1000 *l.* Two Lieutenants waiting by the half year, 800 *l.* Three Prickers in Ordinary, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* One Servant in Ordinary of the Dogs, on Horſeback, 540 *l.* and 10 *d.* Four luſty Servants in Ordinary, of the Dogs, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two little Boys to look after the ſetting Dog, 519 *l.* Three Servants of the Blood-Hounds, 273 *l.* and 15 *d.* One Horſe-Groom in Ordinary, 219 *l.* and one Farrier, 150 *l.*

For Fox-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter. And for

Wolf-Hunting.

One Chief Hunter, at 1000 *l.* Salary each. One Lieutenant, 600 *l.* One Pricker, 547 *l.* and 10 *d.* Two Servants of the Dogs, 219 *l.* Three other Servants to lead on the three Brace of Gray-Hounds, 273 *l.* 15 *d.* Two Servants of the Blood-Hounds, at the same Wages.

For the Toils, or Nets.

One Captain, or Serjeant of the Toils, 1200 *l.* and one Servant of the Dogs, 273 *l.* 15 *d.*

For the Hare.

One Chief, or Serjeant of the Pack of Hounds, 1200 *l.* Two Servants of the Gray-Hounds, 60 *l.*

For Hawking.

One Chief Falconer, 1000 *l.*

For Flying at the Crow.

One Master-Falconer, 250 *l.* Five Prickers, 250 *l.* One Decoy-Carrier, 250 *l.* One Chirurgeon of the Falconry, 250 *l.*

For Flying at the Magpie.

One Master-Falconer, 300 *l.* and two Prickers, 250 *l.*

For

For the Flight in the Fields, or at the Partridge.

One Chief, or Serjeant of the Hawks, 1000 *l.* One Maſter-Falconer, 300 *l.* and one Pricker, 300 *l.*

Of the Hawks of the Cloſet.

There is one Chief, or Serjeant, whoſe Salary is 2000 *l.*

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of his R. Highneſſes Military Officers, and firſt of his French Life-Guards.

OF theſe there are two Captains, ſerving by turns, every other Quarter, who are the Marquiſs *de Maulny*, and the Marquiſs *de la Fare*, who have each of them 6000 *l.* for Wages and Penſions, 2000 *l.* by way of Supplement to their Wages, and 3000 *l.* toward the new mounting themſelves: Four Lieutenants who have each of them 250 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 750 *l.* Penſion; Four Enſigns, at 300 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 900 *l.* Penſion. Four old Exempts, at 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 150 *l.* Penſion. Four other Exempts, at 400 *l.* ſtanding Wages. Two Exempts waiting by turns, ſix Months apiece, on *Madame* his Highneſſes Lady, at 600 *l.* and four other Exempts of his R. Highneſſes Life-Guards, waiting ordinarily on the Duke of *Chartres*, their R. Highneſſes Son, at 400 *l.* Wages; Four Marſhals of the Lodgings, or chief Harbingers at 400 *l.* Ninety ſix Life-Guard Men in two Companies: over whom there are two Brigadeers, who have

have 1200 *l.* each, and two Sub-Brigadeers, at 1000 *l.* each.

On New-Years Day in the Year 1669. *Monſieur* the Duke of *Orleans*, took into the number of his Guards, twelve Knights of the Order of St. *Lazarus*, who are as 'twere the *Cadets*, or younger Brethren of the Life-Guards. Beſides all theſe, there is a Clerk of the Watch, who has 200 *l.* Salary, and 1000 *l.* to furniſh Straw-Beds, one Receiver and Pay-Maſter, and one Treaſurer of this Company, who have each a Salary of 1000 *l.* One Chirurgeon 200 *l.* and two Trumpeters, who have for Wages, and to mount and remount them, 1000 *l.* each; and one Kettle-Drummer, who has likewiſe 1000 *l.* They all are Eſquires by their Places.

In his Suiſſe Life-Guards there are

Two Captains, who have each 3200 *l.* ſtanding Wages, and 1500 *l.* Penſion; they are at preſent, the *Chevalier de Liſcout*, and the Marquiſs *de Foix de Rabat*. Three Lieutenants, at 1000 *l.* each. Two Enſigns, one *French*, and the other a *Suiſſer*. Eight Exempts, of which, there are but four entred upon the Eſtabliſhment, *viz.* Two *French*, and two *Suiſſers*; they ſerve quarterly, two every quarter. Two Harbingers, or Quarter-Maſters, whereof the firſt has 332 *l.* and the other but 256 *l.* Salary. One Clerk of the Watch, who has 662 *l.* and one Chirurgeon, 200 *l.* The Company conſiſts of 36 *Suiſſe* Souldiers, which are divided into two Diviſions, their pay is 21 *l.* 6 *d.* and 8 *deniers*, or about three Farthings a Month, being 256 *l.* a year; and laſtly, There is one Drummer, one Flute, and one Taylor.

To

To the Guards of the Gate, There belong

One Captain, at 2000 *l.* Salary. Two Lieutenants, 600 *l.* each; and fixteen Guards of the Gate, at 200 *l.* each.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Madame's *Houſhold.*

IN the Houſhold of *Madame*, or of her Royal Highneſs the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, according to the Eſtabliſhment, order'd by her Self in Perſon for this preſent year. There are

Firſt, Thoſe Eccleſiaſtical Officers, viz.

One Chief Almoner, who has for ſtanding Wages, Board-Wages, and Penſions, 3000 *l.* One Almoner in Ordinary, for ſtanding and Board-Wages, 1380 *l.* Four Almoners waiting quarterly, at 140 *l.* apiece: One Confeſſour and Preacher in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* who is the R. Father *Fourdan*, a Jeſuit. One Chaplain in Ordinary, and four other Chaplains waiting quarterly, at 100 *l.* each. Four Clerks of the Chappel waiting quarterly, 90 *l.* each. One Groom of the Chappel, who has for his Wages, and to hire Horſes when her Highneſs Travels, 400 *l.* One Almoner of the Houſhold, who has 100 *l.* Wages, and 66 *l.* for what he furniſhes: One Confeſſour of the Houſhold, who has 100 *l.* and one Preacher of the Houſhold.

In her Highneſſes Chamber, and above Stairs, are theſe Officers of the Female Sex:

Viz. *Firſt, In Quality of Ladies.*

One Super-Intendant, or Chief Stewardeſs of the Houſhold, who is the Dutcheſs of *Vantadour*, Firſt Lady of Honour, who for ſtanding Wages, Board-Wages, and Penſion, has 8000 *l.* yearly, and is in that quality, firſt Lady of Honour.

2. One Tiring Lady, who is the Lady *Durasfort*, who has for all things 6000 *l.* Salary; being the ſecond Lady of Honour.

2. Mother or Governeſs of the Maids, who has 800 *l.* and an Under-Governeſs, who has 550 *l.* Salary, and five Maids of Honour, who have 150 *l.* each.

Secondly, In Quality of Waiting-Gentlewomen.

One Chief Waiting-Gentlewoman, and thirteen others, who have every of them 100 *l.* Salary. One Landreſs for *Madames* own Linnen, at 75 *l.* One Starcher, 500 *l.* and four Women to wait on the Maids of Honour, 90 *l.* each.

After theſe of the Male Sex, are

One Uſher in Ordinary of the Chamber, at 200 *l.* Four Uſhers of the Chamber, at 160 *l.* each. Four Uſhers of the Cloſet, at 150 *l.* each. Four Uſhers of the Anti-Chamber, at 160 *l.* each. Two *Valets de Chambre*, or Yeomen of the Chamber in Ordinary, 300 *l.* Eight other *Valets de Chambre*, quarterly Waiters, 160 *l.* each.

Three Boys, or mean Servants of the Chamber, 140 *l.* each. Two Semſtreſſes and Landreſſes ſerving by the half-year, at 60 *l.* each. One Chief Phyſician,

Phyſician, who has 6000 *l.* Salary. One Phyſician in Ordinary of the Houſhold, 1500 *l.* One Apothecary of the Body, of the Houſhold, and of the Stable, who has for ſtanding and Board-Wages 1800 *l.* One Chirurgeon of the Body, who has for Wages and Board-Wages, 2000 *l.* Two Chirurgeons of the Houſhold, 150 *l.* each.

In the Wardrobe, are

One Maſter of the Wardrobe, 600 *l.* One *Valet*, or Yeoman in Ordinary, 200 *l.* Four other Yeomen of the Wardrobe, at 140 *l.* each. Two Tailors, *viz.* One for her Highneſſes own Perſon, and the other for her Maids of Honour: One Manto, or Glove-Carrier, 600 *l.*

Officers paid out of the Chamber of Deniers, *are*

The Knight of Honour, or Chief Gentleman Uſher, who is the Marquiſs of *Rongere*, whoſe Salary is 6000 *l.* One Chief Maſter, or Steward of the Houſhold, 4000 *l.* One Maſter of the Houſhold in Ordinary, 2000 *l.* Four Maſters of the Houſhold waiting quarterly, at 600 *l.* each. Two General Comptrollers of the Houſhold, and of the Treaſury of the Chamber, or Privy-Purſe, 1000 *l.* each. One Gentleman-Waiter in Ordinary, 1200 *l.* Eight Gentlemen-Waiters ſerving quarterly, 300 *l.* each. Three Comptrollers-Clerks of Offices, ſerving by turns four Months apiece, 400 *l.* each. One Comptroller in Ordinary, 800 *l.* Four Uſhers of the Hall, 100 *l.* each: In the Pantry, four Chiefs ſerving quarterly, 160 *l.* each. Four Aids, 100 *l.* each; and one Yeoman, or Groom of the Pantry, 400 *l.* In the Buttry, four Chiefs, 150 *l.* each; Four Aids, 100 *l.* each, and one Groom, or Yeoman, 400 *l.*

In the Kitchin.

Four Ushers waiting by the half year, two each half year, 150 *l.* each, whereof two are for the Kitchin of the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchin. Four Aids, *viz.* Two for the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchin, 100 *l.* each. Three Children of the Kitchin in Ordinary, whereof two are for the Mouth, and two for the Common Kitchin; 60 *l.* apiece. Four Porters in the Kitchin, two for the one, and two for the other Kitchin, 60 *l.* each. Four other Ushers of the two Kitchins, two for the one, and two for the other, 60 *l.* each. Two Keepers in Ordinary of the Vessels, 400 *l.* each; whereof one is for the Mouth, and the other for the Common Kitchin: In the Common Kitchin, One Yeoman Keeper of the Cupboard in Ordinary, 400 *l.* One Wine-Courier, 250 *l.* One Yeoman of the Spits for the Mouth, and another for the Common Kitchin, whereof the first has a Salary of 400 *l.* and the other but 60 *l.* One Pastry-Cook, and two *Verduriers*, or Herb-men, who have each 60 *l.* The *Verduriers*, or Herbmen serve by turns, each his half year. Four *Stradans*, or Water-Servers, 100 *l.* each: In the Fruitery, two Chiefs serving each their half year, 120 *l.* Two Aids, 60 *l.* each. One Groom, or Yeoman of the Fruitery, 400 *l.* Four Ushers of the Office, waiting quarterly, 100 *l.* each. In the Woodyard, or Fuel-Office, Four Chiefs waiting quarterly, 100 *l.* each. Four Aids, at 60 *l.* each. Two Table, and Chair-Carriers of the Body, 160 *l.* each; they serve by turns, half a year apiece: Two Table-Carriers for the Houshold, 160 *l.* each. Two Marshals of the Ladies of Honour, 100 *l.* each. Two Ushers of the said Maids of Honours Hall, 100 *l.* each. One *Valet de Chambre*, or Waiting-man of the Maids of Honour, 75 *l.* One Keeper of the Moveables, and Jewels,

els, 160 *l.* Two Upholsters, 100 *l.* each. One Chair-man for business, 100 *l.* Two Porters, or burden Bearers of the Chamber, and two Purveyours, all at 60 *l.* each. Two *Faloters*, or Carriers of great Fagots, 60 *l.* each. Eleven Tradesmen and Artificers, dwelling at *Paris*, that furnish several necessaries to her Highnesses Houshold, who have 60 *l.* Salary apiece, *viz.* One Shomaker in Ordinary, one Shomaker of the Wardrobe, one Jeweller, one Shomaker of the Stable, one Joyner, one Linnen-Draper, one Needle-Maker, one Herb-man, and Orange-Merchant, one Grocer, one Pin-Maker, and one Baker.

There are four Marshals of the Lodgings, or Chief Harbingers, at 150 *l.* each.

In the Stable, are

One Chief Querry, or Master of the Horse, who has in all, for his Appointments and Board-Wages, 5445 *l.* Two Querries in Ordinary, 2000 *l.* each. Four Querries quarterly Waiters, 500 *l.* each. Six Pages. Two Querries Cavalcadours, or Riders, 546 *l.* each. One Comptroller-General of the Stable, 1200 *l.* One Secretary of her R. Highnesses Commandments, 4200 *l.* One Intendant, or Surveyour of the House and Revenues. Six other Secretaries, 300 *l.* each. Two Sollicitours of Affairs, 500 *l.* One Treasurer of the Houshold, whose Salary is 3000 *l.*

Other Officers of the Stable.

Ten Great Footmen, who have every of them 20 *d.* a day, that is 366 *l.* a year, besides their Summer and Winter Cloaths. One Footman belonging to the Maids of Honour, who is allowed 20 *d.* a day, or 366 *l.* a year. Two Manto-Carriers, at 292 *l.* each. Two Coaches, the first called the

the Coach of the Body, and a ſecond Coach, who have each of them one Coachman, and one Poſtilion; the Coachman of the firſt Coach, has 200 *l.* Salary, and he of the ſecond, 150 *l.* and the Poſtilions have each of them 100 *l.* Beſides which, there is a Coach for the Maids of Honour, and another for the Waiting-Gentlewomen, to each of which, belong one Coachman and one Poſtilion, who have every of them 100 *l.* Salary: One Head-Groom in Ordinary, 100 *l.* Two Chair-men 365 *l.* each. Two Farriers 100 *l.* each. One Keeper of the Moveables of the Stable, 100 *l.* Two Taylors, one Flock-Bed-Maker, one Wheel-wright, at 60 *l.* each. One Chirurgeon, 220 *l.* One Barber to trim the Pages, 100 *l.* One Dancing-Maſter, and one Fencing-Maſter, at 200 *l.* each. One Governour of the Pages, 300 *l.* One Almoner in Ordinary, and Tutor of the Pages, 200 *l.* One Servant of the Pages, 100 *l.* And laſtly, One Pay-Maſter, or Caſh-Keeper of the Stable, whoſe Salary is 100 *l.*

We have already ſpoken of the Duke of *Chartres.*

THE

THE Present State OF FRANCE.

PART II.

Of the Nobility of *France*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Nobility in General.

IN *France*, as in moſt other Countries, not only thoſe which are Princes, Peers, and Great Lords, but all Gentlemen of ancient Deſcent, and that are enobled by the King, are reckoned into the Body of the Nobility; and there the King often gives Letters of Nobility, as they are called, whereby he conſtitutes the perſon receiving them Noble, or makes him a Gentleman, without Conferring upon him any particular Title of Honour, contrary to the practice uſed in *England*: It is to be noted too, that there, neither Arts nor Sciences ennoble, neither Lawyers, nor Phyſicians,

nor Divines, being accounted noble, or Gentlemen, unless they be otherwise so, or enjoy some Place, or Dignity, that gives them the Title of Lord, which is only temporary and personal.

The Chief Priviledges of Nobles, or Gentlemen, are to be Exempt from Taxes, and to enjoy some other immunities, and be capable of enjoying Dignities, and rising to Honour. If they take Church Dignities, or addict themselves to the Law, they derogate not from their Nobility, though they increase it not, but if they follow any Trade or Commerce, or marry with any Family, not Noble, they derogate and lose their quality; and till of late, those that medled with Sea-Affairs, were reckoned to derogate likewise, but that being found prejudicial to the Improvement of the Power of *France* by Sea, It was Order'd by the present King, having concerns in publick Companies, such as the *East-India* Company, that studying or practising Sea-Experience, should not only not derogate, but be encouraged with Priviledges; and accordingly appointed publick Schools and Nurseries in several Marine Places, with good Endowments, wherein a considerable number of the younger Sons of the meaner Nobility, might be instructed in Navigation and Maritime Affairs, and trained up to make useful Sea-Officers: So that now the younger Sons, or Cadets of the Gentry, are either provided for in the Church, with Ecclesiastical Dignities, or raise themselves by Military employs, by Sea or Land, not so many as formerly affecting the civil ones, because they are such as are often enjoyed by the Sons of rich Citizens, or Farmers of Taxes, whom they a little disdain for Companions.

The Nobility or Gentry in *France* is the most numerous of any Kingdom of the World, they being reckoned above ten thousand able Bodies, and generally well educated in all accomplishments that may make them serviceable to their Country, and in

in them consists the Kings chief Force; and he is, in some respects, as absolute over them, as over the Peasants: for though they pay no Taxes, and cannot be legally compelled to take Arms, unless upon an Invasion, or imminent danger; yet it is by Custom, thought so disgraceful for any Principals or Heads of greater Families, not to attend the King, and spend what they have in his Court, or Service; or for Cadets, or younger Brothers, not provided for in the Church, to follow any thing but the Wars, by which only in a manner all Nobility was ever acquired there, that the King can never want Souldiers among them: It being almost impracticable for a Gentleman, any thing considerable, to live privately, or retired there, unless he thrust himself into a Convent.

CHAP. II.

Of Dukes and Peers.

OF Dukes and of Peers severally, and of such as are both Dukes and Peers, there are six or seven sorts.

1. The Antient Dukes and Peers: 2. The Dukes and Peers, verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, as both Dukes and Peers. 3. Such as are verified in the said Parliament, only as Dukes. 4. The Dukes, or the Dukes and Peers that are verified as such in other Parliaments than that of *Paris*, which is the only true Court of Peers. 5. Those who are Dukes and Peers only by Patent under the Great Seal, not verified, or past yet in any Parliament. 6. The Dukes and Peers by Brief, as the House of *Clermont-Tonnerre*.

Besides which, there are some Dukes of Foreign

Creations, as in the County of *Avignon*, under the *Pope*; and several other Persons, who though they be no Princes nor Princesses, yet are suffred by his Majesty, to enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*, as to enter into the *Louvre* in their Coaches, and their Ladies have the priviledge of the *Low-stool*, or *Tabouret*, before the Queen, without having any Dutchy, or Patent for any.

CHAP. III.

Of the antient Peers of France.

THE *Antient Peers* were formerly twelve, *viz.* Six *Ecclesiastical Peers*, and six *Secular ones*: The six *Ecclesiastical* ones are still in being, and are these; *viz.* 1. The Archbishop and Duke of *Reims*, and first Peer of *France*, who is at present *Charles-Maurice le Tellier*, Brother to the Marques of *Louvois*, first Minister of State: 2. The Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, who is *Louis-Marie-Armand de Simiane de Gordes*. 4. The Bishop and Count of *Beauvais*, who is named *Toussaint de Fourbin de Janson*. 5. The Bishop and Count of *Chaalons* in *Champain*, *Lewis Antony* of *Noailles*, of the Family of the Duke of that Name: 6. The Bishop and Count of *Noyon*, named *Francis* of *Clermont-Tonnerre*.

The six secular ones that are now only represented, were

The Dukes of	}	{ And Counts of
Burgundy,		*Toulouze*,
Normandy,		*Flanders*, and
Guyenne.		*Champain*.

The

The Quality of the twelve antient Peers of *France*, is at preſent but a kind of Ceremonial Dignity, by vertue of which, thoſe that poſſeſs it, have a certain Rank or Precedence in *France*, at the Conſecration and Coronation of Kings, have Place in Parliament, and in the general Aſſembly of *Eſtates*, and enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*: Their firſt Inſtitution is ſo uncertain, that it is impoſſible to gather out of Hiſtory their true Original, ſome attributing it to *Hugh Capet*, and ſome to *Charlemaine*, or *Charles* the Great: But the Original of the Name and Functions of the *Peers* of *France* can properly be derived from nothing elſe, then from the common uſe and cuſtom of Fiefs and Tenures, which is, that the Vaſſals holding moveable Fiefs fully and directly of the ſame Lord, are called *Pares Curiæ aut Domus*, which is as much as to ſay, *Peers of the Fiefs, or of the Court*, that are to aſſiſt when the Lord takes poſſeſſion of his Land; to be preſent at thoſe days, when cauſes relating to the Fiefs, are pleaded and judged, and have ſeveral other rights which are analogically common to them with our *Peers* of *France*, who in like manner aſſiſt at the Conſecration and Coronation of the King, who is the ſupream Lord, are Counſellers in his Court of Parliament, which for this reaſon is called *the Court of Peers*; ſo that in a word, the *Peers* of *France* are but as Tenants that hold of the Monarchy, and depend immediately on the Crown; ſuch as were the ſeven *Peers* in the time of *Lewis the Young*, in the year 1179, or in the time of *Hugh Capet*, who reunited to the Crown, the *Dutchy* and *Peerage* of *France*, or of *Paris*, which he poſſeſſed before he was King: So that there remained after that, but ſix *ancient Peers*, that were *Seculars*, to which at ſeveral times, by degrees, were afterwards added ſix other *Eccleſiaſtical Peers*, over whom, *Lewis the Young*, gave the Primacy to the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, with the Prerogative of Conſecrating and

Crowning the Kings: Since the time of the said *Lewis* the Young, the number of twelve *Peers*, at those great Ceremonies, has been always continued till the present; But the *Secular Peers* are as we have said, only represented on that occasion, there being none now that bear any of those Titles, but only now lately the Duke of *Burgundy*, Eldest Son to the *Dauphin*, and the Count of *Toulouze*, one of the Kings Natural Legitimated Sons.

Their several Functions at the Kings Consecration, and Coronation, are these:

The Archbishop of *Reims* Consecrates, or anoints the King with the Oil of the Holy *Ampull*, or Viol, kept in the Cathedral of that Name, from Age to Age, only for that purpose: The Bishop of *Laon* carries the said Viol; the Bishop of *Langres* carries the *Scepter*; the Bishop of *Beauvais*, the *Mantle Royal*, the Bishop of *Chaalons the Ring*; the Bishop of *Noyons*, the *Belt*: The Duke of *Burgundy* carries the *Crown Royal*, and girds on the *Kings Sword*; the Duke of *Guyenne* carries the *first squart Banner*, the Duke of *Normandy* the *Second*; the Count of *Toulouze*, the *Spurs*; the Count of *Champain*, the *Banner Royal*, or *Standard of War*; the Count of *Flanders*, the *Kings Sword*.

On the day of the Consecration and Coronation, and during the Ceremony, these *Peers* wear a Circle of gold in form of a *Crown*: Now because of the six *Secular Peerages*, there are now five reunited to the Crown, and that of *Flanders* is likewise in part reunited, and in part remains still in foreign hands, therefore there are on such occasions six Princes, or great Lords chosen to represent them, and to perform their Functions.

The Order observed at the Coronation of the present King *Lewis* the Fourteenth, now happily Reigning, which was on the 7th of *June*, 1654. was as follows.

The

The Eccleſiaſtical Peers, *that officiated on that occaſion, were*

1. *Anne-Marie de Levis de Ventadour*, late Archbiſhop of *Bourges*, inſtead of the Biſhop and Duke of *Laon*. 2. *Francis de Harlay*, then Archbiſhop of *Rouen*, and at preſent of *Paris*, for the Biſhop and Duke of *Langres*. 3. *Nicholas Choart de Buzanval*, late Biſhop and Count of *Beauvais*. 4. *Henry de Baradat*, late Biſhop and Count of *Noyon*. 5. *Felix Vialar de Herſe*, late Biſhop and Count of *Chaalons*. 6. The late Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, as *firſt Suffragan* of *Reims*, anointed the King, being aſſiſted by the Biſhop of *Amiens*, as *Deacon*, and by *Monſieur de Bourlon*, now Biſhop of *Soiſſons*, but then but Coadjutour to the ſaid Biſhoprick, as Sub-Deacon: The other Biſhops that were likewiſe aſſiſtants there, were the Biſhops of *Rennes*, *Coutances*, of *Rhodes*, of *St. Paul trois Chateaux*, or three *Caſtles*, of *Agde*, and of *Leon*.

Cardinal Grimaldi, performed the Office of *Great Almoner of France*, becauſe of the abſence of Cardinal *Barberin*: The Hoſtages given for the *Holy Ampull*, or *Viol*, were the Marqueſſes of *Vardes*, of *Richelieu*, of *Biron*, and of *Coiſlin*, ſince Duke; and *Monſieur de Mancini*, at preſent Duke of *Nevers*, held up the *Kings* Train.

Thoſe who repreſented the Secular Peers, *were*

1. The Duke of *Anjou*, now Duke of *Orleans*, repreſented the Duke of *Burgundy*. 2. The late Duke of *Vendome*, the Duke of *Aquitain*, or *Guyenne*. 3. The late Duke of *Elbeuf*, the Duke of *Normandy*. 4. The late Duke of *Epernon*, the Count of *Champagne*. 5. The Duke of *Rouanez Gouffier*, the Count of *Flanders*. 6. The Duke of *Bournonville*, the Count *de Toulouze*.

The late *Marshal d' Etrées* performed the Office of *High Constable*; the late *Marshal d' Hopital* carried the *Scepter*; the late *Marshal du Plessis-Pralin*, the *Crown*; the late *Marshal d' Aumont*, the *hand of Justice*: The late *Chancelour Seguier*, officiated his own place; the *Marshal* Duke of *Villeroy*, performed the Office of *Great Master*, or *High Steward of France*; the late Duke of *Joyeuse*, did his Office of *High Chamberlain*: and the *Count de Vivonne*, who had the Reversion of one of the places of chief *Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber*, after the Duke of *Mortemar* his Father, performed the Function of *First or Chief Chamberlain*. He is at present *Marshal Duke de Vivonne*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the particular Lords, *that are at present* Dukes *and* Peers, *according to the Order of their Verification, being in all* 29.

Names of the Dukedoms, and the date of their Verification.

1.	*USès*, in	1572.
2.	*Ventadour*, in	1594.
3.	*Sully*, in	1606.
4.	*Luynes*, in	1619.
5.	*Les diguieres*, in	1620.
6.	*Brissac*, in	1620.
7.	*Chaunes*, in	1631.
8.	*Richelieu*, in	1631.
9.	*St. Simon*, in	1635.
10.	*La Rochefoucault*, in	1637.
11.	*La Force*, in	1637.
12.	*Aiguillon*, in	1638.

13. *Rohan*,

13. *Roban*, in 1645.
14. *Piney de Luxemburg*, in 1662.
15. *Etrées*, in 1663.
16. *Gramont*, in 1663.
17. *Mazarin*, in 1663.
18. *Villeroy*, in 1663.
19. *Mortemar*, in 1663.
20. *Poix Crequy*, in 1663.
21. *St. Aiguan*, in 1663.
22. *Rendan de Foix*, in 1663.
23. *Tremes*, at preſent *Gêvres*, in 1663.
24. *Noailles*, in 1663.
25. *Coiſlin*, in 1663.
26. *Pleſſis Prâlin*, in 1665.
27. *Aumont*, in 1665.
28. *Seneterre*, in 1665.
29. *Montauſier*, in 1665.

Names of the preſent Dukes of the aforeſaid Dukedoms.

1. *Emanuel de Cruſſol.*
2. *Lewis-Charles de Levis.*
3. *Maximilian Peter Francis de Bethune.*
4. *Lewis Charles d' Albert.*
5. *John Francis Paul de Bonne de Creqy de Blanchefort*, &c.
6. *Henry Albert de Coſſe.*
7. *Charles d' Albret*, alias *d' Ailly.*
8. *John Armand de pleſſis de Vignerod.*
9. *Claudius de St. Simon.*
10. *Francis de la Rochefoucault.*
11. *James Nompar de Caumont.*
12. *Marie-Magdalen Tereſa of Vignerod.*
13. *Lewis de Rohan Chabot.*
14. *Francis Henry de Montmorency.*
15. *Francis Hannibal d' Etrées.*
16. *Antony Charles de Gramont.*
17. *Armand Charles de la Porte de Mazarini.*
18. *Francis de Neuville.*

19. *Lewis Victor de Rochechouart.*
20. *Charles de Creqy.*
21. *Francis de Beauvilliers.*
22. *Henry-Charles de Foix.*
23. *Leon Potier.*
24. *Lewis Anne Julius of Noailles.*
25. *Armand du Cambout.*
26. *Augustus de Choiseul du plessis pralin.*
27. *Lewis-Marie de Aumont de Roche-baron.*
28. *Henry de Senneterre.*
29. *Charles de St. Maure.*

Rouanez en Forets was Erected into a *Dutchy*, and the Letters verified in Parliament, in 1567. There are also Patents making the same a *Peerage*, which are not verified.

This Dukedom is possessed by *Francis d' Aubusson de la Feuillade*, Marshal of *France*.

The Dukedom of *Chevreuse*, is confirmed as such by Letters Patents, verified the 16*th* of *May*, 1668. which confirm to the present Duke the Enjoyment of all Honours and Precedences due to it when it was first Created.

CHAP. V.

Of Dutchies, *or* Dutchies *and* Peerages, *verified as such in other* Parliaments, *and not at* Paris.

Dukedoms.

1. 2. *Longueville and Estouteville*, verified in the *Parliament of Rouen*, 1505. and *Estouteville*, in 1534.
3. *Villars Dutchy* and *Peerage*, verified in the *Parliament*

Parliament of *Provence*, the *Dutchy* in 1628, and the *Peerage* in 1657, and presented the same year in that of *Paris*, but not verified.

4. *Pondevaux*, verified in the *Parliament of Dijon.*

5. *Carignan*, verified at *Mets* in 1662.

Present Dukes of the aforesaid Dukedoms.

1. *John Lewis Charles of Orleans*, called the *Abbot* of *Orleans.*
2. *Lewis de Brancars.*
3. *Philip Eugenius de Gorrevod.*
4. *Lewis Thomas of Savoy*, Count of *Soissons*, and Duke of *Carignan.*

CHAP. VI.

Of Dukes *and* Peers *whose Patents are not yet verified.*

THere are several Letters Patents for *Dutchies* and *Peerages*, which are not yet verified, notwithstanding which *non verification*, because the persons possessing them, will during their Lives enjoy all Honours belonging to them, we shall insert them, being 11. in all.

Dutchies.

1. *Bournonville*, Erected in	1600.
2. *Cardonne*, in	1642.
3. *Arpajon*, in	1651.
4. *Pavan la Vieville*, in	1652.
5. *Nogent le Retrou & Orval*, in	1652.
6. *Duras*, in	1668.

7. *Bethune*

7. *Bethune Charots*, in 1672.
8. *The Archbishoprick of Paris*, in 1674.
9. *De Lude*, in 1675.
10. *La Roche Guyon*, in 1679.
11. *Roquelaure*, in 1683.

The present Dukes.

1. *Ambroſe* of *Bournonville.*
2. *Lewiſe de Prie*, Dutcheſs Dowager, and Heireſs.
3. *Lewis d' Arpajon.*
4. *Charles de la Viéville.*
5. *Francis de Bethun.*
6. *James Henry de Duras-fort.*
7. *Armand de Bethune.*
8. *Francis Harlay de Chanvallon.*
9. *Henry de Daillon*, dead laſt year without Iſſue.
10. *Francis de la Rochefoucault*, Great Hunter of *France.*
11. *Antony Gaſton.*

There is ſtill one *Dutchy*, which is only ſo by *Brief*, which is that of *Clermont Tonnerre*, now Extinct: But all the foregoing ones are ſo by Patent under the *Great Seal.*

CHAP. VII.

Of all the Dutchies *and* Peerages *more exactly, as well of thoſe extinct as not extinct.*

WE have named all thoſe that are preſent *Dukes, Dukes and Peers of France*; but for more ample ſatisfaction, we ſhall ſet down all the *Dutchies*, and *Peerages*, as likewiſe, all the *Dutchies* and *Peerages*, and all the *ſimple Dutchies*, whether enjoyed at

at preſent, or reunited to the Crown, or Extinct, according to the Order of their Erection.

For there are ſome Lands, as we have already noted, that are Erected only into *ſimple Dukedoms*, or into both *Dukedoms* and *Peerages*, according to the Tenour of the Patents of their Erection.

Ordinarily none but Heirs Male ſucceed to theſe Honours, and if the Lands, ſo Erected, fall to Female Heirs, they return to the quality they had before ſo Erected, and the Honour reverts to the King, and to revive it, new Patents muſt be obtained from the King; yet there are ſome *Dutchies*, that by ſpecial Favour of the King, expreſſed in the Patents of their Erection, that deſcend likewiſe to Females, as that of *Nevers*, at its firſt Erection, and thoſe of *Beaumont le Vicomte*, of *Mayenne*, of *Mercœur*, of *Rethelois*, of *Joyeuſe*, of *Epernon*, of *Elboeuf*, of *Richelieu*, of *Aiguillon*, and of *Biron*, which is Extinct.

A Liſt of the Dutchies *and* Peerages, *with the time of their Creation, and the perſons that poſſeſs ſuch of them as are not either extinct, or reunited, according to the Order of their verification in the* Parliament.

Philip the *Fair* Erected

Britany into a *Dukedom* and *Peerage*, in 1297. which was united by the Marriage of *Anne* the laſt *Heireſs* to the *French King*.

Charles the Fourth, called *the Fair*, Erected

La Marche into a *Dutchy*, in 1327. which was made a *County* and *Peerage* by *Philip the Long*, in 1316. It is reunited to the Crown.

Philip of Valois Erected

Bourbon into a *ſimple Dutchy*, in 1329. It was given to the late *Prince of Condé*, whoſe Grandchild now bears the Title.

Orleans, into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1344. It was

was given in Apanage to the Kings only Brother.

King *John* Erected

Anjou into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1350. It is now the Apanage and Title of the *Dauphins* second Son.

Bar le Duc, into a *simple Dutchy* in 1357. and reunited to [illegible] by a Donation verified in *Parliament*, in 1662.

Berry, a *simple Dutchy*, and antient *County*, Erected in 1360. and given to the Dauphins third and last Son.

Touraine, made a *simple Dutchy*, and reunited to the Crown.

Auvergne, made a *simple Dutchy*, in 1360. It was reunited to the Crown, but since given to the House of *Boüillon*, under the Title of *County*, in exchange of the Principalities of *Sedan*, &c. by a Contract verified in 1652.

Charles the Sixth Erected

Valois into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1402. and is a part of the Apanage of the Duke of *Orleans*, the Kings Brother.

Nemours, made a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1404. It was bought by the Dukes of *Nemour*, of the House of *Savoy*, for 100000 Livers, of *Francis* the First, in 1528. It now belongs to the Duke of *Orleans*.

Alençon, of an antient County, made a *Dutchy* and *Peerage*, in 1413. It belongs at present to the Dutchess Dowager of *Guise*.

Lewis the Twelfth Erected

Longueville, into a *simple Dutchy*, of which we have spoke already.

Francis the first Erected

Vendome into a *Dutchy and Peerage*, in 1514. It is at present, possessed by the Duke of that Name, of whom we have spoken among the Princes.

Chastelleraud, of an ancient County, made a *Dukedom* and *Peerage* in 1514. which was given to, and sometime possest by the *Hamiltons* of *Scotland*, but

is

is now enjoyed by *Madamoiſelle* of *Montpenſier*, the Kings Aunt.

Angoulême, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1515. Extinct.

Dunois, Erected into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1525. by the Queen Regent, Mother to *Francis* the Firſt, but not verified in Parliament.

Guiſe, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1527. and verified in 1528. It belongs to *Madamoiſelle de Guiſe*, of whom, among the Princes.

Chartres, Erected into a ſimple Dutchy, by *Francis* the Firſt, in 1528. together with *Montargis* and *Giſors*. It belongs to the Duke of *Orleans*.

Eſtouteville, a ſimple Dutchy Erected in 1534. of which already.

Etampes, a ſimple Dutchy, made a County and Peerage in 1326. and afterwards, a Dutchy, in 1536. It belongs now to the Duke of *Vendome*, given to that Houſe firſt by Queen *Margariſt*.

Montpenſier, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 538. confirmed as to the Peerage in 1608. It belongs to *Madamoiſelle Anne-Marie Lewiſe* of *Orleans*, the Kings Aunt.

Beaumont le Sonnois, or *Beaumont le Vitomte*, made a ſimple Dutchy in 1543. It is now reunited to the Crown.

Henry the Second Erected

Aumale into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1547. and verified the next year, and confirmed in 1631.

Albret Erected in 1556. which was reunited to the Crown, but ſince given to the Houſe of *Bouillon*, by a Contract verified in 1652.

Beaupreau, a ſimple Dutchy, Erected in 1562. it belongs to the Duke of *Briſſac*.

Chateau Thierry, together with *Chatillon ſur Marne*, and that of *Epernay*, Erected in 1566. given likewiſe to the Houſe of *Bouillon*, without reverting to the Crown for want of Heirs Male.

Penthievre, in *Britany*, made a Dutchy and Peerage

age in 1569. It belongs to the House of *Vendome.*

Evreux, first a County and Peerage in 1316. and since made a simple Dutchy in 1569. reunited since that to the Crown, and lastly, given to the House of *Bouillon* in 1652.

Usés, of which we have spoken.

Mayenne, formerly a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1573. It now belongs to the Duke *Mazarin.*

Mercœur, Erected first into a Principality, in 1563. and after into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1569. but not verified in the Parliament of *Paris*, in 1676. It belongs now to the Duke of *Vendome.*

St. Fargeau, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1569. and Regiſtred in Parliament the same year: It belongs now to *Madamoiſelle* of *Orleans*, of *Montpenſier.*

Henry the Third Erected

Loudun into a simple Dutchy, in 1589. It belongs to the House of *Tremouille.*

Joyeuſe, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. It belongs to the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Guiſe.*

Epernon, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. and verified in Parliament the same year: This Honour is now extinct, but the Lands belong to *M. John B. de Goth de Rouillac.*

Elbeuf, made a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1581. and verified in 1582. the preſent Duke of *Elbeuf* is mentioned among the Princes.

Brienne, is a simple Dutchy, Erected in 1587. but the Patents are not yet verified.

Montbazon, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1588. and verified the next year: It was an ancient Barony: It belongs to *M. de Montbazon* Prince of *Guimené*, at preſent, head of the Eldeſt Branch of the House of *Rohan.*

Ventadour, of this we have spoken.

Henry the Fourth Erected

Beaufort into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1578. and after

after into a Dutchy and Peerage, in 1597. It belongs now to the Duke of *Vendome*.

Croüy, Erected into a Dutchy, in 1598. now extinct. But the Lands belong to the Deſcendants of *Charles de Croüy*, Duke of *Arſcot*.

Thoüars, an ancient Vicounty, made a Dutchy by *Charles* the Ninth, and a Peerage by *Henry* the Great in 1595. and verified as ſuch in 1599. It belongs to the Houſe of *Tremouille*.

Sully ſur Loire: of which we have ſpoken.

Lewis the Thirteenth Erected

Damville, into a Dutchy and Peerage in 1610. the Honour is now extinct, but the Lands belong to the Duke of *Ventadour*.

Chateau-roux, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1616. It belongs to the Prince of *Condé*.

Maillé Luynes, of which we have ſpoken.

Les dignieres, already mentioned.

Briſſac, ſpoken of before.

Magneleers, was made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1587, and 1588. under the name of *Halwin*, and revived in 1611. under the name of *Candale*: It is now Extinct.

Chaunes, of this we have ſpoken. As likewiſe of *Villars*, *Richelieu* and *Pondevaux*.

La Valette, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1622. and verified as ſuch, in 1631.

Montmorency, made a Dutchy and Peerage in 1551. by *Henry* the Second, together with *Econan*, *Chantilly*, &c. and verified in Parliament the ſame year: It belongs to the Prince of *Condé*.

Rais, a Dutchy and Peerage, revived in 1634. by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, verified the ſame year, in favour of *Peter de Gondy*, General of the Gallies, upon his Marrying his Couſin *Frances de Gondy*, Heireſs of the Dutchy.

Fronſac, a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected, or rather revived in 1634. and Regiſtred the ſame year. It belongs to the Duke of *Richelieu*.

Of

Of the Dutchies of *St. Simon*, *La Rochefoucault*, *La Force*, and *Aiguillon*, we have already spoken.

Valentinois, was a Dutchy and Peerage united to the Crown, but given by *Lewis* the Thirteenth to the Prince of *Monaco*, by Letters Patents verified in Parliament in the year 1642.

Roban, is a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected first by *Henry* the Great, in 1603. and revived again in 1645. It belongs to *Madam de Roban*, Widow of *Henry de Chabot*.

Nevers, is a Dutchy and Peerage revived in 1660. in favour of *Cardinal Mazarin*, and belongs now to *M. de Mancini*.

Of *Piney Luxembarg* we have spoken, as likewise, of the Dutchy of *Carignan*.

Vivonois, a Dutchy and Peerage, Erected in 1652. and verified in 1663 Extinct.

Of *Rhets* and *Grammont*, we have treated already.

La Meilleraye, verified in 1663. It belongs to Duke *Mazarin*.

Rethelois Mazarini, revived again in favour of *Armand de Mazarini*, and verified in Parliament, in 1663.

Of *Villeroy*, *Mortemar*, *Crequy*, *St. Aignan*, and *Foix-Rendan*, we have spoken above.

Liancourt, was verified as a Dutchy and Peerage in 1663. but Erected in 1643. It belongs to the Prince of *Marsillac*.

Of *Tremes*, or *Gevres*, and of *Noailles*, and *Coiflin*, we have treated elsewhere.

These fourteen last Dukes have all place in the Order aboveſaid, as if their Patents had all been verified on the 15th of *December* in 1663. though there be some days difference in the date.

Of *Foliey*, called otherwise *Choiſeul*, and *Pleſſis Prâlin*, and of the Dutchies of *Aumont*, *Saintsevre*, and *Montauſier*, we have already spoken.

La Valiere, otherwise called *Vaujours*, is a Dutchy and

and Peerage, Erected in 1667. in favour of *Madamoiſelle de la Valiere*, and verified in Parliament the ſame: It now belongs to her Daughter the Princeſs of *Conti*.

Of *Rouanez*, and *Chevreuſe*, we have likewiſe ſpoken apart.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Ancient Counties and Baronies, Erected formerly into Peerages, moſt of which ſince reunited to the Crown.

POitou, a County and Peerage, Erected by *Lewis Hutin*, in 1314.

The County of *Beaumont le Roger*, made a Peerage by *Philip de Valois*, in 1338. Given to the Houſe of *Bouillon*.

The County of *Mortaigne*, made a Peerage in 1331. by *Philip de Valois*.

The County and Peerage of *Clermont*, by the ſame, in the ſame year.

The County and Peerage of *Macon*, in 1359. by *Charles Dolphin* and *Regent*, while his Father was abſent in *England*.

The County and Peerage of *Maine*, in 1360. by King *John*.

The County and Peerage of *Soiſſons*, by *Charles* the Sixth, in 1404. enjoyed by a Prince of the Houſe of *Savoy*.

The County and Peerage of *Saintonge*, or *Xaintonge*, in 1428. by *Charles* the Seventh.

The County and Peerage of *Auxerre*, by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1435, and verified in 1436.

The

The County and Peerage of *Foix*, by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1458.

The County and Peerage of *Eu*, by the same, in 1458. It belongs to *Madamoiselle* of *Orleans* of *Monpensier*.

The County and Peerage *De Foret*, held by the Dukes of *Bourbonnois*.

The County of *Perche*, Erected into a Peerage, by *Charles* the Ninth, in 1566.

The County and Peerage of *Dreux*, Erected by the same in 1569.

The County and Peerage of *Evreux*, given to the House of *Bouillon*, in 1652.

Baronies and Peerages reunited to the Crown.

Chateauneuf in *Timerais*, held so by *Charles* of *Valois*, and *Charles* his Son, in 1314.

Mante and *Meulan*, Erected by *Philip de Valois*, *Coucy*, *Perone*, *Montdidier*, *Roye* and *Ham*, by *Charles* the Sixth, in 1404.

Mortaigne near *Tournay*, by *Charles* the Sixth, in 1407.

Beaujolois, held in Peerage by *Peter* Duke of *Bourbonois*.

La Fère in *Tartenois*, Erected by *Lewis* the Twelfth, in 1507.

Colomiers, is an ancient Peerage, and a principal Member of the Dutchy of *Nemours*. It was lately revived again in favour of the late Duke of *Longueville*, but now Extinct.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Orders of Knighthood in France.

THE Orders of Knighthood were always uſed as honourable recompenſes, and marks of the Kings favour to ſuch as had ſignalized their ſervice to their Prince and the State: Kings likewiſe have been uſed to confer them on ſuch as have the honour to be of Kin, or allied to them, or conſiderable perſons in the State.

It being needleſs to ſpeak here of all the Orders of Knighthood that have been inſtituted in *France*, it will be ſufficient to tell you, that there was formerly the *Order of the Star* Inſtituted, [in memory of the Star that Conducted the three Kings, or wiſe Men of the Eaſt to *Bethlehem*] by *Robert the Devout*, King of *France*, in the year 1022. which is attributed to by ſome, to *Hugh Capet*, but more commonly to King *John*, becauſe after a long diſuſe, he reeſtabliſhed it in the year 1351.

The Knights of this Order were the Figure of a Star wrought in gold, with five rays upon their left Breaſts: The Great Collar of the Order was made like a Chain of gold wreathed with three Links, faſtned or knotted together with Roſes of the ſame, Enamel'd with white and red; and in the time of King *John*, the Knights wore at the end of the ſaid Collar, or upon their Cloaks, a golden Star with this Inſcription or Motto, *Monſtrant Regibus aſtra viam*. This Order growing common, as ſome ſay, even in the time of King *John*, the Reſtorer of it, and others, in the time of *Charles* the Seventh, and thereupon obſerved by *Lewis* the XI. to be grown into contempt with the people, the ſaid King totally

totally ſuppreſt it, by taking the Collar of the Order, in preſence of ſeveral of the Knights of it, and putting it, with a Black Ribband, about the Neck of his Captain of the Watch, which is even to this day a badge of that Office, from whence he is ſtiled, *le Chevalier du Guet*, or *Knight of the Watch*; upon which, nobler perſons diſdaining to own it any longer, the Order ceaſed.

CHAP. X.

Of the Orders of Knighthood, at preſent ſubſiſting, called, the Kings Orders.

AT preſent there are only two Orders of Knighthood ſubſiſting, *viz.* of St. *Michael*, and of the *Holy Ghoſt*, which are uſually called, *the Kings Orders.*

The Order of St. *Michael* was Inſtituted the firſt day of *Auguſt*, in the year 1469. by King *Lewis* the XI. in honour of St. *Michael* the Archangel. He Ordained, that this Order ſhould conſiſt of thirty ſix Knights, which ſhould be obliged in accepting it, to quit all other Orders they might have received from Foreign Princes, unleſs they were Emperours, Kings, or other Sovereign Princes, who only were priviledged to wear it together with the other Orders, of which themſelves were Chiefs or Soveraigns; with a Proviſo nevertheleſs, that the Brotherhood, by common conſent, might modifie this regulation, according to their pleaſure: And in like manner, he provided, that the Kings of *France* ſhould be free to wear the Orders of other Princes with this Order.

The Knights of this Order wear a golden Collar, wrought all in the form of double Sea-Shells, interlaced

laced one with another, in true Lovers Knots, compoſed of double points of ſilk tag'd with gold, at the end of which, hangs a Medal, on which, is Engraven a Rock, upon which is figured St. *Michael* Fighting with the Dragon: But *Francis* the First changed theſe Laces, called *true Lovers Knots*, into Cords of gold of the faſhion of thoſe worn by the *Cordelier* Fryers, becauſe he bore the name of the Founder of that Order.

All the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt are obliged by way of preparation, to take this Order the Eve before they are to take that of the Holy Ghoſt; for which reaſon, their Arms are Encompaſſed with the Collars of both the Orders, and they are called Knights of the Kings Orders, in the plural number.

Of the whole number of thoſe that had formerly received the Order of St. *Michael*, the King ſelected and retained a hundred on the 12*th* of *January*, 1665. of which a Liſt was Printed, ſince which, his Majeſty has reformed ſeveral of them, as you may ſee in the following Liſt.

The Order of the *Holy Ghoſt* was Inſtituted at *Paris*, on New-Years Day, in the year 1579. by *Henry* the Third, King of *France* and *Poland*, as an Eternal Mark of his Piety, and thankful acknowledgment he deſired to render to Almighty God, for the repeated and ſignal Favours he had received from him on the day of *Pentecoſt*, or of his ſending the *Holy Ghoſt*; for that on that day he was Born, was Elected King of *Poland*, and ſucceeded to the Crown of *France* by the Death of *Charles* the Ninth. He likewiſe ſtinted the number of theſe Knights to thirty ſix; but their number has now been a long time unlimited: the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth in the year 1633. at *Fountainbleau*, gave the Order to fifty of his Lords; and at the laſt Promotion that was made in 1662. there were Inſtalled threeſcore and ten.

The

The Knights of this Order wear at present a silver Cross set on Orange-Coloured Velvet upon the left side of their Cloaks and Suits, in the midst of which, is a Dove Embroidered in silver, with rays of Silver, and at the Corners, *Flowerdeluces* also of Silver, with another Cross all of gold hung about their Necks with a Sky-Coloured Ribband, which Cross is Enameld with white on the sides, having at the Corners *Flowerdeluces*, and in the middle, the Figure of a Dove on both sides.

The Great Collar of this Order is composed of *Flowerdeluces* of gold Crowned with golden Flames, Enameld with red, enterlaced with three Cyphers likewise of gold, Enamel'd with white: The first Cypher is an H and a double A all double, which may be read upward or downward, the H standing for *Henry* the Third, the Letter L for *Lewise* of *Lorrain* his Wife, and another for something, which is as yet a mystery. The Cross of the Order is of Gold, in the midst of which, there is a Dove Enameld with white on one side, and on the other side, the Image of St. *Michael*. On the last of *June*, in the year 1594. *Henry* the Great took out of the Collar of the Order, the Cyphers of *Henry* the Third his Predecessour, and caused to be put in their place, Trophies of Arms interlaced together, and intermingled with Crowned H's. Some assert, that this Order was first Instituted by King *Lewis* of *Scicily*, and that *Henry* the Third did but renew it.

The Knights upon the day of their reception, or Instalment, are clad in Cloth of Silver with Breeches tuckt up, white Silk Stockings, and Pumps of white Velvet, their Bonnets of Black-Velvet, and their Cloaks made with a Cape after the ancient Fashion, of Black-Velvet uncut, and their Ruffs stiff-starched: When they are received, their Capes are taken off, and a long Green-Velvet Cloak is put on their Shoulders, trailing on the ground, wrought all over with

with Trophies of gold for the Knights, and Flames for the Officers, and lined with Orange-Coloured Satin.

They kneel down before the King, who taking their joined hands between his own, ſtrikes them gently over the Shoulders with his Sword, and Kiſſes them on the Cheek.

When the King Confers this Order in any Church, he goes and ſits down near the Altar, in the middle of the Officers of the Order; then the Great Maſter of the Ceremonies of the Order, Accompanied with the Uſher and the Herald, goes and gives notice to the Lords which are to receive the Order, who preſently advance towards his Majeſty, one after the other, or elſe by two and two, and kneeling down, take the uſual Oath, holding their two hands between his Majeſties, in the manner aforeſaid, and touching the Book of the Holy Goſpels, which is held by the Chancellour: After which, the Provoſt and Great Maſter of the Ceremonies, preſent the King with Cloaks and Mantles to Inveſt the Knights, and then his Majeſty taking the Collars of the Order from the hands of the High Treaſurer, puts them about the Knights Necks, ſaying to them theſe words, *Take from our hand the Collar of our Order of the bleſſed Holy Ghoſt*, &c. *In the Name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt.*

CHAP. XI.

Of the Knights of the Order, and Militia of the Holy Ghoſt.

1. THE King, Soveraign of the Order.

2. The *Dauphin*, to whom the Officers of the Order carried the Blue-Ribband, preſently after

his Birth, on the first of *November*, 1661. Since which, the King made him Knight on New-Years Day in 1682.

3. The Duke of *Burgundy*, to whom the Great Treasurer of the Order, being the Marquis of *Stignelay*, carried the Cross and Blue-Ribband, presently after his Birth, on the 6th of *August*, 1682.

4. The Duke of *Anjou* had it likewise presently after his Birth, on the 19th of *December*, 1683. And

5. The Duke of *Berry*, soon after he was Born, on the last of *August*, 1686.

6. The Duke of *Orleans*, who had likewise the Blue-Ribband soon after his Birth, and was afterward made Knight.

Where note, that the Kings Sons, Grand-Children, or Brothers, are Born Knights, and wear the Blue-Ribband presently after their Birth, though they be not fully and actually received as such, till the King thinks fit.

The last King made a Promotion of Knights of this Order, in the year 1633. of which, remain only two Knights, *viz.* the Duke of St. *Simon*, and the Marquis of St. *Simon*.

Of the Knights promoted in 1662.

The Present King, with the greatest Ceremony, that perhaps was ever practised on the like occasion, made a Promotion of several Knights of this Order, in the year 1662. in which number were two Princes of the Blood, nine Prelates, and fifty nine other great Persons and Commanders: Besides, the King sent the Collar of his Orders to his Ambassadours at *Rome* and in *Spain*, to *Julius Cesarini*, Duke of *Castel-Nove*, a *Roman* Baron, and to the Prince of *Conty*, Father of the present Prince of that Name, and to the seven other Lords, absent in the Southern Parts of *France*, who repairing immediately, to the then Prince of *Conty*, who was Governour

nour of *Languedoc*, and kept his Residence at *Pezenas*, were Installed the same year in *Nôtre-Dame* Church at *Pezenas*, with the same Ceremonies that had been used in the Great *Augustines* Church at *Paris*; the Order being Confer'd on them by the Duke *d' Arpajon*, who was sent thither on purpose by the King, where *Monsieur Martineau*, and *des Prés*, as Herald and Usher of the Orders, officiated their Places.

Some dayes before the Ceremony of Installing the said Knights at *Paris*, the King gave the Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost to the late Duke of *Beaufort* in the Month of *December* 1661. who was then going out upon an Expedition to Sea, who upon his return in 1663. received the Collar of the Order from his Majesty, upon the Feast of the Assumption in the Chappel of *Germains en Laye*.

Those of them that are still alive, are

1. *Prince of the Blood.*

1. The Prince of *Condé*.

Prelates.

1. The Archbishop of *Arles*.
2. The Bishop of *Mets*.
3. The Archbishop of *Paris*.
4. The Archbishop of *Lyons*.

Other Commanders are

1. The Duke *de Chaunes*.
2. The Duke *de Luynes*.
3. The Duke *de Crequy*.
4. The Duke of *Nevers*.
5. The Duke of *St. Aignan*.
6. The Marquis *de Vardes*.
7. The Count *de Beringhen*.

8. The Duke *de Montauſier.*
9. The Marquiſs *de Polignac.*
10. The Marquiſs *de Pompadour.*
11. The Marquiſs *de Gamaches.*
12. The Marſhal, Count *d' Eſtrades.*
13. The Count *de Guitault.*

The reſt are dead.

Since that, his Maieſty was pleaſed to Confer the ſaid Order on the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, on the firſt of *November*, 1664. in the Chappel of the *Louvre.*

The Great Almoner of *France*, who is a Commander of the Kings Orders by his Place, and who is at preſent the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, took the Oath in that quality, the 12*th* of *December*, 1671.

On the 29*th* of *September*, being St. *Michaels* Day, in the year 1675. the Duke of *Nevers*, by Commiſſion from the King, gave the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, to the Duke of *Bracciano*, of the Houſe of the *Urſini*, to the Duke of *Sforza*, and to the Prince *de Sonnino*, Brother to the Conſtable of *Colonna*, at *Rome.*

On the 17*th* of *December*, 1675. the King, and the Knights of his Orders, begun to wear the Blue Ribband over their Coats, whereas before they always wore it underneath; and the next day, the King held a Chapter of the Order, wherein the Preſent King of *Poland*, and the Marquiſs of *Betlune*, who has the Honour to be his Brother-in-Law, were propoſed and admitted into the Order, and the latter of the two received the Order from the Kings hand on *Sunday* the 22*th* of *December*, in the Chappel, at the Palace of St. *Germains en Laye.*

You may pleaſe to obſerve, that formerly thoſe two Lords that held up the two ends of the Communion-Cloth, on his Majeſties ſide, whilſt his Majeſty was kneeling before the Altar to receive the Sacrament, were ordinarily two Knights of the Orders, but now it is not ſo much regarded, whether they

they be Knights or no; And if the Dauphin happen to be in preſence, then he alone holds up both the ends of the ſaid Cloth on the Kings ſide; and did ſo ſeveral times before he was made Knight, and when he was but a Blue-Ribband Man, and but a Candidate of the Order.

All Knights of theſe Orders, Aſſiſtant at the Kings Conſecration and Coronation, eſpecially the next day after, when his Majeſty receives the Habit, and the Collars of the Orders, from the hands of the Archbiſhop of *Reims*, or ſuch other Prelate that Conſecrated him.

The Knights of the Kings Orders, upon the Feſtival Days of the Order, go in the Morning, to the Kings Chamber, and march two and two before him, from his Chamber to the Chappel: And if upon ſuch days, his Majeſty chances to go to ſome Church, that is any thing diſtant, then the Knights go beforehand to the ſaid Church, where they receive the King at the Door on the inſide; and then all the Knights march by two and two before his Majeſty, with their Officers at the head of them, accompanying him to his praying Desk; and the King commonly giving them leave to ſit down, they go and ſeat themſelves in the places prepared for them.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Officers of the Kings Orders.

1. THere is the Chancellour of the Order, who is *M. de Louvois.*

2. The Provoſt and Maſter of the Ceremonies, *M.* the Preſident *Meme*, Brother to the Count *d' Avaux.*

3. The Great Treasurer, the Marquis of *Seignelay.*

4. The Secretary, M. *Chateau-neuf.*

These four Great Officers wear the Cross of the Order fastned to a Blue-Ribband, and put about their Necks, and Embroidered on their Cloaths, as do the Knights.

5. The Herald King at Arms of the Order, is *Bernard Martineau*, called *M. du Pont.*

6. The Usher of the Order is *M. des Prés.*

7. The Under-Treasurer of the Order is M. *Damond.*

Besides which, there are two General Comptrollers; Their Office is, to receive the *Deniers* of the mark of gold of the Offices of *France*, of which the Under-Treasurer gives up an account every year before the Great Treasurer of the Order.

They are also Officers of the Order, and may wear the Cross of the *Holy Ghost*, though with some distinction, and enjoy the same Priviledges as do the other Officers that were Created at the first Institution of the Order.

There is likewise a Genealogist of the Kings Orders, who is M. *Cotignon de Chauvry*, Chief President of the *Court of Monies.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the number of the Knights of the Kings Order, under the Title of the Order and Militia of St. Michael, *in the Year*, 1678. *with other things concerning both this Order and the Additional Orders of* Nôtre Dame de Mont-Carmel, *and of St.* Lazarus *of* Jeruſalem.

THE Knights of the Order of St. *Michael*, in the year 1678. were ſeventy four in number.

The two eldeſt of theſe, enjoy the Priviledge of *Committimus*, under the Great Seal.

The King has named ſince other Knights in the room of thoſe Deceaſed, and to compleat the number of a hundred, to which his Majeſty reduced it, by the reformation he made in the year 1665. who will be received in the firſt general Chapter, which ſhall be held by the Kings Order, when they have made proof of their Nobility and good Services.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to honour ſome Strangers with the Collar of this Order, and among others, the Count of *Padua*, *M. Ubaldo Cima d' Orſino*, at *Rome*, and the late Dutch Admiral *Ruyter*: But Strangers are not comprehended in the ſaid number of a hundred.

In the year 1666. The King Commiſſionated the late Duke of *Noailles*, Peer of *France*, and Captain of his Life-guards, *M. de Beringhen*, Chief Querry, and Commander of his Orders, and the late Mr. *Colbert* Secretary of State, Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, and then Commander, and great Treaſurer

ſurer of his Orders, to ſurvey and examine the Proofs and Evidences of the Nobility of the Knights of the Order of St. *Michael*, which were put into the hands of Mr. *Cotignon de Chauvry*, Genealogiſt of the Kings Orders.

The King commonly Commiſſionates one of the Knights of his Orders to aſſiſt at the general Chapters of his Order of St. *Michael*, and to receive thoſe which are to be received, with the uſual Ceremonies, according to the intention of his Majeſty, after they have made due proof of their noble Extraction, and of their Services: And at the holding of every General Chapter, the King ſends a new Commiſſion to one of the Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt*; and though his Majeſty be pleaſed to continue ſometimes the ſame Perſon, yet he may change, if he pleaſe, at every new Chapter; for he of the ſaid Knights of the *Holy Ghoſt* that is named for that purpoſe, can plead no preſcription from thence, for his being continued perpetual Commiſſioner of this Order of St. *Michael*.

In the year 1608. King *Henry* the Great Inſtituted an Order, which he named the Order of *Nôtre Dame de Mont-Carmel*, *i. e.* of our Lady of *Mount-Carmel*, in memory of the ancient Order of the Dukes of *Bourbon*, dedicated to the B. Virgin; and in the Month of *October* the ſame year, he joined thereto, the ancient Order of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*.

It is compoſed all of *French* Gentlemen.

They wear a Golden-Croſs Cantoned, or quarter'd with four *Flower-delucts* edged with a white Hem, in the midſt of which, on one ſide, upon a white Enamel, is repreſented the Virgin, and on the other, a St. *Lazarus* upon an Enamel of Green. This Croſs is tyed to a Flame-Coloured Ribband.

The Great Priors, and other great Officers of this Order, wear this Croſs tyed to a great large Flame-Coloured Ribband tied Scarf-wiſe, and on the left ſide

ſide of their Cloaks, or Coats, another Croſs, compoſed of four Flames, Cantoned with four *Flowers-deluces*, and in the middle, the Image of the B. Virgin, Environ'd with Rays of Gold, all in Embroidery.

The Preſent King, Confirmed the Rights, Eſtates, Commanderies, Priviledges and Exemptions of this Order, in the Month of *April*, 1664. and in *December*, 1672.

The King is likewiſe Chief, and Soveraign of this Order.

On the 8*th* of *January*, 1668. the Marquiſs of *Nereſtang* took the uſual Oath to the King, for the Office of Great Maſter of the Royal Order of *Nôtre Dame de Mont-Carmel*, and of St. *Lazarus* of *Jeruſalem*, both on this ſide of, and beyond the Seas: After which, his Majeſty put on upon him the Collar and Croſs, in the Preſence of his principal Lords; and at the ſame time, he took his leave of his Majeſty, to go and Command a Squadron of Ships deſigned for the Guard of the Coaſts of *Brittany*: But he voluntarily reſigned this Office into the Kings hands again in 1673.

The Marquiſs of *Louvois* was received Vicar General of this Order the 18*th* of *February*, 1673. at the *Carmelites* Convent, called *les Carmes des Billettes*, where the Aſſemblies and Ceremonies of the Order are kept and Celebrated.

On New-Years Day, in the year 1669. the Duke of *Orleans* received into the number of his Life-guards twelve Knights of St. *Lazarus*, which are as 'twere the Cadets, or young Noblemen of his Guards.

There are five great Priories, and 140. Commanderies of this Order, *viz.* 28 Commanderies to each Great Priory, to which his Majeſty commonly nominates ſome of his Land, or Sea-Officers, or Commanders, which have been wounded, or which have render'd him conſiderable Services.

The General and Conventual House of this Order, is the Commandery of *Boigni* near *Orleans*.

The Great Priories are as follows.

1. The Grand Priory of *Normandy*: the Grand Prior is the *Chevalier de* Montchevreuil, Colonel of the Kings Regiment, and Brigadeer; His Seat is at the *Mont aux Malades*, or Mount of the sick people, near *Roüen*.

2. The Great Priory of *Brittany*: the Great Prior is the *Chevalier de Chateau Regnaud*, Commander of a Squadron of Men of War: He resides at *Auray*, and has annexed to his other Commanderies, that of *Blois*.

3. The Great Priory of *Burgundy*: the Great Prior is *M. de Bullonde*: His Seat is at *Dijon*.

4. The Great Priory of *Flanders*: the Great Prior is *M. de la Rabliere*, Marshal in the Camps and Armies of the King and Commander of *Lile*, where his Seat is.

5. The Great Priory of *Languedoc*: the Great Prior is *M. de Rivarolles*.

The Council established for taking cognisance of the affairs of this Order, sits in the Arsenal *at* Paris, *those that compose it are*

1. The Marquis of *Louvois*, Vicar-General, and President of the Order.

2. *Florent d' Argouges*, Chancellour of the Order, received in 1685.

3. *M. Du Verdier*, Proctor-General of the Order received in 1672.

4. *De Turmenies Sieur de Nointel*, Treasurer of the Order.

5. *Camus de Beaulieu*, Secretary and Recorder of the Order.

6. M. *William Seguier*, Dean of the Order, received in 1638.

7. The

7. The R. Father *Toussaint St. Luke Carmelite*, Almoner of the Order, received in 1664.

And five Counsellours.

Besides this, there is also a Chamber-Royal established at the same *Arsenal*, that takes cognisance of the reunion of Estates, and of the property of stocks of Money, Heritage, and other rights which have been usurped upon this Order, and alienated from the designed use; which said Royal Chamber is composed of nine Counsellours, to whom are subservient, one General Proctor, who has his Deputy, or Substitute, and one Registrer or Recorder.

Besides these aboveſaid Orders of Knighthood, there are in *France*, many Knights of *Malta*, and Great Priors and Commanders of that Order, that possess there many rich Lordships, with great Priviledges and Immunities, for that they are obliged, by their Order, to expose themselves continually for the common defence of Christendom against the Turks and Infidels: But there being Books enough that treat *ex professo*, very largely and particularly of them. It will be needless for me to insist upon any further description of them, in this small Book.

In old time, before these particular Orders of Knighthood were instituted, this word *Chevalier*, or Knight, was used to signifie some great precedent merit, from whence it comes to pass, that Gentlemen of Quality, and of ancient Families, still to this day, assume that Quality, and write themselves *Messire*, *N.* Knight, and Lord of *Messire*, being a Title intimating Nobility, and *Chevalier*, or Knight, being reckoned a worthier Title than that of their Mannours, or Seignieuries, of which they are Lords.

And of these Knights, there were two sorts, or Orders, *viz.* Bannerets, and Batchellours: the Banneret was he that could raise men enough of his own Vassals to follow his Banner; the Batchellour was such

such a one as went to the Wars under another Mans Banner: and under these, was the Esquire, which is a quality still taken by the last and lowest rank of Nobility there.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the general Dignities of the Kingdom; and first, of the High Constable.

THE High Constable was the first of all the Officers of the Crown, and next to the King, was Sovereign Head of the Armies of *France*, and took place immediately next after the Princes of the Blood, chiefly in Parliament. At first, he was no more than the Great Master of the Horse is now, as appears by the Etymology of the word, which is, *Comes Stabuli*, i. e. Count of the Stable: On the sides of his Coat of Arms, he bore as a mark of his Dignity, two naked Swords, with the points upward, held by a right-hand armed, with a Gantlet coming out of a Cloud: He was sworn by the King himself.

At publick Entries of Kings, the Constable marched foremost before his Majesty, on his right hand, holding a naked Sword; And when the King sate on his Bed of Justice, or in the Assembly of the general Estates, he sate before him on his right hand.

The Power of this Officer was much augmented by the Successours of *Hugh Capet*, when the Office of Mayor of the Palace was suppress't, and though there were Constables before *Hugh Capet*, yet they had till then, no power in the Armies: If we may believe M. *du Tillet*, who sets down the Constables, according to their Succession, the first to be found in

in History, was *Roger* of *Chalons*, under *Lewis* the Groſs, who therefore may well be called the firſt Conſtable, he being the firſt that ever enjoyed that large power the Conſtables enjoyed after that time, to whoſe Command in the Armies, the very Princes of the Blood were ſubjected.

He that firſt Exalted the Power of Conſtable to a Soveraign Command over all the men of War, not excepting the Princes of the Blood, was *Matthew* the ſecond, Baron of *Montmorency*.

The Conſtable had right to take a days pay, as his Fee, of all Military Perſons entred into the Kings pay, at the firſt payment they received, and of the Horſe and Foot that were under the Command of the Maſter or Clerk of the Groſs-Bow-men, and in general, of all thoſe that were paid by the Treaſurers of the Wars, except only the Princes of the Blood and their Domeſticks, that ſerved in the War at their own Expences, and the Officers and Souldiers at Sea.

It was Treaſon to offend the Conſtable, as it was Judged in the Caſe of *Peter de Craon*, who had attempted upon the Life of *Oliver de Cliſſon*, High Conſtable.

The Juriſdiction, or Court held at the Marble Table, is called the *Conſtablerie* and *Marſhalſey*, and though the Office of Conſtable was ſuppreſt by a Declaration of the laſt King, in 1627. after the Death of the then Duke *de Lesdiguieres*, the laſt Conſtable, yet ſo much of his Juriſdiction and Power, as was exerciſed at the Marble Table, remains ſtill in the hands of the Marſhals of *France*, that were formerly but his Lieutenants.

The number of Conſtables is differently related by the Annaliſts, who as little agree in the Order of their Succeſſion. There is ſtill, always in the Armies, a Provoſt of the Conſtablery, that gives out Paſſports, and has juriſdiction and power to take cogniſance of all Diſorders of Men of War, and to

to decide all differences arising among them, as likewise over all Traytors and Deserters of the Army: He also sets the price of Victuals, and enjoys many other Privileges.

By an Order of the 13th of *March*, 1627. and another of the 23d of *April*, in 1643. The late King suppress the Offices of High Constable, and Colonel-General of the Infantry of *France*, with a Provision for the future, that they should never be renewed again upon what pretence soever: and the suppression of that of Colonel-General of the Infantry, was again confirmed the 23d of *July* 1661.

The first or eldest Marshal of *France* officiates the duty of Constable, and may as such, bear on one side of his Coat of Arms, a naked Sword, and the Commanders Staff on the other, as Marshal.

The other Prerogatives belonging to this Office, may be seen in the relation of M. *du Tillet*.

Before we conclude this Chapter, it will not be impertinent the following Article of the Privileges of this High Office found in the Registers of the Chamber of Accounts in a Bag called *Spalis*, and expresst in old *French*.

Item, The Constable is to have his Chamber at Court, near the King, where-ever his Majesty be; and in his Chamber, is to have twelve Stools, and twelve Cushions, and Billets for his fire; and he is to have a certain allowance of Wine, and two pound of small Candles, and a Torch by Night, to conduct him to his House, or into the Town, which are to be redelivered next Morning to the Fruiterer: And he is to have thirty six Loaves, and one Pot of Wine for himself placed near the Stand, and two Barrels for his Chamber, one towards the Door, and the other towards the ends, and of every Mess, cookt or raw, as much as is necessary, and a Stable for four Horses.

Item, If a Castle, or Forteress be taken, or do yield, the Horses, Harness, Provisions, and all other

ther things found therein, belong to the Conſtable, except the Gold, and the perſons that belong to the King, and the Artillery that belongs to the Maſter of the Croſs-Bow-Men.

There has been ſometimes made a Lieutenant-General, repreſenting the Kings Perſon throughout the Kingdom, which is an Authority almoſt equal to the Conſtables, though held only by Commiſſion: There was one of theſe made in 1360. under *Charles* the Ninth, and the late Duke of *Orleans* enjoyed the ſame Dignity in the Minority of the preſent King *Lewis* the Great.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Marſhals of France.

IT will be no eaſy matter to tell you preciſely, at what time the Office of Marſhal of *France* was firſt Inſtituted, becauſe the Hiſtorians that have made mention of it, are not agreed about that point. *John le Feron*, that writes their Hiſtory, makes them to have begun under *Clovis* the ſecond, Son of *Dagobert*, in the perſon of one *Girard* Count of *Dammartin*; ſome others attribute their firſt Creation to *Hugh Capet*: But I can ſubſcribe to neither of theſe opinions, my firſt reaſon is, becauſe *John de Feron* has not the approbation of all thoſe well skill'd in Hiſtory; my ſecond, that after having peruſed over the moſt part of the French Annaliſts, I can find no mention made of any Marſhals of *France* till the time of *Philip* the Firſt, neither was it by Hiſtory that I found out the name in that Reign, but by reading the Records of the Foundation of the Church of St. *Martin des Champs*, or of St. *Martins in the Fields*, in *Paris*, dated in the year

year 1067. Signed by his Majesty and other Lords, and afterwards by *Guy* and *Anſelm*, Marſhals of *France*, without the addition of any other Surnames.

This Charter which cannot be charged with Forgery, induces me to believe, that there were always ſome of that name and Dignity, ever ſince their firſt Creation, which agrees with the opinion of M. *Du Tillet*; but becauſe it is more commonly believed, that they were always the Lieutenants of the Conſtables, I ſhall not abſolutely contradict it, and becauſe the Office of Conſtable was then but the fourth Dignity in the Kingdom, and that their Command extended but over a part of the Kings Cavalry, I cannot be perſuaded that the Marſhals of *France* have always been Generals of Armies: The Office of Conſtable became the firſt Dignity of *France*, by the Valour of *Matthew* of *Montmorency*, who in the time of *Philip Auguſtus*, gained the Battle of *Bovints*, againſt the joint Forces of the Emperour *Otho*, and the King of *England*, who were then Armed and Leagued together againſt that Great Prince: And then it was, that the Dignity of Marſhal of *France* raiſed it ſelf to that Luſtre which it keeps to this day; for whereas they were before but Lieutenants of the Conſtable in the Kings Stables only, they from that time his Lieutenants alſo in the Command of the Armies, and ſince the ſuppreſſion of that Dignity, exerciſe the whole remainder of the Authority annexed to it, which is conferred upon them, by putting a Staff of Command into their hands.

The Marſhals of *France* bear, as a mark of their Dignity, two *Azure* Staves, ſet with *Flower-delices* of gold, paſſed *Saltier*-wiſe, behind their Coats of Arms.

Their Offices depend wholly of the Crown, and they are Sworn for them by the King himſelf: They are commonly given as recompences to Eminent Commanders,

Commanders, for ſome great Military Exploits, and are not Hereditary: They cannot be deprived of the Title of their Dignities, but with the loſs of their Lives, only they may be ſuſpended from the Exerciſe of their Office. They are not obliged to take any Oath in Parliament no more than was the Conſtable.

The Provoſts of the Marſhals, or Provoſt Marſhals, are Royal Judges, eſtabliſhed in every Province under the Authority and dependance of the Marſhals of *France*.

They have Juriſdiction over all Vagabonds and people that are no Houſe-Keepers; and in many Caſes, over them that are Houſe-Keepers too, if they commit any Robberies on the High-way, if they be Incendiaries, Coiners of falſe money, or be guilty of wilful Murther, and other Crimes.

The Marſhals of *France* were at firſt but two in number, but ſince that, the neceſſity of Affairs has given occaſion ſometimes to the doubling of that number. There were four under *Charles* the Seventh, who were afterward reduced to the old number: *Francis* the Firſt, finding himſelf obliged to maintain three or four Armies, to oppoſe the great Enemies, which he had always to deal with, revived again the number of four, and ſoon after added a fifth, who was *Francis* of *Montmorency*, Son of the Conſtable of that Name, by way of recompence to his Father, for the Office of Great Maſter of *France*, which he had reſigned by his Orders to the Duke of *Guiſe*, but with this condition, that this fifth place ſhould be ſuppreſt upon the Death of the Firſt of the five that ſhould die: The Duke of *Mayenne* made three during the time he was head of the League; and *Henry* the Great, when by the acknowledgment of his Subjects he came to be peaceable Poſſeſſour of the Kingdom, Created two of thoſe three Marſhals of *France*, *viz.* *Urban de Laval, Sieur de Bois Dauphin*, and *Claudius de la Chartre*:

Chartre: *Lewis* the Thirteenth never limited the number of them, and the Present has augmented it with several new ones: Those of them that are still alive, and that keep the Court of the Constablery at the Marble Table; are these that follow, according to the years of their Promotion: Being

The Marshals.

De Crequi, in	1668.
De Billefonds, in	1668.
D' Humieres, in	1668.
De Schonberg, in gone now to *Portugal*.	1675.
De Duras, in	1675.
De Vivonne, in	1675.
De la Feuillade, in	1675.
De Luxembourg, in	1675.
De Lorge, in	1676.
D' Etrées, in	1681.

Every of these Marshals is stiled *Monseigneur-Messire*, or My Lord *Messire*, in the List of them in the Court of the Constablerie, and Marshals of *France*, in the Palace at *Paris*, which Title of *Messire* implies antient Nobility, personal and eminent worth, and something of a Soveraign Command.

The Marshals of France *deceased, whose Memory is still fresh, were*

The Marshals.

De Guebriant, deceased in	1643.
De Bassompiere, in	1646.
Two Marshals *de Chatillon*, whereof one died in 1646, the other in	1649.
De Gassion, in	1647.
De Chaune, in	1649.
De Brezé, in	1650.
De Rantzau, in	1650.
De la Force, in	1652.

De

De Schonberg, in	1656.
De la Mothe Houdancourt, in	1657.
De Hocquincourt, in	1658.
De Caſtelnau, in	1658.
De Foucault, in	1659.
De l' Hopital, in	1660.
De Fabert, in	1662.
De la Meilleraye, in	1664.
De Clerambaut, in	1665.
D' Eſtampes, in	1668.
D' Aumont, in	1669.
D' Etrées, in	1670.
De Schulembergz, in	1671.
The Famous *de Turenne*, in	1675.
De Pleſſis Prâlin, in	1675.
De Rochefort, in	1676.
D' Albret, in	1676.
De la Foreſt the Son, in	1678.
De Grammont, in	1678.
De Grancy, in	1680.
De la Ferté Senneterre, in	1681.
De Navailles, in	1684.
D' Eſtrades, in *February*, in	1686.

There are ſeveral Widows of Marſhals of *France*, which ſtill enjoy the Honours of the *Louvre*, and other Privileges we have mentioned to belong to them.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Colonels-General, Camp-Masters, &c.

After the Death of the Duke *d' Epernon*, which hapned on the 23*d* of *July*, 1661. the Office of Colonel-General of the Infantry, was suppreſt.

The Colonel-General uſed to bear behind his Coat of Arms, as a mark of his Office, four or ſix Standards of the Kings Colours, which are White, Carnation, and Blue.

The Colonel-General of the light Horſe, is the Count of *Auvergne*, Marquiſs of *Bergopzoom*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies: And the Camp-Maſter General is at preſent the Baron *de Monclar*, the Lieutenant-Colonel, is M. *John d' Eſtampes*, Baron of *Bellebrune*.

The Colonel-General of the *Suiſſers* and *Griſons*, is the Prince *de Maine*.

Monſieur de Mazarques, was Colonel-General of the *Corſicans*, but at preſent there are no *Corſicans* in the ſervice: And the Baron D' *Eguenfeld* was Colonel-General of the Foreign Troops, but ſince his departure, there has been no other ſubſtituted.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Troops of the Kings Houſhold, of the Genſdarmes, *of the Light-Horſe, and of the other Regiments of Cavalry, and Infantry.*

THE firſt Troops of Cavalry are thoſe of the Kings-Houſhold, of the Life-Guards, *Genſdarmes*, the Light-Horſe of the Kings Guard, and the Musketeers on Horſeback, which is called the Kings Houſhold, to which there is lately joined a Company of Granadeers on Horſeback, Commanded by Mr. *Riotort:* We have ſet down before, the four Companies of the Life-Guards, the Company of *Genſd'armes*, or *Men at Arms*, that are of the Kings Guard, of which the King is Captain, and the Prince *de Soubize*, Lieutenant-Captain, as likewiſe, the Company of Light-Horſe of the Kings-Guard, and another Company of *Genſd'armes*, Commanded by the Duke de *Chevreuſe*, as Captain-Lieutenant, and the two Companies of Musketeers on Horſeback.

We come now to the other Forces.

Firſt there is the little *Gend'armerie*, or that which is ſimply called, the *Gend'armerie*, without other addition, which comprehends, 1. The *Scotch Genſd'armes*. 2. The *Engliſh Gend'armes*. 3. The *Burgundian Gend'armes*. 4. The *Flemiſh Gend'armes*. 5. The Queens *Gend'armes*. 6. The Queens Light-Horſe. 7. The *Dauphins Gend'armes*. 8. The *Dauphins* Light-Horſe. 9. The *Gend'arms* of *Anjou*. 10. The *Gend'arms* of *Orleans*. 11. The Light-Horſe of *Orleans*. *Monſieur de St. Germain*, is Provoſt of the little *Gend'armerie*.

The

The Princes, or eldest Sons of the Kings of *Great Brittain*, having as Princes of *Scotland*, a right to the Command of a Cavalry in *France*, there was a Company of the Kings *Scotch Gensdarmes*, Commanded by the Duke of *York*, as Duke of *Albany*, and in his absence, by the Marquis of *Livourne*, as Captain-Lieutenant: The Baron of *Thauriac*, was Sub-Lieutenant, the Ensign the Count *d'Ouseigne*, and the Guidon, *Monsieur Champrond*.

2. The *English Gensd'armes*, which are now most *Irish*, whose Captain-Lieutenant, the Count *de la Guette*, the Sub-Lieutenant, the *Chevalier de Crollis*, the Ensign Mr. *O Brian*, and the Guidon, the Marquis of *Beavau*.

3. The *Burgundian Gend'arms*, whose Captain Lieutenant, is the Marquis of *Flamanville*.

4. The Company of *Flemmish Gensd'arms*, Created the 22*d* of *November*, 1673. the Count *de Masin*, is Captain-Lieutenant, *M. Gouffier de Rosamelle*, Sub-Lieutenant.

The King is Captain of all the aboveſaid Companies, whose Captain-Lieutenants Command over all the Camp-Masters.

The Queens have also their Companies of *Gensd'arms*, and Light-Horse, and so has the *Dauphin*, besides which, there are the *Gensd'arms* of *Anjou*, and the *Gensd'arms*, and Light-Horse of *Orleans*.

The Marquis of *Lanion*, Governour of *Vannes* in *Brittany*, is Captain-Lieutenant of the Queens *Gensd'arms*: Next, are the Light Horse of *Burgundy* and *Flanders*.

Note, That the Light-Horse Men are so called, because they formerly wore only Back and Breast-Pieces, to distinguish them from the *Gensd'arms*, or *Men at Arms*, that were compleatly Armed with Back, Breast, Arms, and Thigh Pieces.

The other Regiments of Light-Horse, are likewise Armed in the same manner as the aforesaid Light-Horse.

When

When they march in Battle Array, five or six Regiments of Cavalry are formed into a Brigade, under the Command of an old Camp-Maſter, who is then called a Brigadeer.

There is a Brigadeer General of the Cavalry.

Every Regiment of Cavalry contains nine Companies more or leſs, and in every Company, there is a Captain, a Lieutenant, and a Cornet.

The Regiments of Light-Horſe are called by the Names of their Camp-Maſters.

There is a Commiſſary-General of the Cavalry, who is the Count of *Montrevel*.

There are thirteen Regiments of Dragoons; the Marquiſs of *Bouffiers*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, is Colonel-General of the Dragoons; the Count *de Teſſe* is Camp-Maſter General; the other Colonels of the Dragoons, are *Monſieur de Tilladet*, *M. de Roncherolles*, *M. de Longueval*, *M. de Barbezieres*; the Marquiſs *de la Breteche*, Governour of *Hombourg*, the *Chevalier de Teſſe*, *M. de Chevilly*, *M. N.* And the Major-General is M. *Bruyſet*.

As for the Infantry, or Foot, after the two Regiments of Guards, the *French* and *Suiſſers*, the other Regiments are divided; firſt into *old Bodies*, that bear the Names of the principal Provinces of *France*, as the Regiments of *Picardie*, *Champagne*, *Piémont*, *Navarre*, *Normandy*, the Sea Regiment: Where Note, that the Regiment of *Picardie* has always the Precedence, and thoſe of *Piémont*, *Champagne* and *Navarre*, have each their year one after another, and after them is the *Norman*, or Sea Regiments: Next are the *little old Bodies*, viz. The Regiments of *Auvergne*, *Bourbonnois*, *Sault*, *Le Roy*, *Feuquieres*, and *Vaube-Cour*; and after them the New Regiments. The old Regiments are kept always ſtanding in time of Peace, only the number of Men is reformed and reduced to thirty or forty in a Company; but the Officers are retained, that they may be always in readineſs to compleat their Companies

panies again to their full number, whenever occasion shall be. The new Regiments, which almost always bear the names of their several Camp-Masters, consist commonly of fewer Men then the old ones, and are often-times reformed or disbanded in time of Peace.

Besides these, the King has several Regiments of Foreign Foot, which are composed of *Germans*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, *Italians*, *Liegeois*, and others, and particularly of *Suissers*, of which, there are six, or seven thousand in *France*.

And lastly, There is the Company of Fuzileers of *Flanders*, consisting of sixty Men, Commanded by the *Chevalier de Montelet*.

The Kings Field Regiment consists of sixty seven Companies.

We have already spoken both of the *French* and *Suisse* Regiments of Guards, and of their Officers. We shall now speak of the others.

Colonels of the Infantry.

Of the Regiments of

Picardie, the Marquis *d' Harcourt-Beuvron.*
Champagne, *M. le Bailly Colbert.*
Navarre, the Duke *de Rochegnion.*
Piémont, the Marquis *de Rebé.*
Normandie, the Count *de Guiscard.*
Feuquieres, the Marquis of *Feuquieres.*
The Sea Regiment, the Marquis of *Liancourt.*
Bourbonois, the Marquis *de Refuge.*
Auvergne, the Marquis *de Prêle Nicolaii.*
Sault, the Duke *de Lediguieres.*
Vaube-Court, the Count of that Name.
The Kings, the *Chevalier de Montchevreuil.*
Royal, the Marquis *de Crequi.*
Poitou, *M. de Guenegaud*, the Marquis of *Biville.*
Lyonnois, the Marquis *d' Alincourt.*
Dauphin, the Marquis *d' Uxelles.*

Crussol,

Cruſſol, the Duke *d' Uzais*.
Touraine, the Marquiſs *d' Uſſon*.
Anjou, the Marquiſs *d' Hautefort*.
Le Maine, the Duke, or Prince of that Name.
Dampierre, the Marquiſs of that Name.
Louvigni, the Duke of *Grammont*.
Grancey, the Marquiſs of that Name.
The Queens, the Marquiſs *de Crenan*, Brigadeer, and Surveyor-General of the Infantry.
Bouligneux, *M. de Bouligneux*.
Royal, of the Fleet, or Veſſels, the Marquiſs *de Gandelu*.
Orleans, *M. de Bailleul*.
Crown, the *Chevalier de Genlis*.
Brittany, the Marquiſs *de Novion*.
Soiſſons, the Count of that Name, and under him, *M. Salieres*.
Artois, the Marquiſs *d' Eſcots*.
La Châtre, the Marquiſs of that Name.
Vendôme, the Duke of *Vendôme*.
La Saâve, *M. de Braque*.
La Fêre, the Marquiſs *de la Fayette*.
Alſace, the Prince Palatin of *Birkenfeld*.
Rouſſillon, *M. de Chimene*.
Condé, the Marquiſs *de Nêêle*.
Anguyen, *M. de Vilandry*.
Vieubourg, *M. de Vieubourg*.
Rouergue, the Marquiſs of *Malauze*.
Burgundy, the Count *de Chamilly*.
Royal of the Sea, the Marquiſs *de Nangis Brichanteau*.
Vermandois, the Marquiſs *de Soyecourt*.
Kings Fuſileers, the Marſhal *d' Humieres*, Great Maſter of the Artillery, and under him, *M. de Barville*, with a Colonels Commiſſion.
Languedoc, the Marquiſs *de Puzingnan*.
Pleſſis-Belliere, the *Chevalier*, or Knight of that Name.
Farzé, the Marquiſs *de Farzé*.

Clerambaut, the Marquiſs of that Name.

Caſtres, the Marquiſs *de Caſtres*, Governour of *Montpelier*.

Le Royal-Comtois, the Marquiſs *de Billefonds*, Son to the Marſhal.

Larré, the Marquiſs *de Larré*.

Provence, *M. de Magny de l' Anglée*.

Vivonne, the Marſhal Duke of that Name.

Faméchon, a Walloon Regiment, *M. de Faméchon*.

Royal Italian, M. *de Nagalotti*, Lieutenant-General of the Kings Armies, and under him, his Nephew, M. *de Albergoti*.

Furſtembourg, Count *Ferdinand* of *Furſtemburg*.

St. Laurence, M. *St. Laurence*.

L' Allemand, M. *l' Allemand*.

The Colonels of the ſix following Regiments, being all Suiſſers, *give names to their ſeveral Regiments as follows.*

Herlac.	*Stoupp.*
Salis.	*Greder.*
Phipfer.	*Stoupp*, the Younger.

Coningſmark, a *German* Regiment, Count *Charles John* of *Coningſmark*.

Guien, *M. de Blanzac*, Son to the Count *de Roye*.

Lorrain, the Marquiſs *d' Hoquincourt*.

In *February*, in the year 1684. the King raiſed three Regiments of Infantry more, being thoſe of *Toulouze*, under the Count *de Toulouze*, Great, or High Admiral of *France*.

There were ſeven Regiments more Created the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1684.

Flanders, the Marquiſs of *Folleville*.

Berry, the Marquiſs *de Gœxbriant*.

Bearn, *M. de Monchevreuil*, Count of *Mornay*.

Hainaut, *M. de Pompone*.

Boulonois, the Marquiſs *de Vibrage*.

Angoumois,

Angoumois, *M de Proüy*.
Perigord, the Count *de Chamarande*.
The Regiment of *Bombardiers*, Created the 31th of *Auguſt*, 1684. Whoſe Colonel is the Great Maſter of the Artillery, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, *M. de Vigny*, with a Colonels Commiſſion.

The ſix following Regiments were Created the 4th *of* September, 1684. viz. *thoſe of*

Saintonge, the Marquiſs *de Bligny*.
Bigore, the *Chevalier Pelot*.
Forêts, the Count *de Chemerault de Barbezieres*.
Cambreſis, the Marquiſs *de Chattaurenaud* in *Touraine*.
Tourneſis, the Marquiſs *de Broüilly de Vienne*.
Foix, the Marquiſs *de Blainville*, Great Maſter of the Ceremonies.

The fourteen following Regiments were Created the 5th *of* September, 1684. viz. *thoſe of*

Breſſe, the Count *de Kercado*.
La Marche, the Marquiſs of *Bi on*.
Quercy, the Count *d' Amanzé*.
Brie, the Marquiſs *de Charvôts*.
Nivernois, the Count *de Luſſe*, of the Family of *Montmorency*.
Soiſſonnois, the Duke *de Valentinois*.
N..... de Grimaldi.
Iſle of *France*, the Marquiſs *d' Antin*.
Vexin, the *Chevalier d' Hautefort de Montignac*.
Aunis, the Marquiſs *de Polignac*.
Dauphiné, or *Dauphinate*, the *Chevalier de Kercado*.
Vivarais, M *de St. Pater*.
Luxemburg, M. *de Brancas*.
Baſſigny, the Count *de Mailly*.
Duke of *Villars*.

Beaujolois, Created the 17th of *June*, 1685. M. *de Berulle*.

Beauſſe, M. *de Pompadour*, Marquiſs *de Laurieres*.

Pontbieu, Created in the Month of *September*, 1685. M. *de Lomont*.

So that in all, counting the two Regiments of Guards before-mentioned, there are 102 Regiments of Infantry, or Foot.

A Liſt of the Camp-Maſters of the Cavalry.

There are forty Regiments of Cavalry, whereof twelve conſiſts of twelve Companies apiece, and the reſt but of eight. Thoſe that conſiſt of twelve, are the Colonels Generals, thoſe of the Camp-Maſter and Commiſſary-General, the Kings ſeven Regiments, and thoſe of *Tilladet* and *Coningſmark*. The Regiments of Cavalry take place according to the Elderſhip of the date of the Commiſſions of their Camp-Maſters, excepting the three general ones, and thoſe that go under the name of his Majeſty, or of ſome of the Princes of the Blood.

The Camp-Maſters of the Cavalry.

1. In the Colonels Regiment, the Count *d' Auvergne*, Colonel-General of the Cavalry, and under him the Marquiſs *de Muſſe*.

2. In the Commiſſary-Generals Regiment, the Marquiſs of *Montrevel*, Commiſſary-General of the Cavalry.

3. In the Camp-Maſter Generals Regiment, the Baron *de Monclar*, Camp-Maſter General of the Light-Horſe.

4 In the Royal Regiment, the Count *de Bourg*, Lieutenant Camp-Maſter.

5. In the Kings Regiment, the Marquiſs *de Beaufort*.

6. In the Royal Foreign Regiment, the Count *de Coligny*.

7. In

7. In the Regiment of the Kings *Cuiraſſiers*, the Marquiſs *de Mongon.*

8. In the Royal Regiment of *Cravots*, or *Croats*, the Count *de Roucy.*

9. In the Royal *Piémont* Regiment, the Marquiſs *de Rivarolles.*

10. In the Royal Regiment of *Rouſillon*, the Count *de Montfort.*

11. In the Queens Regiment, the Count *de Rouſillon.*

12. In the Dauphins Regiment, the Marquiſs *de St. Gelais.*

13. In the Dauphins Foreign Regiment, the *Chevalier de la Vrilliere.*

14. In the Duke of *Burgundies* Regiment, the Marquiſs *de Houdetot.*

15. In the *Orleans* Regiment, the Marquiſs *de Vatteville.*

16. In the Regiment of *Condé*, the Marquiſs *de Toiras.*

17. In the Regiment of *Anguien*, *Monſieur de Saintrailles.*

18. In the Regiment of *Tilladet*, the Marquiſs *de Tilladet.*

19. In the Regiment of *Villeroy*, the Duke of that Name.

20. In the Regiment of *Grignan*, the *Chevalier de Grignan.*

21. In the Regiment of St. *Aignan*, the Duke *de Beauvilliers*, Chief of the Council-Royal of the *Finances*, or Revenues.

22. In the *Coningſmark* Regiment, Count *Otho William* of *Coningſmark*, Marſhal of *Swedeland*, &c. and under him *M. la Mote-Paillas.*

In the other Regiments there are ſeveral Camp-Maſters incorporated, whoſe Companies are reformed, or reduced into one.

Colonels of the Dragoons.

The Colonel-General, the Marquiſs *de Boufflers.*
The Camp-Maſter General, the Count *de Tiſſe.*
The Regiment of the Colonel-General, is Commanded by the Count *de St. Florentin.*
The Regiment Royal, by the Marquiſs *d' Allegre.*
The Queens Regiment, by the Marquiſs *de Murcé.*
The *Dauphins* Regiment, by the Count *de Longueval.*

The following Regiments, viz. *thoſe*

Of *Gramont* of the County of *Burgundy*, by the Count *de Gramont.*
Of *Barbeziéres*, by the Marquiſs *de Barbeſiéres.*
Of *Peiſſonel*, by M. *de Peiſſonel.*
Of *Lande*, by M. *de la Lande.*
Of *Chevilly*, by M. *de Chevilly.*
Of *Tiſſé*, by the *Chevalier de Tiſſé.*
Of *Aſfeld*, by the Baron *d' Aſfeld*, Brigadeer of the Dragoons.
De Fimarcon, by the Marquiſs of that Name.

The aforementioned Regiments of Foot conſiſt ſome of more, and ſome of fewer Bataillons, and every Bataillon is compoſed of fifteen Companies, and of one Company of Granadeers, except only the two Regiments of Guards, *French* and *Suiſſers*, and the ſix other *Suiſſe* Regiments.

As to the Order obſerved in the Command of the Armies of *France*, they are always Commanded by one General in Chief, who has under him two Lieutenant-Generals, who Command by turns every other day, and under them there are two Camp, or Field-Marſhals, that change in the ſame manner, beginning with the Elder of the two. When the King

King Commands his Armies in Perſon, he has always two, or four Marſhals of *France* under him: And when any Prince of the Blood Commands them, he has commonly two Marſhals of *France* under him.

Every General has four Adjutants, or *Aids de Camp*, to carry about his Orders, which are commonly young Noblemen, or ſometimes old Officers.

A Lieutenant-General has at leaſt two *Aids de Camp*, and the Marſhals *de Camp*, or Field-Marſhals, have each of them one: Formerly there were Battle-Marſhals in every Army, but at preſent there are none, only Mr. *de Fougerais* is one, as being ſuch by Title of a ſtanding Office, though without acting as ſuch: Next are the Brigadeers, who are choſen from among the Camp-Maſters of oldeſt ſtanding, to Command Brigades compoſed of five or ſix Regiments of Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons: Next them are the Camp-Maſters that Command over the ſeveral Regiments of Horſe, and the Colonels in the Foot-Regiments, and then the Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, and the Aid, or Adjutant-Majors, in the Foot-Regiments, but in the Cavalry, the Major is the ſecond Perſon; Next are the Captains of every Company, and in Companies of Light-Horſe; under every Captain there is a Lieutenant and a Corner, but in Companies of *Genſd'arms*, or of Foot, there are Lieutenants, and after them Enſigns inſtead of Cornets.

As for the Quarter-Maſters, or Marſhals of the Lodgings of the Armies; There is one Quarter-Maſter General of the Cavalry, who is *M. de St. Martin*, who enjoys it by Title of a ſtanding Office, who has under him ſeveral Adjutants, and *Fouriers*, or Under-Quarter-Maſters: In the Body of the Infantry of every Army, there is a Major-General of the Brigades, from whom the Majors of every Brigade receive their Orders; Then there is a Quarter-Maſter for every Regiment, who having

known from his Superiours the Quarters allotted to his Regiment, divides and ſhares them out among the ſeveral Companies, and Orders the Quarter-Maſters of each Company to lodge the Captains, Officers, and Souldiers accordingly.

The four Quarter-Maſters General at preſent of the Kings Camps and Armies are, *M. Fouguenx*, *M. de l' Anglée*, *M. Bolé*, and *M. du Verger*: when they are in the Armies, they have every one two Harbingers, or Quarter-Maſters under them, who are paid by the King.

There is likewiſe one ſtanding *Fourier*, or Harbinger of the Kings Camps and Armies, who is the *Sieur de Couty*. Now, becauſe there often have happened differences and conteſts among the Officers of Horſe, and thoſe of Foot concerning place, and precedency of Command. It is ordered, that when they are both Incamped on a Plain, the Officers of Horſe ſhall have the Command, but when they are Poſted in any Incloſure, Retrenchment, or Barricado, in any place, then the Foot-Officers ſhall have the chief Command.

Note, That in former time, when the *French* King went to Fight, they marched under the white Cornet of *France*, Accompanied with ſeveral Lords Volunteers: But now it is no more in uſe. This white Cornet was different from the Colonels Cornet of the Cavalry, which is alſo White.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Great Maſter of the Artillery.

THE Preſent Great Maſter of the Artillery of *France*, is *Lewis de Crevant de Humieres*, Marſhal of *France*, who is ſtiled, Great Maſter of the Artillery of *France*, and Super-Intendant General of the

the Powder and Salt-Peter; he is likewiſe Governour and Lieutenant-General of *Flanders*, and of the other Conqueſts made in the Low-Countries ſince the *Pyrenean* Treary; He took the uſual Oath for this Office in *September*, 1685.

The Great Maſter of the Artillery, bears for a mark of his Office, under his Coat of Arms, two Canons, or Culverins, mounted on their Carriages.

Before the Invention of Canon, there was a Great Maſter of the Croſs-bows, and Battery-Men, called *Cranqueneers*, who had the Super-intendance over all the Officers and Machines for Battery: The *Cranquins* were certain Engines then in uſe for Battering the Walls and Gates of Towns, not unlike thoſe we read of in the ſtories of all Nations of thoſe and elder times. It is the common opinion, that this Office has been ever ſince the time of St. *Lewis*, and in 1411, under *Charles* the Sixth, the *Sieur de Hangeſt* was Great Maſter of the Croſsbow-Men; in lieu of which afterwards was ſubſtituted a Captain-General of the Powder of the Artillery; which Title was uſed till the time of *Henry* the Great, who in the year 1610. Erected it into an Office of the Crown, under the Title of Great-Maſter, in favour of *Maximilian de Bethune*, Duke of *Sully*, his Favourite.

At preſent in every Army of *France*, there is a Lieutenant of the Artillery, that has Command over all the Equipage of the Artillery, and takes care of its conducting, who depends of the Great Maſter.

The Great Maſter has the ſuper-intendance over all the Officers of the Artillery, as Canoneers, Pioneers, Wheel-wrights, Rope-Makers, and other ſmall Officers, of which he keeps a Muſter-Roll in all the Kings Armies, in every one of which, he has his Lieutenants, although in Caſes belonging to their Offices, the Marſhals of *France* have likewiſe a Com-

mand over the said Officers: It is the Great Master of the Artillery that gives Order for making all works in the Armies, as well at Sieges of Towns, and in their Marches, and he has power over all the Arsenals of *France*: He has also the charge of most of the Tents and Pavilions of the Army, and has the Seat of his Jurisdiction in the Arsenal at *Paris*.

The Great Master of the Artillery is always Colonel of the Kings Fusileers.

All cast Mettal found in Conquered Towns, or rebellious places, at their taking, belongs to the Great Master of the Artillery, as his Fee, who sometimes commands the very Bells to be taken down from the Steeples.

There are Lieutenant-Generals of the Artillery in the several Provinces, and in every Army, the principal at present, are the Marquiss *de la Frezeliere*, *M. de Vigny*, Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Fusileers*, and *Bombardeers*, and *M. de Mets*, Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of *Flanders*.

There is likewise, a Comptroller-General of the Artillery, *M. Camus de Clos*, Intendant of *Catalonia*; a Treasurer-General, *M. Stephen Landais*; a Guard-General, *M. Michael Pelletier*; a Commissary General of the Powder, *M.*..... a Secretary-General, *M. Joachim Fautrier*; another Secretary, *M. Lewis Rousseau*; and lastly, one Bayliff of the Artillery, and of the Arsenal, M. *Noel Eustace Pean de Chesnay*.

And because the King of *France* has his Wars by Sea, as well as by Land, having treated of the Constable and the Marshals of *France*, who have succeeded in his Authority, who are the chief Commanders of his Armies by Land, we shall now proceed to speak of the Admiral, who has the chief Command over the Naval Forces, and all Maritime-Affairs.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Admiral, and of the Maritime Forces.

THE preſent Admiral of *France* is the Count of *Toulouze*, *Lewis-Alexander* of *Bourbon*, Legitimated of *France*, who is ſtiled Admiral, or Great Maſter of the Seas, and chief and ſuper-intendant of the Commerce and Navigation of *France*, being Conſtituted ſo in the Month of *November*, 1683.

The Great Admiral bears, for a mark of his Charge, two Anchors paſſed Salteir-Wiſe, behind his Coat of Arms.

The Admiral is one of the Officers of the Crown, and Commands in the Wars at Sea with the ſame Authority as did the Conſtable formerly, and at preſent the Marſhals of *France*, in thoſe by Land; The Power of this Office is very Great, and was much augmented by King *Henry* the Third, in favour of the Duke *de Joyeuſe*, one of his Favourites, that was then Admiral.

The Admiral grants out Commiſſions to Privateers to Arm and put out to Sea againſt the Enemies of the State, and has Power to make Truce with them upon the Sea, for three Weeks, of his own private Authority; without his leave no Veſſels can enter into any Port; he has the tenths of all the ſpoils taken at Sea: He is Judge in all Maritime Cauſes, and the Appeals from his Sentences are brought to the Parliament of *Paris*; but he has no Place there by vertue of his Office. His Chief Court is kept at the *Marble Table* in the Palace at *Paris*, whither Appeals are brought from the Judges of his inferiour Courts; and he has his Officers, that take

take cogniſance of all Delinquencies and Differences that ariſe, as well about Contracts and Agreements, made either for Warlike Affairs, or for Merchandiſe, Fiſhing, and all other things whatever, whether Civil or Criminal, putting in under him what Lieutenant he pleaſes, he gives ſafe Conducts and Paſs-Ports by Sea, and Licenſes for Herring-Fiſhing and other Fiſhing, and cauſes Watch and Ward to be kept on the Sea-Coaſts, when there is occaſion, by thoſe who are ſubject to that Duty; and appoints Men of War to guard the Fiſher-Boats in time of Herring-Fiſhing.

The Name of Admiral was borrowed from the *Arabians*, who came by Sea, pouring in like an Inundation, on the Chriſtians in *Europe*, and after having roved over all the Seas of this Quarter of the World, Conquered *Spain*, and from thence made deſcents into *France*, by the Coaſts of *Guienne* and *Poitou*; during the ſpace of ſuch long Wars, the *French* had frequent Communication with them, and he that Commanded in Chief over all the other Commanders of that ſo potent and formidable Naval Army, being commonly called in the *Arabian* Tongue, *Amiral Muſulmin*, that is to ſay, Prince of the *True Believers*, (for ſo thoſe Infidels affect to call themſelves) the *French*, who retained only the firſt Syllables of that Name, took occaſion out of the corruption of it to form the name of *Amiral*, *i. e.* Admiral, which is the Title they have ever ſince applied to their chief Commanders, or Generals at Sea.

All Ships of War are to bear their Admirals Colours, and the Admirals own Ship bears a ſquare White Flag, upon her Main-Maſt, and a Lanthorn in his Poop.

He has a Sovereign Command over the Seas of *France*, eſpecially over all that part of the Ocean, and of the *Mediterranean*, near the Coaſts of *France*, and over all the Ships of War, and Naval Forces.

The

The first Admiral that we read of was one *Lehery*, or according to some, one *Rotland*, under *Charles* the Great, called by *Eginard*, *Præfectus Maris*. This Office was formerly held only by Commission, and the first that possest it by Patent, as a standing Office, was *Enguerrand*, *Sire*, or Lord of *Coucy*, under *Philip the Hardy*, in 1273. though according to some others, it was not made a standing Office, till the year 1369. under *Charles* the Fifth, and the first Admiral, according to that account, was *Amaury* Vicount of *Narbon*.

There were several Admirals belonging to *France*, whilst the Kings of *France* remained unpossest of many of the Maritime Provinces, for there were the Admirals of *Normandy*, *Brittany*, *Guienne*, and *Provence*: the Admiral of *Normandy*, who was since the Re-union, called the Admiral of *France*, Commanded from *Callis*, to St. *Michaels* Mount; He of *Brittany* from St. *Michaels* Mount to *Raz*; He of *Guienne*, from *Raz* to *Bayonne*; and he of *Provence*, from *Perpignan*, to the River of *Genua*: About this Admiralty of *Provence* there arose a great contest in the last Kings time, between the Duke of *Guise*, who pretended to that Admiralty, and the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who put an end to the Dispute, by prevailing with the King, totally to suppress the Office of Admiralty, and to Erect instead of it another, under the Title of Great Master, Chief, and Super-Intendant General of the Navigation and Commerce of *France*, which he did by a Declaration in the Month of *January*, 1627. The said Cardinal gave it afterward by his Will and Testament to the Son of the Marshal *de Brezé*, Duke of *Fronsac*, who when he took the accustomed Oath for it in Parliament, in the year 1648. reassumed the Title of Admiral, but he being killed at the Siege of *Orbitello*, this Office was exercised in the Name of the Queen Regent, under the Title of Great Master of the Navigation of *France*; but since

since that, the Title of Admiral has been reannexed to those other newer ones.

The Admiral of *France*, as having Command over two Seas, *viz.* the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*, bears as a mark of his Dignity, two golden Anchors passed Salteir-wise behind his Coat of Arms, hanging upon, and fastened to two Cables; the Vice-Admiral likewise bears the same. The Great Admiral has 30000 *l.* yearly appointment, raised out of the duties of Anchorage, and other Revenues.

Next to the Admiral, there is likewise a Vice-Admiral of *France*, who is at present the Marshal *d' Etrées*, and his Son in Reversion.

There are three Lieutenant-Generals of the Naval Forces, *viz.* 1. *Abraham du Quêne*, Marquis *du Bouchet Valgrand*, under the name of *Du Quêne*. 2. The Marquis *de Preuilly d' Humieres*. 3. The *Chevalier de Tourville*.

And seven Chiefs, or Commanders of Squadrons, *viz.* 1. *Monsieur Gabaret*. 2. The Count *de Chateaurenaud*, Great Prior of *Brittany*, of the Order of *St. Lazarus*. 3. The Marquis *d' Amfreville*. 4. The *Chevalier de Sourdis*. 5. The *Chevalier de Bethune*. 6. *M. Villette de Murcé*. 7. M. *Forant*, who was lately the eldest among the Captains of single Vessels.

Besides the Marquis *de Seignelay*, who as one of the four Principal Secretaries of State, has the Maritime Affairs under his department; there are two Intendant Generals of the Marine Affairs; under whom, there are two Intendants of the *Levant*, or *East*, who are *M. Brodard* for the Gallies, residing at *Marseilles*, and *M. Girardin Sieur de Vauvray*, residing at *Toulon*; likewise four Intendants for the Western Sea, or Ocean, *viz.* 1. *M. Arnoux de Muin*, residing at *Rochefort*, *Rochelle*, and *Brouage*. 2. *M. de Champy Desclouzonne*, residing at *Brest* in *Brittany*. 3. *M. Patoüillet*, at *Dunkirk*, and 4. *M. de Fargis Montmor*, at *Havre de Grace*. The

The Secretary General of the Admiralty, or Maritime Affairs, is *M. de la Grange*. The Treasurers General of the Admiralty, are 1. *M. Lubert* for the Men of War, and 2. *M. de Bellinzani*, for the Gallies.

There are likewise Comptrollers of the Admiralty.

The Admiral has, upon any Vacancies hapning, by Death or otherwise, the nomination of all Judges, Lieutenants general or particular, Counsellors, Receivers, Advocates, Proctors, Registrers or Recorders, Serjeants, and other Officers of the Admiralty, both at the Supreme Court of Admiralty held at the Marble Table, and at the particular ones held in *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Brittany*.

The King has at present, 150 Ships of War, and 30 Gallies, besides tenders, *&c.* The Royal Docks for Building Ships in *France*, are only at *Brest*, *Rochefort*, and *Toulon*.

For the better furnishing the Royal Fleet with Almoners, or Chaplains, the King has established a Community, or Seminary of Priests, in the Burrow of *Folgoet* in *Brittany*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the General of the Gallies.

THE Kingdom of *France* being washed with two Seas, *viz.* on one side with the Great Ocean, and on the other, towards the South, with the *Mediterranean*; upon this last are kept the Gallies, as a more proper Shipping for that Sea, whose Port and Harbour is *Marseilles*, over which, there is a Chief, called the *General of the Gallies*.

The General of the Gallies is sometimes called the

the Admiral of the *Levant*, or *Eaſt*, as ſays the *Sieur de la Popeliniere*, who has compoſed a Book particularly of the Admiral of *France*.

The preſent General of the Gallies, is *Lewis Victor de Rochechoüard de Mortemar*, Duke *de Vivonne*, Marſhal of *France*, Governour of *Champain*, and late Viceroy in *Sicily*, during the Revolutions of *Meſſina*: He is as ſuch, ſtiled General of the Gallies, and Lieutenant-General in the Seas, and Naval Armies of the *Levant*, he was ſworn General of the Gallies in the Month of *December*, 1669. His Son the Duke of *Mortemar*, Married a Daughter of the late *M. Colbert*, Miniſter of State, has the Reverſion of his Fathers Place, and in the year, 1681. Commanded alone himſelf the Gallies of *France*.

Charles the Ninth, by an Order of the *6th* of *April*, 1562. Verified the *8th* of *June*, 1563. Declared *Meſſire René* of *Lorrain*, General of the Gallies, as well in the *Levant*, as in the Weſtern Seas, making him Chief General of all his Gallies, Galiots, Fregats, Fuſts and Brigantins; and giving him Command over all Veſſels and Ships, whether long or round, and authoriſing him to cauſe due obedience to be given him by all manner of ways, and in all places, where it ſhould concern the Duty of his Office.

The Lieutenant-General of the Gallies, is the *Chevalier de Noailles*, Knight of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, &c.

Thus having treated of the Military Officers, we come now to the Officers of Juſtice, in the Kings Councels, which are likewiſe Officers General of the whole Kingdom.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Kings Councels, and Miniſters of State.

Of the Chancellour of France.

THE Chancellour is the Head-Officer of Juſtice, and of the Kings Councels, and into his hands he has wholly depoſited it, that he may diſtribute and diſpence it impartially to all his Subjects, with the ſame Power and Authority as he might do himſelf in Perſon: for this reaſon the Seals of *France* are committed to his Cuſtody, which he makes uſe of in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and in conferring of Gifts, Graces and Offices, as he thinks moſt reaſonable for the good of the State. He preſides in the Kings Councels. 'Tis he that on all occaſions declares the Kings Pleaſure; and when his Majeſty goes to Parliament, to ſit on his Bed or Throne of Judgment, he ſits before his Majeſty on his left hand. He wears a Robe of red Velvet lined with Scarlet Sattin; and at publick Ceremonies, a Cap faſhioned like a Mortar, covered with gold, and adorned with Pearls and precious Stones: Before him march the Uſhers of the Chancellery, carrying on their Shoulders Maces of guilt Silver, and the reſt of the Uſhers after them.

The preſent Chancellour is *M. Lewis de Boucherat*, Knight, Lord of *Compans*, and other places, who after having Officiated the Places of Corrector of the Accounts, of Counſellour in the Parliament, and Commiſſary in the Requeſts of the Palace Maſter of Requeſts, Intendant of Juſtice, or Lord Chief Juſtice in *Languedoc*, Honorary Counſellour in the Parliament

Parliament of *Paris*, and both Counſellour of State, and Counſellour in the Councel Royal ſeveral years, and rendred very conſiderable Services to the State, and ſo acquired the univerſal approbation of all people by his indefatigable Induſtry, and his great Capacity and Zeal for the ſervice of his Majeſty, and of the publick, was at length, upon all theſe Conſiderations named to the Chancellorſhip, by his Majeſty, on the Feaſt of *All-Saints*, in the year 1685. who was pleaſed to Seal his Patents, deliver him the Seals, and ſwear him into the ſaid high and important Office the 3d of *November* following.

The Chancellour of *France* bears, as a mark of his Dignity, a Mortar-faſhioned Cap of Cloth of gold ſet with Ermines, upon the Creſt of his Arms, out of which, with the Figure of a Queen coming out of it, repreſenting the Kingdom of *France*, holding in her right hand, a Scepter, and in her left the Great Seals of the Kingdom: and behind his Coat of Arms, two great Vermilion gilt ſilver Maces, paſſed Salteir-wiſe, with a Scarlet Mantle ſet with rays of gold towards the top, and furred with Ermines.

This Office was inſtituted, as ſome ſay, by *Clotair* the Firſt, and the firſt Chancellour was *Bodin* in the year 562. He was antiently called the Great Referendary and Keeper of the Royal Ring and Seal.

When a Keeper of the Great Seal is made at any time, he has the ſame Authority given him as a Chancellour, only with this difference, that a Chancellour is not depoſable, but by arraigning him at the Bar, and taking away his Life, whereas the Keeper of the Seals is an Officer changeable at the Kings Pleaſure.

The Original of the word Chancellour comes from this: All Letters Patents and Charters formerly paſſing through his hands, when they were not well drawn up, or that any thing were found in them not conformable to Law and Cuſtom, he uſed

uſed to croſs them out, by drawing certain ſtrokes and bars croſs them, Lattice-wiſe, which in *Latin* are called *Cancelli*, from whence comes the word *Cancellare*, and the Engliſh word at this day uſed to ſignify making void any Writings, *viz.* to Cancel, and from thence, the word, *Chancellour*: Sometimes he is called for diſtinctions ſake, *Summus Cancellarius*, i. e. High Chancellour, becauſe there were and are ſeveral other Chancellours.

We ſhall ſpeak of the other Officers of the *Chancery*, when we have deſcribed the Kings Councils.

CHAP. XXII.

A general State and account of the Kings Councils, and of the perſons that compoſe them.

THE Affairs hapning daily, being different and various, different Councils have been provided to debate and reſolve them in; as the Council of War, the Council of Diſpatches, the Council of State, and of the *Finances*, or Revenues.

Of the Council of War.

The Great Council of War ſits commonly in the Kings Chamber, where he himſelf, unleſs ſome great indiſpoſition hinder him, is preſent, with ſuch Princes of the Blood, Marſhals of *France*, and Great Lords, as he thinks fit, for their experience in Military Affairs, to aſſiſt thereat.

Of the Council of Dispatches, and the Secretaries of State.

This Council is kept in the Kings Chamber, in his Majesties Presence, and at it are usually present, the *Dauphin*, *Monsieur* the Duke of *Orleans*, the Lord Chancellour, the four principal Secretaries of State, and those that have the grant of the reversion of their Offices. The matters there treated of, are the affairs of the Provinces, and all other things, both Foreign and Domestick, of which the Secretaries of State then present, make their Reports, who likewise are to keep Memorials of all the resolutions taken there; and are afterward to see them duly dispatched, according to their several Departments, or Provinces.

There are four Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Commandments of his Majesty, who divide among them all the affairs of the Kingdom, and have every one their several Functions and business, according to their respective departments.

These four Secretaries at present are

1. *Michael-Francis le Tellier*, Son to the late Chancellour of *France*, Marquis of *Louvois:* He is likewise Knight Commander, and Chancellour of the Kings Orders of Knighthood, Great Vicar General of the Order of *Nôtre-Dame* of *Mount Carmel*, and of St. *Lazarus* of *Jerusalem*, Post-Master General, and Super-intendant, and Orderer General of the Royal Buildings, and Protector of the Royal Academy of Painting, and Sculpture.

2. *John-Baptist Colbert* Knight, Marquis of *Seignelay*, *&c.* Son of the late great Minister of State of that Name. He is likewise President, perpetual Chief, and Director-General of the Company of the Commerce of the *East-Indies*, and Great Treasurer of the Kings Orders of Knighthood.

3. *Pettr-*

3. *Peter-Baltaſar Phylippeaux de la Vrilliere*, Marquiſs of *Chateau-neuf* upon the *Loire*.

4. *Charles Colbert* Knight, and Marquiſs of *Croiſſy*, who is likewiſe Secretary of the Kings Orders and Finances, Preſident *à Mortier*, or Preſident, wearing the Mortar Faſhioned Cap in the Parliament of *Paris*, formerly Ambaſſadour in *England*, and ſince Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Nimmeguen*, and in *Bavaria* for the Marriage of the *Dauphin*.

Their Departments are as follows.

The Departments of the aforeſaid four Principal Secretaries of State, are thus laid out.

1. Mr. *Louvois* has for his Department,

The three Months of *February*, *June*, and *October*, and the affairs of

Poitou, *la Marche*, *Catalonia* and *Rouſſillon*, *Pignerol*, *Lorain*, and the three Biſhopricks, *Alſatia*, the places yielded, or Conquered in *Flanders*, *Artois* and *Hainaut*, the Fortifications of the Places Conquered or recovered: all affairs relating to War, the Tax called the *Taillon*, the Artillery, the Fortifications of the ſaid Generalities, the Buildings and Royal Houſes, and the Arts and Manufactures of *France*.

In this Department are the Parliament of *Mets*, the Soveraign Councils of *Perpignan*, *Pignerol*, *Tournay*, *Alſatia*, and the Provincial Council of *Artois*.

2. *M. Seignelays* Department compriſes,

The Months of *January*, *May* and *September*, and the affairs of

Paris, and the Iſle of *France*, and *Soiſſonnois*, as far as *Noyon*, the Countries of *Orleans* and *Blois*, the Fortifications of all Maritime Places, and other Places within the Kingdom, the Kings Houſhold, the Clergy, the Admiralty and Sea-Affairs, Commerce both within and without the Kingdom, Manufactures

ctures out of the Kingdom, the Gallies, the *East* and *West-India* Companies, and the Company of *Senegal*, and other Countries within the Limits of their Patents, the Breeding Horſes and Penſions.

In this Department there is only the Parliament of *Paris*.

3. *Monſieur de Chateau-neufs* Department compriſes,

The Months of *April*, *Auguſt*, and *December*, and the affairs of

Languedoc both higher and lower, and the County of *Foix*, High and Low *Guienne*, as far as *Fontarabie*, *Perigort*, *Rouerge*, and *Quercy*; *Broüage*, the Country of *Aunix*, the Town and Government of *Rochelle*, *Ré* and *Oleron*; *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Perche*, and the County of *Laval*, *Bourbonnois*, *Nivernois*, High and Low *Auvergne*, *Picardie* and the Country of *Boulogne*, *Normandie*, *Roüen*, *Caen* and *Alançon*; *Burgundy*, *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, *Valtomey* and *Gex*; and in general, all Affairs relating to the Reformed Religion.

In this Department are the Parliaments of *Toulouze*, *Bourdeaux*, *Roüen*, *Dijon*, and *Beſançon*.

4. *Monſieur Colbert de Croiſſy*'s Department contains,

The Months of *March*, *July*, and *November*, and the affairs of

Champagne and *Brie*, *Provence*, *Brittany*, *Berry*, *Limouſin*, *Angoumois*, *Xaintonge*, *Lyonnois*, and *Dauphiné*, *Navarre*, *Bearn*, *Bigorre*, the Principality of *Sedan*, Foreign Countries, and Penſions.

In this Department, are the Parliaments of *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Rennes*, and *Pau*.

The Months ſet down under the name of each Secretary of State, are thoſe in which their turn is to diſpatch all Letters, or Patents, for all the Liberalities, Gifts, and Benefices granted by the King in thoſe Months.

The Parliaments contained within each Department

ment are set down likewise under them, to shew, that the Dispatches the King sends to any of the said Parliaments, must all pass through the hands of that Secretary of State, in whose Department they are; and that the Deputies sent by the said Parliaments, or States of the Provinces therein specified to the King, are Conducted to their Audiences, by the Secretaries of State, to whose Department they belong.

In the time of *Henry* the second, for the speedier Expedition of the many Affairs of State then depending, there were six Secretaries of State chosen, with this Proviso, that the two first Vacancies among should not be filled up: In that manner were the Secretaries of State established, and reduced to the number of four, as they continue to this day.

Rules made by the King at Fountainbleau, *for the Establishment of a Council-Royal, for his* Finances, *or Revenues. With an account of the persons it consists of, and the Order kept and observed in it.*

The King having, after it had pleased God to give Peace to his People, seriously consider'd the ill condition of the Revenues of his Kingdom, and the Causes from whence it proceeded, His Majesty being willing to prevent the same inconvenience for the future, resolved upon the present Regulation, and Declaration of his will and pleasure therein.

First, His Majesty has suppressed for ever the Commission of Super-intendant of his *Finances*, or Revenues, with all the Functions annexed to it.

And his Majesty well knowing, he could no way give greater marks of his love to his People, than by taking to himself the care and administration of his Revenues, for the more effectual retrenching of all the abuses crept thereinto, and practised till now; His said Majesty has resolved to call to his assistance

aſſiſtance a Council, compoſed of Perſons of known Ability and Honeſty, by whoſe advice he will act in the ſaid Adminiſtration, and Execute all thoſe Affairs which were uſed to be formerly reſolved on and put in Execution by the Super-intendant alone.

The ſaid Council ſhall be called the Council-Royal of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and ſhall be compoſed of one Chief, under the Authority, and in the Preſence of his Majeſty, (when the Chancellour ſhall not be preſent in the ſaid Council) and of three Counſellers, whereof one ſhall be Intendant of the *Finances*, His Majeſty reſerving to himſelf, the power to call in the Chancellour when he ſhall think fit; at which times he ſhall take Place and Precedence there, according to his Dignity, as Chief of all the Kings Councils.

His Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the Sealing and Paſſing of all Orders, touching the Expences accountable, and the Monies employed, as well for private Expences, or Bills remitted any where, and Intereſt, and all other Expences whatever.

The Books and Accounts of the Diſburſement of his Revenues, as well thoſe ariſing from the general Receits, as from the Farms, Woods, Crown-Lands, and all other Monies of what nature ſoever, ſhall be returned by the Intendant of the *Finances*, under whoſe Department they ſhall be, with his Advices and Reaſons concerning the Changes fit to be made therein, into the hands of the ſaid Council-Royal, who are to make report thereof to his Majeſty, and receive his Orders thereupon, after which the ſaid Accounts ſhall be paſſed and ſigned by the ſaid Intendant, and returned into the hands of him that made the Report, in Order to be Signed by his Majeſty, and by the Honourable Perſons of the ſaid Council, in ſuch Place and Order as his Majeſty ſhall appoint.

The Intendant of the *Finances*, that ſhall have the

the Honour to be of the ſaid Council-Royal, ſhall have the Exchequer, or Treaſure-Royal, under his Department, and conſequently ſhall keep the Regiſter of the whole, that ſhall be received, or diſburſed, which he ſhall Communicate to no Perſon whatever, without expreſs Order from his ſaid Majeſty.

All Orders ſhall be returned into his hands, to be reported to his Majeſty, and ſhall be Regiſtred, and Paraphed, or marked on the ſides by him, and afterwards paſſed by the Treaſurers of the Exchequer, whoſe turn it ſhall be to be in Office that year.

The ſaid Intendant ſhall take all the Accounts of the Farms, of the general Receits, of the Woods, Crown-Lands, Extraordinary Affairs, and all other Receits of what nature ſoever, in order to making a Report thereof himſelf to the ſaid Council-Royal, that the ſaid Accounts may be ratified and ſigned firſt, by his Majeſty, and then by thoſe of the ſaid Council-Royal.

All Demands that ſhall be made of any new Offices within his Majeſties Dominions, ſhall be reported to, and reſolved on in the ſaid Council-Royal.

And as to all thoſe Affairs which uſed to be debated and determined in the Council of *Finances*, and which were cuſtomarily ſigned by the Lord Chancellour, his Majeſty will hold the ſaid Council on ſuch a day as he ſhall think fit to appoint, at which the Lord Chancellour ſhall be preſent, in order to the Examination and Determination of the ſaid Affairs, *viz.*

The Brevets concerning the Taxes which ſhall afterward be ſigned by his Majeſty, and by all thoſe who ſhall have the honour to be preſent at the ſaid Council.

All Ordinances for laying any Impoſitions on the people, of what nature or quality ſoever they be, ſhall be reported to the ſaid Council, in order to be paſſed.

The Printed Papers to be posted up, containing the Conditions of letting out the Farms, shall be examined and agreed on in the said Council-Royal, and after that, the Farms shall be published, the offers received, and the said Farms adjudged to the fairest Bidders, in the Ordinary Council of the *Finances*.

All Treaties or Bargains for Extraordinary Affairs, All Orders of Loan, and other Orders of like nature, shall be reported, examined, and agreed on in the said Council-Royal, and afterwards signed and passed in the same form that has been always hitherto practised.

The Rolls of the Exchequer, as well as of the Expences accountable, as of the ready Money, shall be Examined and stated in the said Council-Royal, at which, at that time, shall be present the same Persons that used to be present on such occasions; after which, they shall be signed by his Majesty, and all those that shall be present thereat.

No Diminution shall be granted upon the Farms, general Receits, and extraordinary affairs, of what nature soever they be, unless it be in the presence of his Majesty in the said Council-Royal.

All which affairs shall be examined and resolved on in the said Council-Royal, which shall be composed, as is aboveſaid, of the Lord Chancellour as Chief, and of three other Counsellours in the said Council.

His Majesty wills, and means, that the President or Chief of the said Council shall assemble all those that shall have the honour to be of it, once a Week, together with the other Directors, Comptrollers General, and Intendants of the *Finances*, to examine all Affairs relating to the *Finances*, as was wont to be practised in the lesser Directions under the Super-intendants, excepting only those above reserved to the said Council-Royal; and particularly

larly to examine and deliberate on all the means imaginable to increaſe the ordinary Revenues of his Majeſty, to diminiſh, and if it be poſſible, wholly to remove all the Cauſes of the Diminutions of the Farmers, and the inſolvencies that happen in the general Receits, and to uſe all careful indeavours, that the ſaid Impoſitions may be collected and brought in within the time preſcribed by the Ordinances; that ſo thoſe Expences, whoſe payment his Majeſty ſhall aſſign upon the ſaid Impoſitions, may be punctually paid and diſcharged.

All the affairs that ſhall be examined in the leſſer Directions, ſhall be afterwards reported in the Grand Directions, in order to be therein reſolved on, in the accuſtomed Form, and that has been hitherto uſed.

The Councils of the *Finances*, and Grand Directions ſhall be held as formerly, provided however, that none of thoſe matters be treated on there, that are here above-reſerved to the Council-Royal of the *Finances*.

In all the Councils, the Chief or Preſident of the ſaid Councils ſhall take the ſame place, that the Super-intendants of the *Finances* were wont to take there, and as for the other Councellours of State, they ſhall take place, according to the order of date of the Brevets, or Patents, by which they are conſtituted Councellours of State.

All the Orders, and other Diſpatches of the Council of *Finances*, ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid Preſident, or Chief, and three Councellours belonging to the ſaid Council-Royal.

His Majeſty wills, that at the opening of every Seſſion of his Council-Royal, Report ſhall always be made of the accounts of ſome one of the Farms, of the general Receits, in order to the Examination of the impediments the Farmers meet with, in Collecting the Revenues of their Farms, and of what juſt and reaſonable means, there may be uſed

to augment them, that ſo his Majeſty may interpoſe his Royal Authority for making the beſt of them.

His Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the Power to Change, Augment, or diminiſh this preſent Regulation, as the neceſſity of his Service ſhall require.

Given at *Fountainbleau*, the 15*th* of *September*, 1661. Signed *Lewis*, and *Lower de Guenigaud*.

The Perſons of which the Council-Royal of *Finances* is compoſed at preſent, are the Lord Chancellours of *France*, Chief, or Preſident, M. *Pelletier*, Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, who ſucceeded the late Mr. *Colbert*, Mr. *Puſſort*, and Mr. *D' Argouges*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Council of State, and of the Maſters of Requeſts.

THE Preſent King Ordered by the firſt Article of his Regulation, dated the firſt of *January*, 1673. That the Council of State ſhould be compoſed, of the Lord Chancellour and Lord Keeper of the Seals, of 21 Councellours of State in Ordinary, whereof three are to be Church-men, and three Sword-men; of the Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, of the two Intendants of the *Finances*, all of them in Ordinary, and of twelve other Councellours in State, that ſhall ſerve half-yearly.

The preſent Comptroller-General of the *Finances*, is *Claudius le Pelletier*, Honorary Councellour inthe Parliament of *Paris*, formerly Councellour of State in Ordinary, who was advanced to this Great Office upon the Death of the late Mr. *Colbert*.

The

The two Intendants of the *Finances*, are *Michael le Pelletier de Souſy*, Councellour of State,
And
Francis le Tonnelier de Breteuil, alſo Councellour of State.

By the 85*th* Article of the new Regulation, the Advocates of the Councils, that were formerly 200, were reduced to 170, the preſent Dean of them, is Mr. *Cauſſan*.

The new Departments of the Comptroller-General, and of the Intendants of the Finances, *are theſe.*

1. To Mr. *Pelletier*, the Comptroller-General, belong,
The Revenue of Commerce and Trade.
The united Farms, *viz.*
The *Gabelles* of *France.*
The Aids and Entries.
The Parties Caſual, or Caſual Revenues.
The five Great Farms.
The Convoy of *Bordeaux.*
The Patents of *Languedoc*, and other little Farms.
The Revenue ariſing from the Barrage and Pavement of *Paris.*
The Revenues of *Burgundy*, *Britany*, and *Languedoc.*
The Turcies and Levies.
The Extraordinary Revenues for the War.
Thoſe of the Artillery.
The Revenues raiſed on the Clergy.
Of Coinage.
Of the Provoſtſhip of *Nants.*
Of the Bridges and Cauſeys.
Of the Kings and Queens Domains, or Crown-Lands.
Of the Waters and Foreſts.

2. Mr. *Pelletier de Sourzy*, has

The Gabelles of *Provence*, and *Dauphiné*, and the Customs of *Valence*.

The Gabelles of *Languedoc*, and the Country of *Lyons*.

The Gabelles and Quarantieme, or fortieth of *Lyons*.

The Gabelles of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

The Farm of the nine Livers, and eighteen pence of *Picardie*.

The Farm of *Ingrande*.

The Revenue of Fish, Paper and Beer.

That of Ashes.

Of the marking of Iron.

Of the Grants and Gifts of Titles.

The Revenues of *Provence*, and *Navarre*.

Of *Artois*, and other Conquered Places.

Of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

Of the Parliament of *Paris*.

Of the Grand Council.

Of the Leagues of the *Suissers*.

The Rents upon the *Guildhall*, or Town-House of *Paris*.

3. Mr. *De Bretteuil*, has

The eighteen Generalities of the Countries of Election.

The greater and lesser Tax, called the *Taille & Taillon*.

The Revenue of the Chamber of Accounts, or Counting-Chamber at *Paris*.

That of the Court of Aids at *Paris*.

There are four Secretaries of the Council, who are M. *Berrier*, M. *de Beauchamel*, M. *Ranchin*, and M. *Coquille*: And M. *Bartillat*, and M. *Du Mets*, with the Title of Commissionated Keepers of the Treasure-Royal, exercise by turns, what was formerly exercised by three Persons, with the Title of Treasurers of the Main Treasury, or Exchequer, called *L' Epargne*, or Spare Revenue.

There

There are eighty Maſters of Requeſts in Ordinary of the Kings Houſhold, that officiate quarterly.

The Officers called les Gens du Roy, *are*

One Proctor-General M. *Lewis Maboul*, who likewiſe performs the Function of Advocate-General.

One Advocate-General, M. *Francis-Nicholas Berthelot.*

The Secretaries of the Court of *Finances*, are the ſame with thoſe of the Council of State.

There are four Secretaries-Regiſtrers of the Privy-Council; four Commiſſioners of the Regiſter of the Council, and four Regiſtrers-Keepers of the Council-Bags: all officiating quarterly. And one Chief Regiſtrer of the Requeſts of the Houſhold.

There are eight Uſhers, or Door-Keepers in Ordinary belonging to the Kings Councils; and eight other Uſhers of the Requeſts of the Houſhold.

There is alſo held another Council called the Council of Parties, becauſe it was eſtabliſhed to take cogniſance of the Proceſſes or Suits moved by particular Parties one among another, whether it be upon their Appeals from the Judges of a particular Juriſdiction, or of a Parliament, or any other entire Juriſdiction; or for particular Affairs between City and City; or between one private Perſon and another, that this Council has called before it, or of which it has reſerved the cogniſance to it ſelf.

The Councellors of State that ſit in this Council of Parties, or in the Council of the *Finances*, are for the moſt part, Perſons that have ſerved a long time in other Courts, or Juriſdictions, as in the Parliament, Grand-Council, and even in the very Body of the Maſters of Requeſts, or in Embaſſies to Foreign Princes and States: Thoſe of the laſt ſort enjoy the Quality and Penſion of Councellours of State, at their return from their Ambaſſages, but

yet have not all Entrance into the Council: Some of them ſerve there all the year, and ſome but ſix Months, their Salary, when they ſerve all the year, is 2000 Crowns to each: They are ſworn by the Chancellour.

Anciently there were three Maſters of Requeſts taken out of the Body of the Parliament, that uſed to ſtand at the Door of the Kings Lodgings, leaning with their Elbows on the Rails, ready to receive all Requeſts or Petitions, that people had a mind to preſent to the King: And if they were buſineſſes of no great conſequence, they commonly diſpatcht them immediately, but if they were of Conſequence, then they made report of them to the King, when he was in his Chamber, or when he was going to Maſs, or a walking: And when buſineſs begun to increaſe, they waited no more at the Door, but near the Kings Perſon, who committed to their Examination, all the Petitions that were preſented him. They uſually had Lodgings in the Kings Palace, and were tabled at Court.

They at preſent, take cogniſance in their Court, of Maſters of the Requeſts of the Houſhold, of the perſonal and poſſeſſory Cauſes of the Crown-Officers, and of the Officers that are Commoners and Tabled in the Royal Houſholds, and others that have the priviledge of *Committimus*. There lies an Appeal from them to the Parliament of *Paris*, unleſs it be when a Sovereign Juriſdiction is given them by a ſolemn remiſſion of any cauſe to them by the Council of State.

They ſerve likewiſe in the Chancery, and in the Council of State, where they report and ſign all Petitions that come thither, and have extraordinary Commiſſions in the Provinces where they are Intendants of Juſtice, of Policy, and of the *Finances*, or Revenues; as alſo in the Armies where they have a very great Authority and Power: They have power to preſide in the place of the Preſidents in all Seneſchalchies and Bally-wicks. The

The Habit uſed by the Maſters of Requeſts, at great Ceremonies and Solemnities, is a Scarlet-Gown, as being of the Body of the Parliaments, where they have Entrance, Place, and Voice, or freedom of Suffrage, and opinion deliberative.

When the Maſters of Requeſts march all in a Body, accompanying the Chancellour, as they did in the year 1660. at the Kings ſolemn Entry; they wear as they did then, black Velvet-Gowns, with golden Girdles, and Hat-Bands.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Grand Council.

THE Grand Council, being at its Original, or firſt Inſtitution, the only Councils of the Kings of *France*, the Princes of the Blood, Officers of the Crown, and chief Preſidents of the ſuperiour Courts, uſed to ſtile themſelves Councellours of it. Afterwards the Title of Councellour to the King in his Councils, was taken up inſtead of it, as ſoon as a plurality of Councils was erected. The Grand Council was reduced by *Charles* the Eighth, to 17 Councellours, and one Proctor-General, and ſince augmented by *Lewis* the Twelfth, with three Councellours, to make up the number of twenty, and that ſerved by the half year; ſince that, the Advocates-General, and the Preſidents were added thereto, and the number of Councellours augmented from time to time, by new Creations, inſomuch, that at preſent, this Company is compoſed of eight Preſidents, ſerving by turns, four each half year; 54 Councellours, ſerving by turns, 27 each half year, two Advocates-General ſerving half a year apiece; and one Proctor-General who only is perpetual.

perpetual. The half-yearly waiting times of the Councellours, begin in *October*, and *April*. Besides these there are fourteen Councellours of Honour, or Titular Councellours in the Grand Council, who are Candidates as it were of it, and succeed in the Vacancies. There are likewise twelve Substitutes, or Deputies, one Registrer or Recorder in Chief, five Secretaries, one Chief or first Usher, twenty other Ushers, and 23 Proctors.

The Jurisdiction of the Grand Council extends throughout all the whole Monarchy and Dominions of the King. At its first beginning, it had power to judge of Appeals from, and of the Regulations of Judges, and of the nullities and contrarieties of Sentences; of which Regulations of Judges, and contrarieties of Sentences, it still takes Cognisance; as also of the Jurisdiction of Presidials, and of the Provosts of the Merchants, and of whatsoever depends thereon, concerning the Honour, Function, and Regulation of their Offices. It also takes Cognisance of all matters concerning Consistorial Benefices, Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbies, and Conventual Priories, and in general, of all other Benefices, that are at the Kings Nomination, Presentation, Collation, or other Disposal whatsoever, as well in respect of the Title to them, as of the Pensions charged on their Revenues, excepting the Regal Right, or Due. It also takes Cognisance of the Duties belonging to the King from Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, upon the account of his joyful arrival to the Crown, and of those due from Archbishops and Bishops, when at their Instalments and Consecrations they swear Fidelity to the King; of those arising from the *Indults*, or Fees so called, of Cardinals, and other Prelates of the Kingdom; from the *Indult* of the Officers of the Parliament of *Paris*. From the appellations of the Provostship of the Houshold, of the Warren of the *Louvre*, and from those of the Chamber of the General Reformation

tion of the Hoſpitals, and Houſes for the ſick in *France*, from the Commiſſions of the Chief Phyſician, for the Reports of dead Bodies, drowned and wounded, and all Statutes, or Orders of the ſaid Chief Phyſician, concerning Pharmacy; from the Execution of, or offences againſt the Statutes, or Orders of the Kings Chief Barber; and from Appeals concerning the Perſons, Eſtates or Priviledges of the Great Orders of the Kingdom, as are thoſe of *Cluny*, the *Ciſtercians*, the premonſtrated Monks, *Grandmont*, the *Trinity*, the *Holy Ghoſt*, *Fontevrault*, and St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

From the withdrawing, concealing and imbezeling Eccleſiaſtical Goods or Eſtates, and Immunities and Franchiſes, or Liberties of Eccleſiaſtick Perſons; and from ſeveral Appeals concerning the ancient Subſtitutions of the Great Houſes of the Kingdom.

The Solemn and Ceremonial Habits uſed in the Grand Council, are Robes of Black-Velvet, for the Preſidents, and Black-Satin Robes, for the Councellours, Advocates, and Proctor-General, and the Recorder, or Regiſtrer.

The Great Council is a Court, that Judges without Appeal, and that follows the King, whenever it pleaſes his Majeſty.

The place where the Grand Council is held, is in the Cloiſter of the Church of St. *Germains l' Auxerrois*, at *Paris*, near the *Louvre*.

And becauſe the Chancellour is not only the Head and Chief of all the Kings Councils, but alſo the Head of the Chancery, ſince he has the Seals in keeping.

Now we have treated of the ſeveral Councils, it will be moſt proper in the next place, to ſpeak of the Officers of the Chancery in their order, and to explain what their Offices are.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Councellours and Secretaries of the King, House, and Crown of France, *and of their* Finances, *or Revenues.*

THE Councellours, so stiled as above, are in number 240, and have his Majesty for the Chieftain, and Soveraign Protector of their Company, ever since the first Institution of it; and his Majesty has the first Purse of the profits of the Seal.

The first of them is called their Dean.

These Secretaries-Councellours were reduced and united into one only Body and Company, by an Edict of the Month of *April*, 1672. by which they are maintained in all their ancient Priviledges and Exemptions: of this number, are the four Principal Secretaries of State, the four Secretaries of the Council of the *Finances*, or Revenues; the four Registrers of the Council of Parties, and the Chief Registrers, or Recorders of the superiour Companies of the Kingdom. Their principal Function is to be present and assisting at the application of the Seal, and to dispatch and sign all Letters, that are presented to the Lord Chancellour to be sealed; they read to him all Letters of Pardon, Remission, and other Graces and Favours, which he grants or refuses. The Chancellour is Judge of all matters that relate to their Places and Functions, and the Sentences given by them in Council, run in this tenour, *The King in his Council, by the advice of the Lord Chancellour, has Order'd, and does Order*, &c.

All the Offices of the Chanceries throughout the Kingdom, excepting only those of the great Audiancers of *France*, the 240 Secretaries of the King, and

and some others, are at the disposal and nomination of the Chancellour, and of his Parties Casual.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Great, or High Chancery of France.

FIrst, There are in it, four Great Audiencers that officiate quarterly, each one in their quarter.

The Great Audiencers of *France*, are the first Officers of the Seal. Their principal Function is to view and examine the Letters that are to be sealed, which are to be carried or sent to them the day before they are to be sealed, by the Kings Secretaries abovesaid, that they may present them and report them to the Chancellour, and tax them at the Controll.

The four Great Audiencers of *France*, the four Comptrollers-General, the four Keepers of the Rolls of the Offices of *France*, the four Conservatours of the * *Hypotheques*, and the Treasurers of the Seal, are by their places, Secretaries to the King, perform the Functions of such, and enjoy all their Priviledges and Exemptions.

* *A Security given to save harmless, or for the true Title of Lands*, &c.

There are four Comptrollers-General of the Audience of the Chancery of *France*, that serve likewise quarterly.

The principal Function of the Comptroller-General of the Chancery of *France*, in the time of his Waiting, is to take and lay before the Wax-Chafer, the Letters that are ready for the Seal, and when they are sealed, to receive them again from the hands of the Wax-Chafer, and put them into the Chest for that purpose, without imbezeling or sliding aside any one of them. And he is to put to his

his Comptroll, and Paraphe or Mark all along the ſides, after the Great Audiencer has taxed them, as it was Order'd by the Edict of the Month of *April* in 1664.

There are four Keepers of the Rolls of the Offices of *France*, that officiate likewiſe quarterly.

Their Chief Function is, to have and keep the Rolls and Regiſters of all the Offices of *France* that are ſealed, of what nature ſoever they be. The Kings Secretaries, that diſpatch them, are to ſend or carry the ſaid Letters to them before they paſs the Seal, that they may preſent them, and make their Report of them to the Chancellour: It is in their hands, that all oppoſitions to the ſealing of them, or diſpatching them in the Offices, whether it be upon the account of a *Hypotheque*, or any other title or pretence are, to be made; of which they keep a Regiſter, and for which they are reſponſable, in Caſe the Offices be ſealed, contrary to thoſe oppoſitions, becauſe, that if the ſaid Offices, that is, what paſſes in them, ſhould be ſealed without being charged with thoſe oppoſitions, they would be diſcharged of all *Hypotheques*.

There are under theſe four Deputy-Keepers of the Rolls, whoſe places are united to theirs.

There are four Conſervatours of the *Hypotheques*, or of the Rents upon the Town-Houſe, or *Guild-hall*; and on the augmentations of Wages, that officiate quarterly.

Their Duty is to do the ſame thing in relation to the Rents and augmentations of Wages, that the Keepers of the Rolls do in reſpect of the Offices; that is to ſay, to preſent and report to the Chancellour, all Letters of Ratification, of the acquiſition or purchaſe of thoſe Rents, or augmentations of Wages, that the Kings Secretaries have diſpatched and ſigned, to receive the oppoſitions made againſt the ſealing and diſpatching the ſaid Letters, whether it be on the account of *Hypotheques*, or Titles;

Titles; and they are to keep a Regiſter of them, and make mention of them upon the ſaid Letters, that they may not be ſealed without being charged with the ſaid oppoſitions, becauſe they are reſponſible for them, and that if they ſhould be ſealed without oppoſition, the Acquirers, or Purchaſers, would be diſcharged of all Duties, and *Hypothegues*, according to the Edicts and Declarations ſet forth or that purpoſe, and have the ſame Security as they could have by a Decree in a Court of Juſtice.

Theſe Conſervatours have likewiſe four Principal Deputies, whoſe places are united to theirs.

There are four Keepers and Depoſitaries of the Minutes of the Expeditions of the Chancery, that ſerve quarterly.

Their Chief Office is, to keep a Regiſter of the Letters that are ſealed in the Chancery of *France*, and to keep the Minutes of them that are ſigned by the Kings Secretaries, that diſpatched them, and to place the Regiſtring of them, and the date, on the backſide of the principal Letters, and to put the *Viſa*, or atteſtation of view, on the backſide of the ordinary, and common ones, as it was order'd by the Edict of the Creation of the ſaid Offices.

There is at preſent but one Treaſurer of the Seal, though there be ſeveral Commiſſioners, or Deputies under him, whoſe places are united to his.

There are four Wax-Chafers, and Hereditary Sealers, that ſerve by the quarter in the Great Chancery of *France*, and by the Month, in the Chancery of *Paris*.

The Office of theſe Wax-Chafers, is upon Sealing-Days, to go into the great Chancery of *France*, and fetch the Seals out of the Chancellours Cloſet, to carry them thence before him to the Sealing-Table, and when the Seal is open, to Seal with it.

Of

Of the Uſhers.

In all times, there has been a Royal Uſher bearing a Mace, that uſed to execute the Kings Orders: This Officer was Created and made a ſtanding Officer, under the Title of Uſher in Ordinary in the Chancery of *France*, in the Month of *December*, in the year 1473. to wait on the Perſon of the Chancellour, and Execute his Orders, as likewiſe, the Sentences and Ordinances of the Council, and of the ſuperiour Courts: He was then the ſole Uſher of the Council, the Grand Council, and the Court of Chancery, being then the only Council the King had; he was afterward made firſt Uſher of the Grand Council: In 1597. there was Created another Uſher in Ordinary to the King in the Great Chancery of *France*, and in the Month of *March* 1655. two more, with the ſame qualities, Honours, Rights, Powers, Functions and Priviledges as the old one. Theſe four Officers, at great and ſolemn Ceremonies, are to wear Robes of Violet-Crimſon Velvet, with double hanging Sleeves; and in their Ordinary Service, Black Velvet Gowns, with a Bonnet, or Cap of the ſame, and a golden Chain about their Necks, adorned with golden *Flower-deluces*. They carry the four Maces next before the Chancellour. They are to be always attending in his Palace to receive his Orders; and on ſealing days they meet in his Chamber, to accompany him, when he goes to the Sealing room, they march before with their golden Chains on, and the Wax-Chafer in the midſt of them, carrying the Trunk where the Seals are laid up, into the Hall, where the Table for that purpoſe is made ready; and as ſoon as the Chancellour is ſeated in the Sealing-Hall, they are to ſhut the Door, and to ſuffer none to come in but thoſe Officers that are Priviledged ſo to do. They Command Silence in

in the ſaid Hall, and when the Sealing is over, Conduct the Chancellour back again into his Chamber with the ſame Order.

And becauſe they were antiently the firſt Uſhers of the Council, that always uſed to execute all Orders from the King, and Sentences and Expeditions of the Council, as well whilſt attending the Court, as in the Provinces and Superiour Courts, they ſtill hold Society, and keep one common Purſe with the now Uſhers of the Council, for and of all Fees for ſignification and other Executions of the Kings and Chancellours Orders. Their Places are in the gift of the Chancellour, and pay him an annual Duty.

There is one Harbinger of the Chancery of *France*, who is put in by the Great Audiencers and Comptrollers-General of the Chancery, and pays them an annual Duty.

He is to go one of the foremoſt with the Marſhals of the Lodgings of *France*, when the Chancellour follows the Court, and takes his Departments or Lodgings from the Marſhals of the Lodgings of *France*, which afterward he diſtributes and ſhares out among the Great Audiencers, Comptrollers-General, and other Officers of the Great Chancery: He has a right or ſhare diſtribution of Fees in the Sealing-Office, but he meddles not with Lodging the Council.

There are two Trunk-Carriers in the Chancery of *France*, that ſerve by the half year; who are put in by the Great Audiencers, and Comptrollers General of the ſaid Chancery, and pay them an annual Duty. Their Function is, to go, and take, and receive the Chancellours Order, what day he pleaſes to pitch on for a Sealing day, and to give notice of it to the Great Audiencer, the Comptroller-General, and other Officers, whoſe preſence is neceſſary in the Sealing-Office.

They prepare the Table, the Trunks, the Carpets, and

and the Chairs, on Sealing-Days, they take away and shut the Trunks; they pass the silk and strings through the Letters and Charters, and they have a right to a share in the distribution of the Fees and Perquisites that happen in their six Months waiting.

There are two Wax-Furnishers of the Great Chancery. And one Hereditary Servant Wax-Chafer of all the Chanceries of *France*, who has power to put in Deputies under him in the other Chanceries, although he that now is, has reserved to himself this Priviledge, only in the Chancery of *Paris*, and some others.

The Function of this Officer, is to take care on Sealing-Days, to heat the Water to soften the Wax, which he tempers and works behind the Wax-Chafer, and then lays it in bits before him, big enough for a Seal. As a necessary Officer, he has his Lodging at the Court, and at the Chancellours, when he follows him. He has a share in the distribution of Fees at the Sealing-Office.

There is one Messenger of the Great Chancery, whose particular care it is to go to the Register Office of the Grand Council, and take out the Sentences or Decrees that are to be sealed in Chancery. He then carries them to the Seal-Office, takes them out when Sealed, and returns them into the Proctors hands, who give him something for his pains. In time of any Court-Journies, or Voyages. He has priviledge to come and go, to and from Court, and to carry all sorts of Letters and Packets: He is put in by a Patent from the King.

All these Officers of the Great Chancery, enjoy the same Priviledges as the Kings Secretaries, and those that are tabled in his Majesties Houshold, according to a Declaration, and List, or Account of them verified in the Court of *Aids* at *Paris*.

Next to the Great, or High Chancery of *France*, are those establisht near the Parliaments. The Masters

Masters of Requests preside in those Chanceries, and keep the Seals of them, when they are present there.

The Chancery of *Paris*, is the greatest and antientest of them all: It is composed of four Audiencers, of four Comptrollers, that officiate quarterly, and of twelve Referendaries, and some other Officers.

The Function of the Refendaries, is to make Report of all Letters to that Master of Requests that keeps the Seal, to sign them at the bottom, when they find them civil, and furnished with all the Clauses required by the Ordinances; or to subjoin in the same place the *refutata*, or Confutations of them, if they contain any unusual Clauses, or be ill digested and drawn up.

King *Francis* the First, by his Edict of Creation in the Month of *February*, 1522. gave them the Quality or Title of Councellours-Reporters, and Referendaries: and *Henry* the Second, in the Month of *July*, 1556. granted them Place and Voice in the Presidials, in consideration that they were Learned, and had been admitted to the practice of the Laws, before the Masters of Requests.

Note, That the four Wax-Chafers of the Great Chancery, are the same that perform the like Function in the Chancery of *Paris*.

The Letters Sealed in the Chancery of *Paris*, are ordinarily executable only within the Limits of the Jurisdiction of the Parliament: But yet it has sometimes hapned, that when the Chancellour was obliged to follow the King in a long Journey, and carry the Great Seal with him, that then, by vertue of a Declaration from the King to that end, the Letters which should have passed the Great Seal, were only Sealed in the Chancery of *Paris*, and thence transmitted to, and Executed in the other Parliaments of the Kingdom.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion of France, *into Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks, and of its Clergy.*

THE Kings Collates, or Preſents within his Dominions, to 18 Archbiſhopricks, 107 Biſhopricks, to about 750 Abbies of Men, beſides thoſe that have been united to other Communities, or Benefices, and to above 200 Abbies of Nuns; and as the Conqueſts of Majeſty increaſe, ſo the number of Benefices in his nomination, muſt needs proportionably increaſe too.

The Archbiſhopricks, and Biſhopricks, according to their Alphabetical Order are theſe.

The 18 *Archbiſhopricks are*

1. *Aix.*
2. *Alby.*
3. *Ambrun.*
4. *Arles.*
5. *Auch.*
6. *Beſançon.*
7. *Bourdeaux.*
8. *Bourges.*
9. *Cambray.*
10. *Lyons.*
11. *Narbon.*
12. *Paris.*
13. *Reims.*
14. *Rouen.*
15. *Sens.*
16. *Toulouze.*
17. *Tours.*
18. *Vienna.*

The 107 *Biſhopricks are*

1. *Agde.*
2. *Agen.*
3. *Aire.*
4. *Alet.*
5. *Amiens.*
6. *Angiers.*
7. *Angoulême.*

7. *Angoulême.*
8. *Apt.*
9. *Arras.*
10. *Auranche.*
11. *Autun.*
12. *Auxerre.*
13. *Bayeux.*
14. *Bayonne.*
15. *Bazas.*
16. *Beauvais.*
17. *Bellay.*
18. *Bethlehem.*
19. *Beziers.*
20. *Boulogne.*
21. St. *Brieu.*
22. *Cahors.*
23. *Carcaſſone.*
24. *Caſtres.*
25. *Ciſteron.*
26. *Chaalons.*
27. *Chartres.*
28. *Clermont.*
29. *Cominges.*
30. *Condom.*
31. *Cornoüaille.*
32. *Conſerans.*
33. *Coutance.*
34. *De Dax.*
35. *Digne.*
36. *Dol.*
37. *Evreux.*
38. *De Helne*, or *Perpignan.*
39. St. *Flour.*
40. *Frejus.*
41. *Gap.*
42. *Geneva.*
43. *Glandeve.*
44. *Grace.*
45. *Grenoble.*
46. *Laitoure.*
47. *Langres.*
48. *Laon.*
49. *Lavaur.*
50. *Leon.*
51. *Leſcar.*
52. *Limoges.*
53. *Lizieux.*
54. *Lodeve.*
55. *Lombez.*
56. *Luçon.*
57. *Maçon.*
58. St. *Malo.*
59. *Mande.*
60. *Du Mans.*
61. *Marſeilles.*
62. *Meaux.*
63. *Mets.*
64. *Mire-Poix.*
65. *Montauban.*
66. *Montpellier.*
67. *Nantes.*
68. *Nevers.*
69. *Nice.*
70. *Nimes.*
71. *Noyon.*
72. *Oleron.*
73. St. *Omer.*
74. *Orange.*
75. *Orleans.*
76. *Pamiers.*
77. St. *Papoul.*
78. St. *Paul trois Chateaux*, or St. *Paul 3 Caſtles.*
79. *Perigueux, Perpignan*, vide *Elne.*
80. *Poitiers.*

81. St.

81. St. *Pol de Leon.*
82. St. *Pons de Tomiers.*
83. *Le Puy.*
84. *Rennes.*
85. *Rieux.*
86. *Rits.*
87. *La Rochelle.*
88. *Rodez.*
89. *Saintes*, or *Xaintes.*
90. *Sars.*
91. *Sarlat.*
92. *Senez.*
93. *Senlis.*
94. *Soiſſons.*
95. *Strasburg.*
96. *Tarbes.*
97. *Toul.*
98. *Toulon.*
99. *Tournay.*
100. *Treguier.*
101. *Troyes.*
102. *Vabres.*
103. *Valence* & *Die.*
104. *Vannes.*
105. *Vence.*
106. *Verdun.*
107. *Viviers.*
108. *Uzais.*
109. *Ypres.*

Where Note, That *Valence* and *Die* is a double Title, and the Biſhopricks of *Geneva* and *Nice*, belong to the Duke of *Savoy*, and are only named, becauſe part of them lie in the Territories of the King of *France.*

Now they follow according to the Order they are commonly placed in.

1. And firſt, becauſe *Paris* is the Capital City of the Kingdom, the ordinary Reſidence of our Kings, and of the whole Court, the Seat of the firſt and moſt Auguſt Parliament, of the firſt Univerſity of *Europe*, and of ſo many Famous and Illuſtrious Men, I have thought fit to ſo many other Prerogatives and Primacies, which it has above all other Cities of *France*, to add that of naming it firſt among the Archbiſhopricks, though it be but of late Creation, with its three Suffragans, which could not well be ſeparated from it.

In placing the reſt we ſhall follow the Ancient Diviſion, *Secundum Notitiam Imperii*, and the Order of that conſiderable Book called, *Gallia Chriſtiana*;

France; or Description of *France* since made Christian.

1. The Archbishoprick of *Paris*, has three Bishopricks within its Jurisdiction, *viz. Chartres*, *Meaux*, and *Orleans*. The present Archbishop is *Francis de Harlay*, Duke and Peer of *France*, Provisour of the *Sorbonne*, &c. A Person of noble Extraction, Learned, Eloquent, and very Courteous.

The Bishop of *Chartres*, is *Ferdinand de Neufville*, Councellour of State in Ordinary, *&c.*

The present Bishop of *Meaux*, is *James Benigne Bossuet*, late Preceptor, or Tutor, to the *Dauphin*, Famous for Controversy.

The Bishop of *Orleans*, is *Peter de Cambout de Coislin*, first Almoner to the King, *&c.*

There are in this Archbishoprick, 39 Abbies of Men, besides five united to others, and 32 Nunneries.

2. The Archbishoprick of *Lyons* comprehends four Bishopricks, *viz. Autun*, *Langres*, *Chaalon*, and *Maçon*.

The Archbishop, is Archbishop, and Count, and Primate of the *Gauls*; and is at present, *Camillus de Neufville de Ville-roy*, Lieutenant Governour for the King in the Country of *Lyons*, &c. The Cathedral of that City is very considerable, the Canons of it being stiled Counts of *Lyons*, and being obliged for their admission to make proof, that they are noble by five Generations, both on their Fathers and Mothers side.

The Bishop of *Autun*, who is by his Dignity perpetual President of the States of *Burgundy*, and Administrator of both the Spiritualties and Temporalties of the Archbishoprick of *Lyons*, when the See is vacant, *&c.* is *Gabriel de Roquette*, &c.

The Bishop of *Langres*, who is Bishop and Duke of *Langres*, and one of the ancient Peers of *France*, is at present, *Lewis Armand de Simianes de Gordes*, &c.

The

The Biſhop of *Châlons*, on *Suone*, being both Biſhop and Count, is *Henry Felix de Taſſy*, &c.

The Biſhop of *Mâcon* is named *Michael Caſſagnet de Tilladet*, &c.

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are 49 Convents of Men, beſides four united, and ſixteen Nunneries, beſides one united.

3. The Archbiſhoprick of *Rouen* contains ſix Biſhopricks, *viz.* Thoſe of *Bayeux*, *Auranches*, *Evreux*, *Sais*, *Liſieux*, and *Coutance*.

This Archbiſhop is Primate of *Normandie*, &c. and is at preſent named *Rouxel de Medavy de Grancey*, and is one of the Councellours of State in Ordinary.

The Biſhop of *Bayeux*, is *Francis de Neſmond*, Dr. of *Sorbon*, &c.

The Biſhop of *Auranches*, is *Gabriel Philip* of *Froulay de Teſſé*, &c.

The Biſhop of *Evreux*, is *James Potier de Novion*.

The Biſhop of *Sais*, is *Maturin Savary*, &c.

The Biſhop of *Liſieux*, being Biſhop and Count, is named *Leonard Govion de Matignon*.

And laſtly, the Biſhop of *Coutance*, is *Charles-Francis de Lomenie de Brienne*, &c.

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are 66 Convents of Men, beſides one united, and fourteen Nunneries.

4. The Archbiſhoprick of *Tours* contains eleven Biſhopricks: The preſent Archbiſhop is *Michael Amelot*, &c. The other Biſhops, are.

1. The Biſhop of *Du Mans*, *Lewis de la Vergne*, *Montenar de Treſſan*, &c. 2. The Biſhop of *Angers*, *Henry Arnaud*, &c. 3. The Biſhop of *Rennes*, *John Baptiſt de Beaumanoir de Lavardin*, &c. 4. The Biſhop of *Nants*, *Giles de Beauvau du Rivau*. 5. The Biſhop of *Cornouaille*, who is both Biſhop and Count, and is named *Francis de Coetlogon*. 6. The Biſhop of *Vannes*, *Peter-Lewis*, *Caſet de Vautorte*. 7. The Biſhop of St. *Pol de Leon*, who is both Biſhop and

and Count, *Peter Neboux de la Brouſſe:* 8. The Biſhop of *Treguier*, being both Biſhop and Count, whoſe name is *Francis-Ignatius de Baglion de Saillant*, formerly a Prieſt of the Oratory: 9. The Biſhop of St. *Brieu*, *Lewis-Marcellus* of *Cœtlogon:* 10. The Biſhop of St. *Malo*, *Sebaſtian de Guémaduc:* 11. The Biſhop of *Dol*, who is both Biſhop and Count, *Matthew Moreau.*

This Archbiſhoprick has within its extent 71 Convents of Men, and 13 Nunneries, among which is the famous Collegiate Abby of St. *Martin* of *Tours*, of which the Kings of *France* are Abbots.

5. The Archbiſhoprick of *Sens* contains four Biſhopricks: the preſent Archbiſhop, who is ſtiled, Primate of the *Gauls*, and of *Germany*, is *Hardouin Fortin de la Hoguette*, &c. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Troyes*, *Francis Bouthillier de Chavilly*, Doctor of *Sorbon*, &c. 2. The Biſhop of *Auxerre*, *Andrew Colbert*, likewiſe Doctor of *Sorbon*, &c. 3. The Biſhop of *Nevers*, *Edward Vallot*, &c. 4. The Biſhop of *Bethleem*, *Francis de Bataillet.* This Biſhop has his Seat of Reſidence in the Town of *Clamecy*, otherwiſe called *Bethleem*, ſituated in *Nivernois*, within the extent of the Dioceſs of *Auxerre.*

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are 44 Convents of Men, beſides two united, and 15 Nunneries, beſides one united.

6. Under the Archbiſhoprick of *Treves* in *Germany*, are three Biſhopricks belonging to *France*, which are,

1. *Metz*, of which *George Aubuſſon de la Feuillade*, Prince of the Holy Empire, is Prince and Biſhop. 2. Of *Toul*, of which *James de Fieux*, Doctor in Divinity of the Colledge of *Navarre*, is Biſhop and Count. 3. The Biſhoprick of *Verdun*, of which *Hippolyte de Bethune* is likewiſe Biſhop and Count, and Prince of the Holy Empire.

In the extent of these three Bishopricks, there are 42 Convents of Men, and 9 Nunneries.

6. In the Archbishoprick of *Reims*, there are eight Bishopricks.

The Archbishop of *Reims* is Duke of the same, and first of the Peers of *France*, that Consecrates and Anoints the Most Christian Kings, and is Legate, by his Dignity, of the Holy Apostolick See, and Primate of *Gaul Belgick*. He that now is, is named *Charles Maurice le Tellier*, Son to the late Chancellour, and Brother to Mr. *Louvois*. The other Bishops are, 1. The Bishop of *Soissons*, *Peter Daniel Huet*, Under-Preceptor, or Sub-Tutor to the *Dauphin*. 2. The Bishop of *Châlons*, on the *Marne*, who is also Count and Peer of *France*, and is named *Lewis Anthony de Noailles*. 3. The Bishop of *Laon*, who is Bishop and Duke of the same, and Peer of *France*; whose name is *John d' Etrées*. 4. The Bishop of *Senlis*, who is *Denis Sanguin*. 5. The Bishop of *Beauvais*, who is Count and Chatelain too of *Beauvais*, &c. and is named *Toussainr de Fourbin*, who has been twice Ambassadour in *Poland*. 6. The Bishop of *Amiens*, who is *Francis Faure*, Preacher formerly to the late Queen. 7. The Bishop and Count of *Noyon*, and Peer of *France*, is *Francis de Clermont de Tonnerre*. 8. The Bishop of *Boulogne*, is *Claudius le Tonnelier de Breteuil*.

In this Archbishoprick, there are 118 Convents of Religious Men, and 30 Nunneries, besides several ruined by the Wars.

Note, That the Prior of St. *Remy* of *Reims* in this Diocess, is obliged to carry the Holy Viol to the Ceremony of Consecrating, or Anointing the Kings of *France*.

8. The Archbishoprick of *Cambray*, includes four Bishopricks.

The present Archbishop, and Duke of *Cambray*, who is likewise Prince of the Empire, and Count of *Cambresis*, or the County of *Cambray*, is *James Theodore*

Theodore de Brias. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Arras*, who is Preſident by his Dignity, of the States of *Artois*; his name is, *Guy de Sêve de Rochechouart.* 2. The Biſhop of *Tournay*, *Gilbert de Choiſeul du Pleſſin Prâlin.* 3. The Biſhop of St. *Omer*, *Lewis-Alphonſus de Valbelle.* 4. The Biſhop of *Ypres*, *James de Liéres.*

There are in this Archbiſhoprick, 48 Convents of Men, and 29 Nunneries.

The Archbiſhoprick of *Beſançon* in the *Franche* County, has under it but one Suffragan Biſhop.

The preſent Archbiſhop is *Antony-Peter de Gramant.* The Suffragan being called the Biſhop of *Bellay*, is *Peter de Laurens.*

There are in this Archbiſhoprick, 23 Convents of Men, and four Nunneries.

9. The Archbiſhoprick of *Vienna*, contains four Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop is, *Henry de Villars*, Prior and Lord of *Aiſpagnac.* The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop and Count of *Geneva*, *John d' Aranton, d' Alaix.* His Reſidence at preſent is at *Anecy.* This Biſhoprick is in the Gift of the Duke of *Savoy.* In it is the Abby of *Hautecombe*, which is the place where the Dukes of *Savoy* are Intombed. 2. The Biſhop and Count of *Grenoble*, who is Preſident by his Dignity, of the States of the Dauphinate, is *Stephen le Camus.* 3. The Biſhop and Count of *Viviers*, &c. is *Lewis Francis de la Baume de Suze.* 4. The Biſhop and Count of the double Biſhoprick of *Valence* and *Die*, is *Daniel de Conac.*

In this Archbiſhoprick there are 23 Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

10. The Archbiſhoprick of *Arles* comprehends four Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, who is ſtiled Prince and Primate, is *Adhemar de Atonteil de Grignan.* The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Marſeilles*, *Charles-Gaſpar-William de Vintimille de St. Luc.*

2. The Biſhop and Count of St. *Paul Trois-Chateaux*, or St. *Paul-Three-Caſtles*, *Lewis Aube de Roquemartin.* 3. The Biſhop and Lord of *Toulon*, *Armand-Lewis Bonnin de Chalucet.* 4. The Biſhop of *Orange*, *John-James d' Obeillo.*

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are three Convents of Men, and four Nunneries.

11. The Archbiſhoprick of *Bourges*, has under it five Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, who is ſtiled Patriarch and Primate of the *Aquitains*, is *Michael Phelippeaux de la Vrilliere*; the other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Clermont*, who is *N.*..... 2. The Biſhop of *Limoges*, *Lewis d' Urſé.* 3. The Biſhop of *Puy*, and Count of *Velay*, who is an immediate Suffragan to the See of *Rome*, *Armand de Bethune.* 4. The Biſhop and Count of *Tulles*, *Humbert Ancelin.* 5. The Biſhop of St. *Flour*, *Jerome de la Mothe Houdancourt.*

There are in this Archbiſhoprick, 66 Convents of Men, comprehending ſome united, and 17 Nunneries.

12. The Archbiſhoprick of *Alby* contains five Biſhopricks.

The Archbiſhop is lately dead.

This Archbiſhoprick was Erected in 1678. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop and Count of *Rodes*, *Paul-Philip de Lizay de Luſignan.* 2. The Biſhop of *Caſtres*, *Auguſtin de Maupeou.* 3. The Biſhop of *Cahors*, who is likewiſe Count and Baron of the ſame, *Henry-William de Jay.* 4. The Biſhop and Count of *Vabres*, *Lewis de Baradat.* 5. The Biſhop of *Mande*, and Count of *Givaudan*, *Francis-Placidus de Baudry de Pincourt.*

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are ſixteen Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

13. The Archbiſhoprick of *Bourdeaux*, has under it nine Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, who is likewiſe Primate of

of *Aquitain*, is *Lewis de Bourlemont d' Anglure*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop and Count of *Agen*, *Julius Maſcaron*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King. 2. The Biſhop of *Angoulême*, *Francis de Perigard*. 3. The Biſhop of *Saintes*, *William de Pluſſis*, *de Geté de la Brunetiere*. 4. The Biſhop of *Poitiers*, *Armand de Quinçay*. 5. The Biſhop of *Perigueux*, *William le Boux*, Preacher in Ordinary to the King. 6. The Biſhop of *Condom*, *James de Matignon*. 7. The Biſhop of *Rochelle*, *Henry de Laval Bois-Dauphin de Sablé*. 8. The Biſhop and Baron of *Luçon*, *Henry de Barillon*. 9. The Biſhop of *Sarlat*, *Francis de Salagnac de la Mothe-Fenelon*.

In this Archbiſhoprick there are 95 Convents of Men, and eight Nunneries.

14. The Archbiſhoprick of *Auch* comprehends ten Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, is *Anne-Triſtan de la Baume du Suze*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Dax*, *Leon de la Lâne*. 2. The Biſhop of *Laitoure*, *Hugh de Bar*. 3. The Biſhop of *Comminges*, *Lewis de Rechignevoiſin de Guron*. 4. The Biſhop of *Couſerans*, *Gabriel de St. Eſtêve*. 5. The Biſhop and Lord of *Aire*, *Armand Bazon de Bezons*. 6. The Biſhop of *Bazas*, *James Joſeph de Gourgues*. 7. The Biſhop of *Tarbes*, *Francis de Poudeux*. 8. The Biſhop and Lord of *Oloron*, *Charles de Salletes*. 9. The Biſhop of *Leſcar*, *Dominick Deſclaux de Meſplées*; this Prelate is Preſident of the States of *Bearn*, firſt Councellour in the Parliament of *Navarre*, and firſt Baron of *Bearn*. 10. The Biſhop of *Bayonne*, *Gaſpar de la Roque Prielle*.

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are 32 Convents of Religious Men, and four Nunneries.

16. The Archbiſhoprick of *Narbon*, has under it nine Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, is *Peter de Bonzi*, Cardinal of that Name. The Archbiſhops of this See

are Primates and Preſidents by their Dignity, of the States of *Languedoc*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Beziers*, *John-Armand Rotondi de Biſcaras*. 2. The Biſhop and Count of *Agde*, *Lewis Foucquet*. 3. The Biſhop of *Carcaſſone*, *Lewis-Joſeph Adhémar de Montteil de Grignan*. 4. The Biſhop of *Nimes*, *John Seguier la Verriere*. 5. The Biſhop of *Montpelier*, and Count *de Melguel*, and *Mont-ferrant*, *Charles de Pradel*. 6. The Biſhop of *Lodeve*, and Count of *Mont-brun*, *Charles Antony de la Garde de Chambona*. 7. The Biſhop of *Uſais*, *Michael Poncet de la Riviere*. 8. The Biſhop of St. *Pons de Tomiers*, *Peter-John-Francis de Perſin de Mont-Gaillard*. 9. The Biſhop and Count of *Alet*, *Victor Meliand*.

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are 24 Convents of Men, and ſeven Nunneries.

17. The Archbiſhoprick of *Toulouze* contains ſeven Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, is *Joſeph de Montpezat de Carbon*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Pamiers*, *Francis de Camps*. 2. The Biſhop of *Montauban*, *John Baptiſt Michael Colbert de Villacerf*. 3. The Biſhop of *Mire-Poix*, *Peter de la Broüe*. The Biſhop of *Lavaur*, whoſe name is *Eſprit*, or *Spirit Fletchier*, Almoner in Ordinary to the *Dauphineſs*. 5. The Biſhop of *Rieux*, *Antony-Francis de Berrier*, Provoſt of St. *Stevens* of *Toulouze*. 6. The Biſhop of *Lombes*, named *Don Côme Roger*, formerly General of the * *Feuillantines*. 7. The Biſhop of *Papoul*, *Francis de Barthelmy de Gramont*.

* *A ſort of Ciſtercian Monks.*

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are fourteen Convents of Men, and but one Nunnery which was ruined by the Civil Wars.

18. The Archbiſhoprick of *Aix* comprehends five Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop is *Charles le Goulx de la Berchere*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop and Prince of *Apt*, *John de Gaillard*. 2. The Biſhop of

of *Riés*, *N.* ..... *de Marais*. 3. The Biſhop of *Frejus*, *Luke D' aquin*. 4. The Biſhop and Count of *Gap*, *Charles Benigne Hervé*. 5. The Biſhop of *Ciſteron*, *Lewis de Thomaſſin*.

In this Archbiſhoprick, there are five Convents of Men, and three Nunneries. There was another Nunnery, but it is now demoliſhed.

19. The Archbiſhoprick of *Ambrun* contains ſix Biſhopricks.

The preſent Archbiſhop, who is ſtiled Prince of the ſame, is *Charles Brulart de Genlis*. The other Biſhops are, 1. The Biſhop of *Digne*, *Francis le Telicier*. 2. The Biſhop of *Grace*, *John Baltaſar de Cabanus de Viens*. 3. The Biſhop of *Vence* ..... 4. The Biſhop of *Glandéve*, *Francis Verjus*. 5. The Biſhop of *Senés*, *Lewis-Anne Aubert de Villeſerin*, Commander of the Order of St. *Michael*. 6. The Biſhop of *Nice*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, *N.* ..... *Moret*, who is alſo ſtiled Count *de Drap*. Beſides theſe, There are in *Spain*, *Germany*, and *America*,

1. The Biſhoprick of *Helne* in *Rouſillon*, within the Archbiſhoprick of *Terragona* in *Spain*, now transferred to *Perpignan*: The preſent Biſhop is *Lewis Habert de Montmort*, Grand Inquiſitour for the King in thoſe parts. In this Biſhoprick there are ſix Convents and Abbies.

2. The Biſhoprick of *Strasburg*; whoſe preſent Biſhop and Prince, is *William Egon* of *Furſtemberg*. The Abby of *Munſter* in the *Gregorian-Vally*, in the Dioceſe of *Baſil*, is likewiſe in the *French* Territories.

3. *Kebec*, being the Capital Town of *New France* in the *Weſt-Indies*, was Erected into a Biſhoprick in 1674. by Pope *Clement* the Tenth, and the Abbies of *Maubec*, and of *l' Etreé* in *France*, were united to it, for its better ſupport: The Biſhop of it, is the Abbot of *Chevrieres* of St. *Valier*.

Other *French* Biſhops, *in partibus Infidelium*, are 1. The Biſhop of *Heliopolis*, *Francis Pallu*, Vicar

and Miſſionary Apoſtolick, and Adminiſtrator-General of *China*; who with the Abbot *de Lyonne*, the younger, and eight other Eccleſiaſtical Perſons Embarked at *Breſt* the 25*th* of *March* 1681. for *Surat*, intending thence to go to the Kingdoms of *China*, *Tunquin*, *Siam*, *Camboya*, *Lao*, and *Cochinchina*. 2. The Biſhop of *Caſaropolis*, *Francis Piquet*, Native of *Lyons*, who was formerly Conſul for the *French* Nation at *Aleppo*, for nine years ſpace: He is now Apoſtolical Vicar in the *Levant*, and chiefly at *Bagdat*, or *Babylon* on the *Tigris*, where he at preſent is, with *M. Caſmont de Nerac*, Prieſt of the Oratory: They Embarked at *Toulon* the 11*th* of *September*, 1679. to go for *Aleppo*, the Capital City of *Syria*.

The *Gallican* Church is compoſed of theſe Prelates, who all of them ſtile themſelves Councellours of the King, in both his Councils, *viz.* Of State, and his Privy-Council, though they have no ordinary right to ſit there, unleſs they be called by an expreſs Commiſſion: They are all Doctors, either in Divinity, or Law: The manner how they ſwear Allegiance to the King, and the Form of their Oath we have already deſcribed.

Once in five years the Clergy hold Aſſemblies, which they call the Leſſer Aſſemblies, and once in ten years their greater Aſſemblies, which are more numerous: Beſides theſe, the King, upon Direction to the Chief Prelates, calls extraordinary Aſſemblies of them, as lately; and ſometimes a National Synod is Convoked: Theſe Aſſemblies conſiſt of ſome Prelates, and ſome Deputies of the Clergy, choſen out of the moſt qualified among them. In theſe Aſſemblies moſt affairs relating to the Church and Clergy are debated, and Repreſented, if need be, to the King, to whom at every Seſſion, they give a conſiderable ſumm of Money.

The laſt Aſſembly was held in 1685. There are alſo beſides theſe, in *France*, the Great Priours of *Malta*,

Malta, which are the Great Priour of *France*, the Great Priour of St. *Giles*'s, or of *Provence*, the Great Priours of *Champagne*, *Aquitain*, and *Auvergne*, and the Knights and Commanders of *Malta*, all which are of the Body of the Clergy.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Governments in France.

HAving ſpoken of *France*, as divided into Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks, being next to ſpeak of it as divided into Governments, I ſhall obſerve the ſame Order, that was Decreed and obſerved in the Aſſembly of the General Eſtates held in 1614. after ſeveral Conteſtations concerning this point, as thinking it better and more authentick than any other I could follow. And as for the New Conqueſts, I have ranked them according to the Order obſerved by the Miniſters and Secretaries of State. According to which Order, they are in all 17 Governments, beſides ſome other particular Governments, and thoſe in *America*. And are thus Ranked.

The general Governments in France, *and its Acquiſitions.*

1. *Paris*, and the Iſle of *France*.
2. *Burgundy*, Dutchy and County.
3. *Normandie*.
4. *Guienne*.
5. *Britanny*.
6. *Champagne*.
7. *Languedoc*.
8. *Picardie*, and *Flanders*.

9. *Dauphiné*, or *Dauphinate.*
10. *Provence.*
11. *Lyonnois*, or Country of *Lyons.*
12. *Orleans*, and the Dependances.
13. *Navarre*, and *Bearn.*
14. *Alsatia.*
15. *Three Bishopricks.*
16. *Lorrain.*
17. *Rousillon.*

1. Paris, *and the Isle of* France.

Countries, Towns, Places, and Governours.

1. Town, Provostship, and Vicounty of *Paris.*
The Duke of *Gêvres.*
2. The Hospital Royal of *Invalides*, or Maimed Souldiers.
The *Sieur St. Martin*, Knight of the Royal and Military Orders of *Nôtre Dame de Mont Carmel*, &c.
3. Isle of *France*, and Country of *Soissons.*
The new Duke *D' Etrees*, and the Count *de Chamel*, Lieutenant-General.
4. The Provost of *Paris.*
M. de Bullion de Bontlle.
5. *Valois.*
The Duke *de Gêvres* Bayliff.
6. Of the Towns and Cittadels of *Laon*, *Noyon*, and *Soissons*: and Kings Lieutenants, at *Laon*, at *Soissons.*
The Duke *D' Etrées*, Governour.
M. de la Simonie.
M. Fourcher.
7. *Beauvais*, and Country of that Name.
The Count *de Marêts*, Governour of the Town, and Lieutenant of the Country.
8. *Marle.*
M. Moreau.

9. *Ribe-*

9. *Ribemont.*
M. De la Tour.
10. Town, Caſtle, and Captainry of *Compiegne.*
The Marſhal *d' Humieres.*
11. The Captainry, or Captainſhip, of *Villiers Cotterets.*
The Duke *D' Etrées.*
12. *Senlis.*
The Marquiſs *de St. Simon.*

Note, That all Governours of Provinces, are ſtiled Lieutenants-General, though there be under them another Lieutenant-General of the ſame Province, and ſometimes ſeveral.

2. *Of the Government of* Burgundy.

Countries, Towns, Places, and Governours, Captains, &c.

1. *Burgundy* and *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, *Valtomey*, and *Gex.*
The Governour General, is the preſent Prince of *Condé.*
2. In the Bayliwick of *Dijon*, *Chatillon*, *Bar-ſur-ſeine*, *La Montagne*, and the Vicounty of *Auxonne*, which is the firſt Lieutenant-General of *Burgundy.*
The Count *d' Amanzé*, Lieutenant-General.
And the Count *d' Armagnac*, Seneſchal.
3. In the Bayliwick of *Châlon.*
James Dublé, Marquiſs of *Uxelles*, Lieutenant General.
And the Marquiſs of *Tavanes*, Seneſchal.
4. In the Bayliwick of *Maçon.*
The Marquiſs *d' Antragues*, both Lieutenant-General, and Seneſchal.
5. In the Bayliwicks of *Auxois*, *Auxerrois*, and *Autunes.*

Nicolas

Nicolas de Chaugy, Count of *Rouſſillon*.
6. Of *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, *Valtomey*, and *Gex*.
The Marquiſs *d' Entremons*, Lieutenant-General and Seneſchal.
Of the County of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté*, which though lately Conquered, is placed with the former.
The Marſhal Duke of *Duras* Governour-General.
And *René de la Tour de Gouvernet*, Lieutenant-General.
7. *Beſançon*, taken in 1674.
Duke of *Duras* Governour.
M. de Clerans, Lieutenant.
8. Cittadel of *Beſançon*.
M. de Moncaut.
9. Fort of St. *Steven*.
M. .....
10. Fort *Griſſon*.
M. Polaſtre.
11. *Dole*, taken in 1674.
M. de la Feuillée, Governour.
M. Philippe, Lieutenant.
12. *Salins*.
The Marquiſs *de la Freziliere*, Governour.
M. de Salieres, Lieutenant.
13. The two Forts of St. *Andrew*.
M. de Bartin d' Eſcarlian, Governour.
M. de Bourbitou, Lieutenant.
14. Fort of *Belin*.
M. Olivier, Commander.
15. Caſtle of *Joug*, and Town of *Pontarlier*.
M. de la Platier, Governour.
M. de St. Maurice, Lieutenant.
16. Caſtle of *Blamont*.
M. Bertrandi, Commander.
17. Caſtle of *Montbeliard*.
M. de Lansberg.

3. Go-

3. *Government of* Normandy.

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours, Lieutenants, &c.

1. Province of *Normandie.*
   The Duke of *Montauſier,* Governour-General.
2. *High Normandie.*
   The Marquiſs *de Beuvron,* Lieutenant-General.
3. *Low Normandie.*
   The Count of *Torigny.*

There are five Under-Lieutenants for the King, *viz.*

1. In the Baylywicks of *Rouen,* and *Caux.*
   The Duke of *Gevres.*
2. In thoſe of *Evreux,* and *Alençon.*
   The Marquiſs *de L' aigle.*
3. In that of *Cotentin.*
   The Marquiſs *de Canizy.*
4. In that of *Caen.*
   The Marquiſs *de la Luzerne.*
5. In that of *Giſors.*
   The Marquiſs *de Flavacourt.*

Of other particular places here follow the Governours.

1. *Rouen.*
   The Duke *de Montauzier.*
2. Old Palace of *Rouen.*
   The Marquiſs of *Beuvron.*
3. Bayliwick of *Rouen.*
   The Count of *Torigny.*
4. The Bridge of the Arch called the *Pont de L' Arche.*
   M. Druel, under the Duke of *Montauſier.*
5. *Dieppe,* and Fort *de Polet.*
   Under the ſame, *M. de Tierceville Mahaut,* Lieutenant.
6. *Fecamp.*
   M. de Ratabon, Lieutenant.

7. *Havre*

7. *Havre de Grace*, which is Independant, and has the Rank of the Government of a Province.
The Duke of St. *Aignan*, who is also Lieutenant-General of *Montiervilliers*, and *Harfleur*.
8. *Honfleur*.
The Marquiss of *Escars*.
9. *Caen*, Town and Castle.
The Count *de Congny*, Lieutenant and Bayliff.
10. *Cherbourg*, and St. *Lo*.
M. de Matignon.
11. *Coutance*.
M. de Bellouze, Governour.
12. *Granville*.
M. d' Estienville.
13. *Auranche*.
M. de Carbonel, Governour.
The Marquiss of *Rants*, Bayliff.
14. *Falaise*.
The Marquiss of *Putange*.
15. *Argentan*.
The Count *de Grancé*.
16. *Alençon*.
M. de Boulemer de Laré, Governour and Bayliff.

4. *Government of* Guienne.

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours, Lieutenants, &c.

In this Government there are two Lieutenants, and a Sub-Lieutenant General, *viz.*
1. In the generality of *Bourdeaux*, or *Lower Guienne*.
The Count of *Montaigu*.
2. In the *Upper Guienne*, or generality of *Montauban*.
The Marquiss *d' Ambres*.

3. In

3. In the Countries of *Agen* and *Condom*, and one or two additional Elections.
The Count *de la Serre d' Aubeterre*, alſo Seneſchal of the ſaid Countries.

The Governours of the particular Places are as follows.

1. *Bourdeaux.*
N...... perpetual Mayor of the ſame.
2. The Seneſchal of the ſame is,
The Marquiſs of *Montferrant*, Great Seneſchal of *Guienne.*
3. The ſecond Seneſchal of *Guienne*, of *Albret* and *Bazas*, is
The Count *de Laugnac.*
4. Caſtle-Trumpet, or *Chateau-Trompette.*
The Count of *Montaigu.*
5. Caſtle, Town, and County of *Blaye.*
The Duke *de St. Simon.*
6. *Laitoure*, Town and Cittadel.
The Duke of *Roquelaure*, Governour.
M. de Savaillant, Lieutenant.
7. *Dax.*
The Marquiſs *de Poyane*, Governour.
M. St. Pée, Lieutenant.
8. *Bayonne*, Capital of *Biſcay*, and the adjacent Places.
1. Of the Town and Caſtle.
The Duke of *Gramont.*
2. Lieutenant of the Town, and Commander of the Cittadel.
M. Denon de St. Martin.
3. The Seneſchal of *Biſcay.*
The Duke of *Gramont.*
4. The Seneſchal of the Country and County of *Bigorre.*
M. Le.....
5. The Seneſchal of *Armagnac.*
The Marquiſs *de la Valette.*

6. The

6. The Seneſchal of *Albret*.
The Duke *de Bouillon*.

Of *Xaintonge*, and Country of *Angoulme*.

1. The Governour-General.
The Duke of *Uſais*.
2. The Lieutenant-General in both.
The Count of *Jarnac*.
3. The Seneſchal of *Xaintonge*.
The Count *de Blenac*.
4. The Seneſchal of the Country of *Angoulême*.
The Count *de Blenac*.

The Governours of the principal Places in theſe are

1. Of *Angouleme* and *Xaintes*.
The Duke of *Uſais*.
2. Of *Coignac*.
The Count of *Aubigny*.
3. Of the *Limoſin*, or Country of *Limoges*, Upper and Lower.
The Count of *Auvergne*.
4. The Lieutenants-General.
The Marquiſs of *Pompadour*, and the Marquiſs *D' Urſé*.
5. The Seneſchal of the ſame.
The Marquiſs of *Saillant*.
6. The Governour of *Limoges*.
M. de Nieri.
7. The Governour and Seneſchal of *Perigord*.
The Marquiſs *de Lauriers*.
8. Of *Quercy*, the Seneſchal.
The Marquiſs *de St. Alvere de Loſtanges*.
9. The Lieutenant-General.
The Marquiſs *de Bournazel*.

5. Go-

5. *Government of* Brittany.

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours, Lieutenants, &c.

In this Government there are

1. A Governour-General.
   The Duke *de Chaunes.*
2. A Lieutenant-General of *Brittany.*
   The Marquiſs of *Lavardin.*
3. A Lieutenant-General in the Town, Caſtle, and County of *Nantes*, which is an Independant Government.
   The Marquiſs *de Molas de Roſmadec.*
4. A Lieutenant for his Majeſty in *High Brittany.*
   The Marquiſs of *Coetbogon*, who is alſo Governour of *Rennes.*
5. The Lieutenant of *Low Brittany.*
   The Marquiſs *de la Coſte.*
6. Of St. *Malo.*
   The Marquiſs *de Gutmadeuc.*
7. *Dinan.*
   M. des Alleurs.

Vitré.
   M. de St. Laurent.

Breſt.
   M. de Chazeron.

Quimper.
   M. de Bien Aſſis.

Port Louis, or *Port Lewis.*
   The Duke *Mazarini.*

Belle-Iſle.
   M. de Louvat.

6. *In the Government of* Champagne, *and* Brie.

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours, Lieutenants, &c.

The General Governours are

1. The Governour General.
   The Marshal Duke *de Vivonne* and *Mortemar.*
2. In the Bayliwicks of *Reims.*
   The Marquis of ..... first Lieutenant-General in *Champagne.*
3. In the Bayliwicks of *Troyes* and *Langres,* and in the Town of *Troyes.*
   The Marquis *de Prâlin* is Lieutenant-General.
4. In the Department of *Vitry,* St. *Dizier, Joinville,* St. *Menehould, Chaumont, Bar sur Aube, Nogent, Vezelay,* and *Lieu-Voisin.*
   The Marquis *de Choiseul Beau-pré,* also Governour of *Vinay,* is Lieutenant-General.
5. In *Brie,* the Lieutenant-General is
   The Count *de Belloy.*
6. The Bayliff of *Troyes* is
   M. L' Argentier de Chapelaine.
7. The Bayliff of *Chateau-Thierry.*
   The Duke of *Bouillon.*

The Governours of other principal Towns, and Frontier places are these.

1. Of *Troyes.*
   The Marquis of *Prâlin.*
2. *Chaalons.*
   The Count *de Vaubecourt.*
3. *Reims,* with Title of Captain.
   The Count *de L' Hery Francis Cauchon.*
4. *Langres.*
   The Marquis *de Franciers de Choiseul.*
5. *Chaumont* in *Bassigny.*
   The Marquis of *Renel.*

6. *Maza-*

6. *Mazarini*, or *Rhetel.*
M. de Verneüil.
7. *Chateau-Porcien.*
M. de Vandeüil.
8. *Rocroy.*
M. de la Hilliere.
9. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Mezieres.*
M. D' *Augé* Governour, and the *Chevalier de* Montoron, Lieutenant.
10. Of *Charleville*, and the Cittadel of *Mont-Olympe.*
The Marquiſs *de Palaiſeau*, Governour.
M. *de la Haye*, Lieutenant.
11. *Sedan*, In the Town.
The Count *de la Boulie*, Governour.
M. *de Termes*, Lieutenant.
In the Caſtle.
M. *de Servigny.*
12. Town and Cittadel of *Stenay.*
The Count *de Bourlemont*, Governour.
M *de Chavigni*, Lieutenant.
13 St. *Menehoud.*
M. *de Neuchelle*, Governour.
14. *Vitry.*
The Marquiſs *de Villars*, Governour, and M. *de Joncar*, Major.
15. *Bar ſur Aube.*
M. *De Noiſy*, Governour.
16. *Epernay.*
The Marquiſs *de Puyſieux*, Governour, and M. *de Perchape*, Lieutenant.

7. *In the Government of* Languedoc, *are theſe General Governours and Lieutenants.*

1. The General and Head Governour.
The Duke *de Maine*, natural Son to the King.
Under whom Commands.
The Duke *de Noailles.*

2. The

2. The Lieutenant-General of the Upper *Languedoc*.
The Marquiſs of *Cauviſſon*. He reſides at *Toulouze*.
3. The Lieutenant of the Lower *Languedoc*.
The Marquiſs of *Montanegues*, Reſiding at *Montpelier*.
4. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of *Vivarais*, and Governour of the Town and Cittadel of *Pont St. Eſprit*, or Bridge of the Holy Spirit.
The Count *de Roure*, Reſiding at the ſaid Town of *Pont St. Eſprit*.

In the Government of the Countries and Provinces of *Foix*, *D' Arnezan* and *Andore*, depending of this Government, are

1. A Governour and Lieutenant-General for the King in the ſaid Province of *Foix*, Sovereign Lands of *Danezan* and *Andore*, Baronies of *Gibel* and *Hautrive*, &c. Captain, and Governour of the Town and Caſtle of *Foix*, and Seneſchal of the ſame, as alſo Seneſchal of *Carcaſſone*, *Beziers*, and *Limoux*, under whom are *M. Le.* . . . . .
2. The Seneſchal of *Nimes*.
The Marquiſs *de Montfrin*.
3. The Seneſchal and Governour of *Toulouze*, and *Albigeois*.
The Marquiſs of *Cornuſſon*.
4. The Bayliff of *Velay*.
The Marquiſs *de Chatte*.
5. The Bayliff of *Gevodian*.
The Marquiſs of *Morangé*.
6. The Bayliff of *Vivarais*.
The Marquiſs of *Vaugué*.
7. Governour of *Le Puy*.
The Marquiſs *de Polignac*.

Other

Other Governours of Frontier Places, depending of this Government, are

1. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Montpelier.*
   The Marquiſs *de Caſtres.*
2. *Somieres.*
   M. *de St. Rut.*
3. *Aiguemortes,* Governour, and * *Viguier.*
   The Marquiſs *de Vardes.*
4. *Pont St. Eſprit.*
   The Count *de Roure,* Governour, and the *Chevalier de Montanègues,* Lieutenant.
5. *Narbon.*
   M. *de Merinville,* Governour.
   M. *de Moranſane,* Lieutenant.
6. *Carcaſſona,* Town and Caſtle.
   M. *de Bezons,* Governour.
7. *Breſcon.*
   The Baron *de la Fare.*
8. *Pequay.*
   M. *de Briſſac.*
9. The Caſtle of St. *Andrew.*
   The Marquiſs *de la Roche.*

* *A certain Juriſdiction ſo called.*

In the Government of Picardie, *theſe principal Governments,* 1. Picardie *it ſelf.* 2. *The Countries of* Artois *and* Hainault, *or old Conqueſts, Thirdly, and laſtly,* Flanders, *or the New Conqueſts.*

1. In *Picardie,* there is a General Governour, who is likewiſe Governour of *Hainault,* and the Country and County of *Artois,* and of the Town and Cittadel of *Montreuil*: Being
   The Duke of *Elbeuf.*
2. A Lieutenant-General, in *Picardie* and *Hainaut.*
   The Duke of *Bethune.*
3. A Lieutenant-General, in *Artois.*
   The Count *de Nantré.*

The

The Governours of the Frontier Towns and Places in *Picardie*, are these.

1. Of *Amiens*, the Governour and Bailiff is
   M. *de Bar*.
2. *Abbeville*.
   Is now governed by its own Mayors.
3. *Boulogne*, and the Country of that Name, the Governour is
   The Duke *d' Aumont*.
   The Lieutenant.
   M. *de Colambert*.
   The Seneschal.
   The Duke *d' Etrées*.
4. *Ardres*.
   M. *de Rouville*, Governour.
   M. *de Tonadoux*, Lieutenant.
5. Town and Cittadel of *Callice*.
   Duke *de Bethune*, Governour.
   M. *de St. Benoit*, Lieutenant.
6. Fort *de Nieulay*.
   Duke of *Bethune*.
7. *Gravelines*.
   M. *de Mets*, Governour.
   M. *de St. Benoit*, Lieutenant.
8. *Dunkirk*, Town, Fortress, and Dependances.
   The Son to the late Marshal *d' Estrades*, Governour.
   Lieutenant in the Town.
   M. de la Bercantiere.
   Of the Cittadel.
   M. de St. Leon, Governour.
   M. Tibaut, Lieutenant.
9. Fort *Lewis*, near *Dunkirk*.
   M. de la Baroniere, Commander.
10. St. *Valery sur Somme*, the Avowed Lord, Viscount, and Governour, is
    The Marquiss *de Gamaches*.
11. *Guise*.
    M. de la Fyte.

12. St

12. St. *Quentin.*
M. de Pradel, Governour:
M. d' Abancourt, Lieutenant.
13. The Bayliff of *Vermandois.*
The Marquiſs *d' Olizy.*
14. *Peronne*, *Mondidier*, and *Roye.*
The Marquiſs *d' Hoquincourt*, Governour; and under him, at *Montdidier*, *M. d' Eſtrade.*
15. The Town and Cittadel of *Montreüil.*
The Duke *d' Elbeuf.*
In the Country of *Artois*, are theſe Governments.
1. *Arras.*
The Count *de Nancré*, Lieutenant-Governour.
In the Town and Cittadel.
M. de la Pleniere Herbert, Governour.
M. de Siffredi.
2. The Great Bayliff of *Artois.*
.....
3. *Bethune*, Town and Caſtle.
..... Governour.
M. *de Limbeuf*, Lieutenant.
4. *Aire.*
The Famous M. *de Calvo*, Governour.
M. *de St. Quentin*, Lieutenant.
5. The Fort St. *Francis* of *Aire.*
The *Sieur de la Tour*, Commander.
6. St. *Omer.*
The Marquiſs *de Choiſeul*, Governour.
The *Sieur Raouſſet*, Lieutenant.
7. *Hedin.*
..... Governour.
M. *de Villepaux*, Lieutenant.
8. *Bapaume.*
M *d' Orty*, Governour.
M. *Drouart*, Lieutenant.
In *Hainault*, are
1. *Landrecy.*
The Marquiſs *de Lignié*, Governour.
M. *de Barthe*, Lieutenant.

2. Quiſ-

2. *Quesnoy.*
M. *de Rancher*, Governour.
M. *de Rougon*, the Kings Engineer, Lieutenant.
3. *Avênes.*
The Count *Carle de Broglio*, Governour.
M. *d' Amours*, Lieutenant.

In the New Conquests in Flanders, *are these Governments.*

Countries, Towns, Places, Governours, Lieutenants, &c.

1. The Governour General of *Flanders*, and of all the Conquests made since the *Pyrenean* Treaty, in 1659.
The Marshal *d' Humieres.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count of *Montbron.*
The more particular Governments are
1. Town of *L' Isle.*
The Marshal *d' Humieres*, Governour.
The Famous Marquis *de la Rabliere*, Commander under him.
Cittadel.
M. *de Vaubant*, Governour.
M. *de Morillon*, Lieutenant.
M *de la Mothe*, Major.
Fort St. *Sauveur*, or St. *Saviour.*
M. *de Belloy*, Commander.
Town.
The Count *de Maulevrier-Colbert*, Governour.
M. *de Courcelles*, Lieutenant.
2. *Tournay* Cittadel.
M. *de Megrigny*, Governour.
The Count *du Repaire*, Lieutenant.
3. *Douay* Town, and Cittadel.
M. *de Pomereu*, Governour.
M. *d' Ernemont*, Lieutenant.

Of

Of the Fort *de Scarpe.*
M. le Chevalier du Repaire, Commander.
4. *Cambray*, Town and Cittadel, with Country and County of that Name.
M. de Montbron, Governour.
M. de Dreux, Lieutenant in the Town.
M. Parisot Ingenieur, Major.
Cittadel of *Cambray.*
M. de Tilleul, Under Governour.
M. de Frêne, Lieutenant.
5. Town and Cittadel of *Courtray.*
The Marquis *d' Uxelles,* Governour.
6. *Dixmuyde.*
M. .....
7. *Valenciennes.*
M. Magalotti, Count *de Bardi,* Governour.
M. de Vincent, Lieutenant.
8. *Bouchain.*
The Commander *de Fénix,* Governour.
M. de Couvrelle, Lieutenant.
9. *Condé.*
M. de Beton, Governour.
M. de la Bergerie, Lieutenant.
10. Redoubt of *Stincelles.*
M. d' Angeli, Commander.
11. *Phillipville.*
The Count *de Madaillan,* Governour.
M. de la Coste, Lieutenant.
12. *Dinant,* in the Country of *Liége.*
The Marquis *de Choiseul-Beau-Pré,* Governour.
Dinant-Castle.
M. de St. Martin, Commander.
13. *Chalemont.*
M. de Reveillon, Governour.
M. de Boutencourt, Lieutenant.
14. *Mexin.*
M. de Pertuis, Governour.
M. des Crochets, Lieutenant.

15. *Maubeuge.*
The Famed Count *de* Montal, Governour.
M. *de la* Mothe, Lieutenant.
16. *Ypres.*
The Marquiſs *de la Trouſſe*, Governour.
M. *de la Neuville*, Lieutenant.
Fort of *Kenoque.*
M. *de Bugnet*, Commander.
17. *Bergue* St. *Vinox.*
M. *de Boquemare*, Governour.
M. *de Paſſillon*, Lieutenant.
Fort St. *Francis de Bergue.*
M. *Pomarin*, Commander.

9. *In the Government of* Dauphiné, *or Dauphinate, are theſe general Governours.*

1. Chief General Governour.
The Marſhal, Duke *de la Feuillade.*
2. The Lieutenant-General, and Seneſchal.
The Count *de Tallard.*
The Governours of the Frontier places, are
1. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Grenoble.*
The Marquiſs *de Marcieu.*
2. Of the Town and Cittadel of *Valence.*
The Count *de Moncha.*
3. *Montlimart* Town and Cittadel.
The Count *de Vieuville.*
4. Of the Fort *de Barault.*
The Marquiſs *de Genlis.*
5. *Exille.*
M. *de* St. *Mars.*

10. *In the Government of* Provence, *are*

1. The Governour General of the Country and County of *Provence.*
The Duke of *Vendome.*

2. The

2. The Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Grignan.*
3. The Great Seneſchal of *Provence.*
The Marquiſs *d' Oraiſon.*
4. The Great Seneſchal of *Arles.*
The Marquiſs *de Boche.*

The Governours of the Frontier places belonging to this Government, are

1. The Towers of *Toulon*, Commanding them and the Town.
The Duke of *Vendome.*
M. de Courcelles, under the ſaid Duke.
2. The City of *Marſeilles.*
M. de Piles de Forville, Captain of the Gallies.
3. Of the Iſles of the *Chateau*, or Caſtle *d' If*, *Pomène*, and *Ratonneau.*
M. de Coſte-Chaude, Brother to the former.
4. Of the Cittadel of *Marſeilles*, and the Fort St. *John.*
The Count *de Beringhen.*
5. The Seneſchal of the Juriſdictions and Precinct of *Marſeilles*, is
The Marquiſs *de Valbelle.*

Of *Notre Dame de Garde.*
M. de Beſmaux, is Governour.
Of the Iſles of St. *Margaret*, and St. *Honoratus.*
M. ..... Governour.
Of *Antibe.*
The Marquiſs *de Janſon.*

II. *In the Government of* Lyonnois, *or the Country of* Lyons, *and of its Foreſts, and the Country of* Beaujolois.

1. The Governour and Seneſchal, is
The young Duke of *Villars.*

2. The Lieutenant-General of *Lyonnois*, the Foreſts and *Beaujolois*, is
The Archbiſhop of *Lyons*, and his little Nephew, the Marquiſs *d' Alincourt*, in Reverſion.
3. The Bayliff of *Lyonnois*, and Seneſchal of the ſame Province, is
The Count *de la Chaize*.
4. The Bailiff of St. *Stephen* in the Foreſts, that acts at *Montbriſon*, is
The Marquiſs *d' Urfé*.
5. The Bayliff of *Beaujolois*, is
The Marquiſs *de Siſy*.

To this Government belongs too, the Country of *Auvergne*, in which are

1. The Governour General.
The Duke of *Bouillon*.
2. Two Lieutenants-General, *viz.* A Lieutenant-General of High *Auvergne*.
The *Chevalier de Noailles*, who is likewiſe Lieutenant-General of the Gallies.
3. Two Seneſchals, *viz* Of *Riom*.
The Count *d' Alegre*.
Of *Clermont*.
The Marquiſs of *Canillac*.

Another Dependance is the Province of *La Marche*, in which are

1. A Governour of both the Higher and Lower Province of that Name.
The Marquiſs *de* St. *Germain de Beaupré*.
2. The Lieutenant-General.
The Marquiſs *de la Val*-Montmorency.
3. The Seneſchal of *Guerct*.
M. *de L' Epau*.
4. The Seneſchal of *Dorat*.
M. *de Sainte Faire*.

Another Dependance, is the Country of *Bourbon*, called *Bourbonnois*, in which are

1. A Governour General.
The Marquiſs *de la Vallette*.

2. A

2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Marquiſs of *Levis*, Count of *Charlus*.

12. *In the Government of the Country of* Orleans, *which is called the Government of the Countries of* Orleans, Blois, Dune, Sologne, Chartrain, *and* Vendôme, *are comprehended likewiſe, beſides what are mentioned in the Title; The Provinces of* Poitou, Anjou, Touraine, *or Country of* Tours; *The Country of* Saumur, *and the Government of* Rochelle; *The Iſle of* Oleron *and* Ré; *The Province of* Maine, *with* le Perche, *and the Country of* Laval: *Of* Berry, *and of the Country called* Nivernois: *which we ſhall take in Order.*

1. Then the Governour General of what is mentioned in the Title, is
The Marquiſs *d' Alluy.*
2. The Lieutenant-General of *Orleannois*, or Country of *Orleans*, is
M *de Laude.*
3. The Bayliff.
The Marquiſs *d' Avarez.*
4. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of *Blois*, or *Blêſois.*
The Marquiſs *de Thois.*
5. The Bayliff of the ſame is
M. de Somery, Governour of *Chambor.*
6. The Lieutenant-General of the Country of *Chartres.*
The *Chevalier de Bethune d' Orval.*
7. The Bayliff of *Chartres.*
M. de Servin.
8. The Bayliff of *Chateauneuf.*
The Count *de la Salle.*
9. The Governour of *Orleans.*
The Marquiſs *d' Alluye.*
10. The Governour of *Chartres.*
The Marquiſs of *Chatillon.*

In the Province of *Poitou*, are

1. A Governour General of High and Low *Poitou*, and the Countries of *Loudun*, and *Chatelleraut*.
   The Duke *de la Vieuville*.
2. Two Lieutenants-General, *viz.* In High *Poitou*, and the Countries aboveſaid.
   The Count *de Parabére*.

In Low *Poitou*.

The Count *de Pardaillan*.

3. Two Seneſchals of the Country of *Poitou*, viz. one reſiding at *Poitiers*.
   The Count *d' Olonne*, *de la Tremouille*.

And another at *Civray*, and *Maixant*.

M. de la Pariſiere.

4. The Governour, and Lieutenant-General at *Poitiers*.
   The Marquiſs *de la Bretêche*.
5. *Loudun*; the Governour.
   M de Pyolens.
6. *Chatelleraut*, the Governour.
   The Marquiſs of *Rivau*.

In the Province of *Anjou*, are

1. A Governour General.
   The Count *d' Armagnac*.
2. A Lieutenant-General.
   The Marquiſs *de Varenne*.
3. A Seneſchal.
   The Marquiſs *de Sablé*.
4. The Governour of the Caſtle of *Angers*.
   M. D' Antichamb.
5. Of the Pont, or Bridge of *Cé*.
   M. de la Fons, Governour.

In *Touraine*, or the Country of *Tours*, are theſe Governours.

1. The Governour in chief of *Touraine*, and of the Town of *Tours*.
   The Marquiſs *d' Anjeau*.

2. The

2. The Lieutenant-General.
The Marquiſs *de Ruſilly.*
3. The Bailiff of *Tours*, and *Chinon.*
The Marquiſs *de Givry.*
4. The Bailiff of *Lôches.*
The Marſhal *d' Humieres.*
5. *Amboiſe*, Town and Caſtle.
The Marquiſs *d' Alluye*, Governour and Bayliff.
Of the Country of *Saumur*, of which depend *Saumur*, *Richelieu* and *Mirebeau*, the Governour of *Rochelle*, and the Country of *Aunis*, and
The Count *de Cominges*, Governour alſo of *Saumur.*
1. The Governour General.
M......
2. The Lieutenant-General.
M. Millet, Sub-Governour to the Dauphin.
3. The Grand Seneſchal.
The Count *de Molés.*
4. Of the Town, Towers, and Haven of *Rochelle.*
M. de Guiry, Governour.
5. .....
M. du Sauzage.
6. Ile and Cittadel of *Oleron.*
The Count *de la Vaugadé*, Governour.
7. Ile *de Ré*, and Fort *de Prés.*
M. d' Aubarède, Governour.

In the Province of *Le Main le Perche* and *Laval*, there are

1. A Governour General.
The Marquiſs *de Ferraques.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Teſſé.*
3. A Seneſchal.
The Baron of *Liſcuet.*

In the Province of *Berry*, there are

1. A Governour in Chief.
The Prince *de Soubize.*

2. A Lieutenant-General, that is likewise Seneschal.
The Count *de Crony de Gaucourt.*
In the Country of *Nivernois*, are
1. A Governour in Chief.
The Duke of *Nevers.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Baron *de Joux*, who is Marquis of *Vitlbourg*, and Count *de Miènt.*

Other Countries and Governments Incorporated and Reunited to the Crown of France.

13. *The Government of* Navarre, *and* Bearn, *in which there are*

1. A Chief Governour and Lieutenant-General.
The Duke of *Gramont.*
2. A Lieutenant-General of *Bearn.*
The Marquis *de Rébenac de Feuquières.*

14. *In the Government of* Alsatia, *are*

1. A Chief Governour, both of High and Low *Alsatia*, who is Governour also of *Brisac* Town, Cittadel and Castle, and of *La Fére*, *Vitré*, and *Port-Lewis.*
The Duke *de Mazarini.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Duke of *Montausier.*
3. In their Absence, he that Commands in all *Alsatia*, is
M. de Monclar.
4. Of *Strasburg.*
The Marquis *de Chamilly*, Governour.
5. Of the Town of *Brisac.*
M. de la Chetardi, Governour.
M. *de Fargis*, Lieutenant.

6. *Hun-*

6. *Hunningen* near *Bâle.*
The Marquiſs *de Puiſieux*, Governour.
M. *de la Sablière*, Lieutenant.
7. *Schelestadt.*
M. *de Gondreville*, Governour.
M. *de la Provenchère*, Lieutenant.
8. *Beffort.*
M. *St. Juſt*, Governour.
M. *de Dampierre*, Lieutenant.
9. *La Petite Pierre.*
M. *Charle*, Commander.
10. *Friburg*, Capital City of *Briſgau*, Town and Caſtle.
M. *Du Fay*, Governour.
In the Town.
M. *de Barége*, Lieutenant.
In the Caſtle.
M. *de Roais*, Commander.

15. *In the Government of the three Biſhopricks*, Mets, Toul, *and* Verdun, *there are*

In the Country and Biſhoprick of *Mets*, there are
1. A Chief Governour.
The Duke *de la Ferte-Senneterre.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Vaubecourt.*
3. Town and Cittadel.
The Duke *de la Ferté*, Governour.
M. le Roy, Commander.
In the Town.
M. de Givry, Lieutenant.
In the Cittadel.
M de Beraut, Lieutenant.
2. In the Province, County, and Biſhoprick of *Toul*, there are
1. A Governour in Chief.
The Duke *de Choiſeul du Pleſſis Prâlin.*

2. A Lieutenant-General.
The Count *de Fenquieres.*
3. *Hombourg*, Town and Castle.
The Marquiss *de la Bretêche*, Governour.
M. de la Gardette, Commander.
4. *Bich*, Town and Castle.
M. de Bretêche, Governour.
M. de la Guierle, Lieutenant.
5. *Marsal.*
The Marquiss *de la Tournelle*, Governour.
M. de France, Lieutenant.
6. *Faltzburg*, and *Sareburg.*
M. de Chamarande, Governour.
M. de Boesse, Lieutenant of *Sareburg.*
7. *Littemberg.*
M. Bertrandi, Commander.
8. Castle of *Landzcroon.*
M. de Siffredi, Commander.
3. In the Province, County, and Bishoprick of *Toul*, there are
1. A Governour in Chief.
The Count *de Pas de Fenquieres.*
2. A Lieutenant.
M. *de Pimodan.*
4. In the Country of *Verdun*, are
1. The Governour in Chief.
The Count *de Vaubecourt.*
Town and Cittadel of *Verdun.*
The Marquiss *de Fenquieres*, Governour in Chief.
2. In the Town.
M. *des Crochets*, Lieutenant.
In the Cittadel.
M. *de la Pomerie*, Lieutenant.

16. *In the Government of* Lorrain, *and the Country of* Bar, *there are*

1. A Governour in Chief.
   .....
2. *Nancy.*
   The Marquiſs *de Joyeuſe*, Governour.
3. *Longuy.*
   M. *de Matthieu de Caſtelan*, Governour.
4. *Saar-Louis.*
   M. *de Choiſy*, Governour.
   The *Chevalier Perrin*, Lieutenant.
5. Caſtle of *Traerbeck*, near *Saar-Louis.*
   M. *de Bar*, Commander.

In *Luxemburg* and its Dependances, which are placed under this Government, are

1. *Luxemburg*, taken in 1684.
   The Marquiſs *de Lambert*, Governour.
2. Caſtle of *Redenac*, near *Thionville.*
   M. *de la Brugère*, Commander.
3. *Thionville.*
   M. *d' Eſpagne*, Governour.
   M. d' Argelé, Lieutenant.
4. *Montmedy.*
   The Marquiſs *de Vandy*, Governour.
   M. de Haulles, Lieutenant.

17. *In the Government of the County of* Roſſillon, *and other Acquiſitions towards* Spain, *are*

1. A Governour in Chief.
   The Duke *de Noailles.*
2. A Lieutenant-General.
   The Count *de Chazeron.*

The Governours of the Frontier Places are

1. Of the Town and Citadel of *Perpignan.*
   The Duke *de Noailles*, Governour.

In

In the Town.
M. de la Robertiere, Lieutenant.
In the Cittadel.
M. de la Cauſſade, Lieutenant.
2. *Colioure*,
The *Chevalier d' Aubeterre*, Governour.
M. de Marſolier, Lieutenant.
3. *Salces*.
M. de St. Abre, Governour.
M. de Manſe, Lieutenant.
4. *Bellegarde*.
M. du Breuil, Commander.
M. Pitoux, Lieutenant.
5. *Mont-Louis*, or *Mount Lewis*.
Urban de Fortia, Governour.
M. de Long-Pré, Lieutenant.
Ville-Franche.
M. Fificat, Governour.
M. Perlan de Sagne, Lieutenant.
6. Of the Fort and Village of the *Baths*, or *Les Bains*, and the Town of *Arles*.
M. de Boirre-Clonx, Commander.
7. *Pratz de Molion*.
M. de la Caze, Commander.

There is beſides, in *Piedmont*, the Province Town, and Cittadel of *Pignerol*, and Forts of St. *Brigitte*, and of *Perouſe*, with the Valles, Countries, and Dependances of it, of which
1. The Governour General is
The Marquiſs *de Herleville*.
The Lieutenant.
M. de Vercantiere.
In the Cittadel.
M. de la Mothe de la Myre-Riſſan.
2. *Cazal*, the Capital, of which is
Montſerrat.
Under the Duke of *Mantua*.
Don Pedro de Gonzaga.

The

The Governour is
The Dukes Natural Uncle.
The Governour of the Cittadel, and *French* Troops is
M. *de Catinat.*
The Lieutenant.
M. *de L' Iſle.*
The Commiſſary of War, Policy, *&c.*
M. *de Chaſſenay.*
3. Of *Morgues*, or *Monaco.*
Under the Prince, who is Governour and Captain of it, the
Kings Lieutenant is
M. *de la Ronſiere.*
The Ordinary General, and Provincial-Commiſſary for the War, and for the Conduct and Muſtering of the Troops in Garriſon, at *Pignerol*, and in all the aforeſaid Places, and Dependances, is the aforeſaid M. *de Chaſſenay de Luynes.*

In America.

1. The Governour, or Commander of *New France* is
The Marquiſs of *Nonville.*
2. Of the Iſlands.
The Count *de Blenac.*

Towns that remain to the King by the Pyrenean *Treaty, made in* 1659.

Arras, *Hesdin*, *Bapaume*, *Bethune*, *Lilers*, *Lens*, St. *Paul*, *Terouane*, *Pas*, *Gravelines*, Fort of St. *Philip*, *Sluys*, and *Hannuin*, *Bourburg*, St. *Venant*, *Landrecy*, *Le Quesnoy*, and all their Bayliwicks; *Marienburg*, and *Philip-ville*, in Exchange of *La Baſſée*, and St. *Vinox*, (which latter is ſince too, in the *French* Poſſeſſion) *Avenne*, *Thionville*, *Montmidy*, and *Damvilliers*; The Provoſtſhips of *Ivy*, of *Chavancy*,

of

of *Marville*, *Rocroy le Châtelet*, and *Linchamp*: The County of *Roussillon*, and that of *Conflens*, and that part of the County of *Cerdana*, on this side the *Pyrenean*: Upper and Lower *Alsatia*, *Suntgau*, the County of *Ferrette*, *Brisac*, and its Dependencies.

The King, after he had caused the Fortifications of *Nancy* to be demolished, had by a Treaty of Peace restored the late Duke of *Lorrain* to the Possession of the Dutchy of *Lorrain*, and to those Towns, Places, and Countries, that he formerly possest, depending of the three Bishopricks of *Mets*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, excepting *Moienvic*, the whole Dutchy of *Bar*, the County of *Clermont*, the Places of *Stenay*, *Dun*, and *Jamets*, and of the three Bishopricks.

And since that, the said late Duke, last Deceased, Resigned to the King of *France*, his Propriety and Soveraignty, of the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Bar*; which Donation was verified in the Parliament, in the Month of *February*, 1662.

By the Treaty of Peace at Aix la Chapelle, *the 2d of* May, 1668. *It is stipulated*,

That the M. C. King shall retain, remain seised of, and injoy effectively, all the Places, Forts, Parts, Towns and Posts, that his Arms have occupied, or Fortified, during the Campaign of the preceding year, *viz.* The Fortress of *Charleroy*, the Towns of *Binch*, and *Aethe*, the Places of *Douay* (including the Fort of *Scarp*) *Tournay*, *Oudenarde*, *L' Isle*, *Armentieres*, *Courtray*, *Bergues* and *Furnes*; and of the whole extent of their Bayliwicks, *Chatellanies*, or Castellanies, Territories, Governments, Provostships, Appurtenances, Dependencies and Annexions, by what name soever they be called; with the same rights of Soveraignty, Propriety, Rights of Regality, Patron-

age,

age, Guardianship, Jurisdiction, Nomination, Prerogatives, and Preeminences over the Bishopricks, Cathedral Churches, and other Abbies, Priories, Dignities, Cures, and other Benefices within the Extent of those Countries.

The Fortifications of several places, in which there is now no Governour, have been demolished, as those of *Chateau-Renaut*, and *Linchamp*, *Donchery*, *Damvilliers*, *Famitz*, *Ree*, *Corbie*, *Furnes*, *Armentieres*, *Binch*, *Sirk*, *Maienvic*, *Mouzon*, *Grey*, *Huy*, *St. Venant*, &c.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded between France *and* Spain, *at* Nimmeguen, *the* 17th *of* September, 1678.

The Most Christian King is to injoy effectively, the whole County of *Burgundy*, commonly called the *Franche Comté*, and the Towns, Places, and Countries thereon depending; including therein the Town of *Besançon*, and its District, or Precinct; as also the Towns of *Valenciennes*, and its Dependances, *Bouchain* and its Dependances, *Cambray*, and *Cambresis*, or the Country of *Cambray*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, and their Dependances, *Ypres*, and its Castellany, *Warwick*, and *Warneton*, on the *Lys*, *Poperinghen*, *Bailleul*, and *Cassel*, with their Dependancies, *Bavay* and *Maubeuge*, with their Dependancies, besides the Town of *Dinant*; and in case the King of *Spain* be not able to obtain of the Bishop and Chapter of *Liege*, the Cession of *Dinant*, with the consent of the Emperour and Empire, with a year to be reckoned from the day of the date of the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperour and the Most Christian King, the King of *Spain* obliges himself, and promises to yield the Town of *Charlemont* to the King of *France*.

And some Villages there were to be Exchanged.

By the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimmeguen*, the

the 5th of *February*, 1679. the Town and Cittadel of *Friburg* in *Brisgaw*, with the three Villages, *Lehn*, *Metthausin* and *Kirchzart*, and their *Banlieus*, or Liberties, is to remain to the King of *France*: And the passage from *Brisac* to *Friburg*, is to remain free to his M. C. Majesty, over the Lands of his Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire, by the Ordinary Road, called *Landrass*.

The Duke of *Lorrain* is thereby re-established in the possession of *Lorrain*, excepting first, the Town of *Nancy*, and its *Banlieu*, or Jurisdiction; in lieu of which Town the King of *France* is to give him the Town and *Banlieu* of *Toul*, which he warrants him to be of equal extent and value: In the second place, except four High-ways of the breadth of half a *Lorrain* League, which shall lead from *Nancy* into *Alsatia*, to *Vesoul* in the *Franche Comté*, to *Mets*, and to St. *Dizier*. And all the Borroughs, Villages, Lands, and their Dependancies, which shall be found within the extent of the said High-ways of half a Leagues breadth, with all Rights, as well of Superiority and Soveraignty, as of Propriety, shall belong to his Most Christian Majesty. Thirdly, The Town and Provostship of *Longui*, and its Dependancies, shall remain to his Most Christian Majesty, who yields to him in Exchange, another Provostship of the same extent and value in one of the three Bishopricks.

Remarks concerning the Governours of Provinces.

The Governours and Lieutenants for the King in the Provinces, are what the Dukes were formerly, and the Governours of Towns, what the Earls or Counts were. Under every Duke there were twelve Counts, and over all the Dukes, there was one that was stiled Duke of the Dukes, or Duke of *France*, who was the Mayor of the Palace: The said Qualities

ties of Dukes and Counts became Hereditary under *Hugh Capet*, who having made himſelf King, every one of the other Great Men would needs make himſelf Maſter and Proprietour of the Government of which he was in Poſſeſſion. *Hugh Capet* to have their good will, winked at this Uſurpation, but yet being not willing on the other ſide, that the Royal Authority ſhould remain always Clouded, he aſſembled all theſe Dukes, and made an Agreement with them, by which he left them a lawful Succeſſion to all their reſpective States, but with condition however, that for lack of Heirs Male to ſucceed in a Right Line, or when the Poſſeſſours of them ſhould happen to be Attainted and Convinced of the Crime of Felony, they ſhould return to the Crown.

They that are well read in Hiſtory, have, without doubt, remarked the return of all theſe parcels to their principle by the one or the other of theſe reaſons. And becauſe the Quality of Mayor of the Palace, or of Count of *Paris* in which the firſt was Confounded, had ſerved him as it had done to *Pepin*, for a ſtep to arrive to the Throne, he ſuppreſt that too at the ſame time, for the better ſecuring of the Crown to his Succeſſours.

The Governours and Lieutenants for the King, in the Provinces, have under them the Governours of Towns, as the Dukes had the Counts; but with this difference, that the number of Governours of Towns that are under each Governour of a Province, is not determined, one Province having more Towns, and another fewer. The Power of the Governours and Lieutenants-General of Provinces, is altogether like that of the ancient Dukes and Counts; which is, to keep in the Kings Obeyſance the Provinces and Places given them in Cuſtody, to maintain them in Peace and Tranquility, to have Power or Command over their Arms, to defend them againſt Enemies, and againſt Seditious attempts, to keep the places well fortified and provided with what

what is needful, and assist the Execution of Justice, every one in his respective Government. But at the beginning, when these Governours were first established, there were none but only in the Frontier Towns; but because in the time of the Civil Wars, all the Provinces became Frontier, there was a necessity of placing Governours, not only in the Provinces, but in all the Towns.

Their Commissions are verified in the Parliaments of their respective Provinces, in which the Governours of the same Provinces have place, ordinarily next after the Chief Presidents. They are only simple Commissions, whose Continuation depends only of the Kings sole Pleasure, though some years past, there were crept in some abuses in this affair, and the Governours were become, as it were, Hereditary.

Note, That all the Lieutenants-General of Provinces, and Lieutenants of particular Towns and Places, are stiled Lieutenants for the King, because they are put in by the King, and have no dependance on the Chief Governour, under whose Command they are.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of France, *as divided into Parliaments, Courts judging without Appeal, and other Courts of Juſtice.*

1. *Of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the firſt Inſtitution of Parliaments.*

Juſtice was formerly adminiſtred by the Kings themſelves, who render'd it in Perſon to their People; but Affairs multiplying every day more and more, the Kings were obliged to eaſe themſelves of that Burden, reſerving to themſelves only the Cogniſance of Affairs of State. And for the Adminiſtration of Ordinary Juſtice, he eſtabliſhed a certain Council, which they called, a Parliament, which judged and decided all Cauſes and Affairs, both Civil and Criminal, between Man and Man; and that without Appeal, in which, were preſent, all the Peers of *France*, both Eccleſiaſtical and Secular: This Parliament followed the King in all his Voyages; and conſequently, for that reaſon, was in thoſe times, Ambulatory. It was firſt Inſtituted by *Pepin* in the year 757, and was doubtleſs the ſame thing that the Privy-Council is now. But at length the Kings parted with this Council in favour of their people; And *Philip* the Fair was the firſt that made the Parliament Sedentary, and gave them a part of his Palace at *Paris*, to be the Seat of that Auguſt Senate, which by the Integrity of its Decrees and Sentences, has acquired ſo great a Reputation among all Nations, that Popes, Emperours, Kings, and Foreign Princes, have voluntarily ſubmitted their

their differences to their Judgments; as may be seen by several Examples in History, and among others, by that of the Emperour *Frederick*, with Pope *Innocent* the Fourth, and of the King of *Castile* with the King of *Portugal*.

King *Philip* the Fair, following the Example of his Predecessours, Ordained there should be only two Sessions of the Parliament, *viz.* At the Feasts of *Easter*, and *All-Saints*, and distinguisht them into two Chambers, of which one because it judged of the most important matters, was called the Grand Vault, or Grand Chamber, and the other, the Chamber of Inquests, or Inquiries.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Institution of all the Parliaments of France, *and of the extent of their Jurisdiction, with the present number of the Chief Presidents, and other Counsellours.*

THere are in *France*, and its Dominions, 11 Parliaments, *viz.* 1. *Paris.* 2. *Toulouze.* 3. *Roüen.* 4. *Grenoble.* 5. *Bourdeaux.* 6. *Dijon.* 7. *Aix.* 8. *Rennes*, now *Vannes.* 9. *Pau.* 10. *Metz.* 11. *Besançon.*

1. The Parliament of *Paris*, as we have already told you, was Instituted by *Pepin*, in the year 757, and made Sedentary at *Paris*, by *Philip* the Fair, in 1302.

When there was but one Parliament, People came thither from all parts of the Kingdom, to plead.

The Provinces out of which Causes are at present brought to *Paris*, are, The Isle of *France*, *La Beausse*, Higher and Lower, *Sologne Berry*, *Auvergne*, *Lyonois*,

ois, Forets, the Countries of *Aunis*, and *Rochel, Anjou, Angoumois, Maine, Perche, Picardie, Champain, Brie, Tourain, Nivernois, Bourbonnois*, and *Maconnois*, and *Tournay*, with the Adjacent Country.

The Lands also Erected into Dutchies and Peerages, are also obliged to Answer at the Parliament of *Paris*, which is the Court of the Peers.

The Chief President of this Parliament, is *M. Nicholas Potier de Novion.*

2. That of *Toulouze*, Instituted by *Philip* the Fair in the year 1302. and made Sedentary by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1443.

This Parliaments Jurisdiction extends over High and Low *Languedoc*, High and Low *Vivarais, Velay, Gevaudan.* And the Countries of *Albigeois, Rouergue, Laurageois, Quercy, Foix*, and a part of the Lower *Gascony.*

The first, or Chief President is, *M. Gaspard de Fieubet.*

3. *Roüen*, which is the Sovereign Court of *Normandie*, was Established under the name of an Exchequer, by *Philip* the Fair, in 1302. and was made perpetual by *Lewis* the Twelfth, in 1499. though it bore not the name of a Parliament, till the Reign of *Francis* the First, in the year 1515.

It extends to all the whole Province of *Normandy.*

The Chief President is, *M. N.... d' Amfreville.*

4. *Grenoble*, Instituted by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1452. and at the same time made Sedentary.

It comprehends *Dauphiné*, or the Dauphinate.

The Chief President is *M. Nicholas de Prunier.*

5. *Bourdeaux*, (which sits at present, at *Marmande*) Instituted in 1462. by *Lewis* the Eleventh, and at the same time made Sedentary.

This Parliament has under it the Countries of *Bourdeaux, Medoc, Saintonge, Perigord, Limosin, Basadois, Agenois, Condomois, Albret, Landes*, Upper *Gascony*, and part of *Biscay.*

The

The Chief President is named M. *Charles-Denys, d'Olide.*

6. *Dijon*, Instituted in the year 1476. by *Lewis* the Eleventh, and made Sedentary at the same time.

It is only for the Dutchy of *Burgundy.*

The Chief President is M. *Nicholas Brulard des Bordes.*

7. *Aix*, Established by *Lewis* the Twelfth in 1501. and made Sedentary at the same time.

This Parliament is for all *Provence*, by which name it is also called.

The Chief President is M. *Arnold Marin.*

1. *Rennes*, held at present at *Vannes*, by *Henry* the Second, and made Sedentary at the same time in the year 1553. It was removed to *Vannes*, in *October* 1675.

This Parliament is called the Parliament of *Brittany*, because there is no other Provence, under its Jurisdiction. It is Semestral, *i. e.* One half of the Counsellers serve the first six Months, and the other half the last six Months.

The Chief President is M. *Lewis Philipeaux de Pontchartrain.*

9. *Pau*, Instituted and made Sedentary in 1519. by *Henry* the First, King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Bearn*, Great Grandfather to *Henry* the Great, King of *France*, and *Navarre.*

It comprehends the Bishopricks of *Lescars* and *Oleron.*

The Chief President is M. *N. Dalon.*

10. *Mets*, Instituted by *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in the year 1633. and made Sedentary at the same time.

It is for the Country of *Messin*, and the three Imperial Towns of *Mets*, *Toul* and *Verdun.*

The Chief President is M. *William de Sève.*

11. *Besançon*, the present King re-established the Parliament for the County of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté*,

Comté, first at *Dole*, the 17th of *June* 1674. and since that removed it to *Besançon*.

The Chief President is M.... *Jobelot*.

The Parliament of *Rouen* was for a time made Semestral, or six Monthly, after the Rebellion that happened in *Normandy* in 1640. But since that, that Alteration was abolished, and the Parliament restored to the State it was in before.

The Parliament of *Aix* was once likewise made Semestral.

To the Parliaments may be added the other Sovereign Councils, which though they are not dignified with the Title of Parliaments, yet give Sentence without Appeal: which are

1. The Council of *Roussillon*, the Counsellers of which, wear Scarlet Robes; The Chief President there, is M. *de Sagare*, who is likewise Keeper of the Kings Seal there, Commissary of the Crown Lands, and Judge of the General Captainry, or Government.

2. The Council at *Arras*, which is Soveraign in Civil Causes.

3. That of *Tournay*.

4. That of *Pignerol*.

5. That of *Alsatia*, transferred from *Enssheim* to *Brisac*, the 23d of *September* 1675.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Parliament of Paris, *called by way of Excellence*, The Parliament.

THE Court of Parliament of *Paris*, is composed of ten Chambers, *viz.* The Grand Chamber. The *Tournelle-Civil*, the *Tournelle-Criminal*, Five Chambers of Inquests, and two Chambers of the Requests of the Palace. The

The Presidents *au Mortier*, or of the Mortar-Cap, so called, from the Fashion of the Caps they wear, which are made in the Form of a Mortar, when they give Audience, and the Counsellers when they march in Ceremony, or Assemble about publick Affairs, in presence of the King, are Clothed in Scarlet, with Facings of Black-Velvet; which was wont to be practised at the pronouncing of the solemn Sentences, four times a year, *viz.* The Day before *Christmas* Eve, the *Tuesday* before *Easter*, the Day before the Eve of *Whitsunday*, and the *7th* of *September*.

At their return from giving Audience, the Chief President, and the Presidents, *au Mortier*, are Reconducted by the Ushers in Waiting, with their Wands in their hands, to the Higher Holy Chappel.

The Officers of the Parliament, and other Officers of Judicature, are habited all alike, *viz.* In Cassocks, or long Close-Bodied Coats, and Square-Caps.

* *Both Sword-men and Gown-men.*

At the first Institution of the Parliament, one Moyety of the Counsellers were of the * Short Robe, and the other Moyety of the Long, but at present, they are all of the Long.

The particular solemn Ceremonial Habits of the Court of Parliament, are, for the Presidents, Scarlet Mantles, Furred, with their Mortar-Fashioned Caps. The Chief President wears two gold Galoons upon his Mortar-Cap, by way of distinction from the other Presidents, who have but one Galoon.

The Counsellers, and the Advocates, and Proctors General, wear Scarlet Robes, red *Chaperons*, or little Hats Furred with Ermines. The Chief Recorder, or Registrer, a Scarlet Robe, with its *Epitoge*, or small Cloak; and the Registrer or Recorder of the Presentations, and the four Notaries and Secretaries of the Court, wear also Scarlet Robes; and the Chief Usher a Scarlet Gown, with a Cap of Cloth of gold.

Formerly,

Formerly, All the Biſhops of *France* had ordinarily Place and Voice in Parliament: They ſtill uſe the Title of Councellours to the King in his Councils. The Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and the Abbot of St. *Denis* in *France*, are Counſellers by their Places in this Parliament, where they place in ordinary, and a deliberative Voice. Four of the Maſters of Requeſts have likewiſe the ſame Priviledge, as alſo the Honorary Counſellours of this Parliament.

The Parliament of *Paris* has this particular preeminence above the reſt, that it alone is called, the Court of the Peers, where the Dukes and Peers of *France* ought to be ſworn, and where they are to be judged too, when they are impeacht of any Crime; And though in the laſt Reign it was ſeen, that *de facto*, the Marſhal *de Marillac* was Judged by Delegated Commiſſaries, and the Duke of *Montmorency*, by the Parliament of *Toulouze*, the Parliament of *Paris* pretends, That theſe two Acts were done againſt their Priviledges.

Secondly, The Counſellers of the Parliament of *Paris*, pretend a Priviledge to ſit in all the other Parliaments, without allowing the ſame Priviledge reciprocally to the Counſellers of the other Parliaments, in the Parliament of *Paris*; yet it is to be remarked, That the Priviledge of ſitting in the Parliament of *Paris* was granted to the Counſellers of the Parliament of *Toulouze*, by an Ordinance of *Charles* the Seventh, in the year 1454. which the Parliament of *Paris* refuſed to verifie; whereupon, the Parliament of *Toulouze* made a Decree in the year 1466. by which they Ordained, That the Counſellers of the Parliament of *Paris*, ſhould have no Admittance into the Parliament of *Toulouze*, till they had obey'd the aboveſaid Ordinance, made in their Favour: Thirdly, The other Parliaments, not having that extent of Juriſdiction as the Parliament of *Paris*, have but one Chamber of Inqueſts, the Parliament of *Toulouze* but two, whereas the Parliament of *Paris* has ſix.

The Parliament of *Paris* opens every year the next day after St. *Martins* Day, in this manner, The whole Body being in their Scarlet Robes, go to a ſolemn Maſs, Celebrated on that occaſion, in the Great Hall of the Palace; after which, the Advocates and Proctors are ſworn in the Grand Chamber, and the Biſhop that ſaid Maſs, has that day Place, and a deliberative Voice among them. The Parliament continues ſitting from that time till the 7th of *September*, after which follows the Vacations: During which Receſs nevertheleſs, there ſits a Chamber called the Chamber of the Vacations, which takes Cogniſance of thoſe Cauſes that require ſpeedy diſpatch, and Criminal Affairs.

In the five Chambers of Inqueſts, all Proceſſes, or Suits, are Judged, concluded, and received by Writing, that they may the better diſcern whether the Appeals made to this High Court of Parliament, be made reaſonably or no.

The fourteen Preſidents of the Chambers of Inqueſts, and of thoſe of the Requeſts, which are two, are but Counſellers that have accepted that Commiſſion, and when the Parliament is met, and marches in State, they take place among thoſe of the Grand Chamber, according to a Regulation of Parliament of the 1ſt of *September*, 1677. By which it is Ordain'd, That in Aſſemblies, Proceſſions, and other publick Solemnities, theſe Preſidents ſhall be preceded only by two Counſellers of the Grand Chamber, of which the firſt is to be Titular, and the ſecond may be only Honorary: As for the Preſidents of the Inqueſts and Requeſts among themſelves, they are to take place in their march, according to their ſtanding, and the order of their admiſſion.

The Court called the *Tournelle-Civil*, eſtabliſhed by *Lewis* the Great, in 1667, and 1669. Judges of all Appeals in civil matters, to the value of 1000. Livers, or Pounds *French*, and of an Eſtate of 50 Livers yearly rent. It is compoſed of one Preſi-

dent

dent wearing the Mortar-Cap, six Counsellers of the Grand Chamber, and of four Counsellers out of every Chamber of Inquests, who go thither by turns once in three Months. The Kings Declaration for this purpose, of the year 1669. bears date the 11*th* of *August*, and was Registred in Parliament, and in the Chamber of Accounts, the 13*th* of *August*.

The *Tournelle-Criminal*, Judges of all Appeals in Criminal matters, excepting those made by Gentlemen, and other persons of State, which are to be judged in the Grand Chamber, it is called the *Tournelle*, because it is composed of two Presidents, with Mortar-Caps, ten Lay-Counsellers of the Grand Chamber, and of two Counsellers out of every Chamber of Inquests, which go thither every one, *Tour à Tour*, that is, in their respective turns, once in three Months, excepting only those of the Grand Chamber, which are there six Months, from whence it is called the *Tournelle:* At present there are four Presidents with Mortar-Caps.

The two Chambers of Requests of the Palace are of the Body of the Parliament, according to what *Charles* the Fifth writ to Cardinal *Vivazer* in the year 1450. where he says, that the Requests are *de Gremio Curiæ*. They Judge of all personal Possessory and mixt Causes between priviledged persons, that have *Committimus*'s, whether they be Officers that are Commoners at Court, or others. There likewise the Requests of the Houshold, composed of the Masters of Request, we have spoken of above, who take a like cognisance of the Causes of priviledged persons that enjoy *Committimus*'s, at whose choice it is to plead, either before the Masters of the Requests of the Houshold, or before those of the Palace.

In old time Justice was administred without Appeal, by the Bayliffs and Seneschals, that the King sent into the respective Provinces for that purpose, which were chosen out of the ablest Sages of the

Law, of his Houſhold; but ſince the Parliaments have been Inſtituted, or made fixed and ſedentary, Appeals are admitted to the Parliaments from the Sentences rendred by the ſaid Bayliffs and Seneſchals.

In fine, the Parliament at preſent, conſiſts in all, 1. Of one Chief, or firſt Preſident, who is named *Nicholas Potier*, Knight, Lord of *Novion*, &c. and ſeven other Preſidents, called Preſidents, *au Mortier*, or wearing Mortar-Faſhioned Caps; who are *John de Coigneux*, Marquiſs of *Montmeliand*, &c. *Lewis de Bailleul*, Marquiſs of *Chateau-Gontier*; *John-James de Meſmes*, Count *d' Avaux*; *John de Longueville*, Marquiſs of *Maiſons*; *Charles Colbert*, Brother to the late Great Miniſter of State of that Name, formerly Ambaſſadour in *England*, and at *Nimmeguen*, &c. and at preſent Secretary and Miniſter of State for Foreign Affairs; and laſtly, *Lewis de Molé*, Lord of *Champlatreux*, of thirty Clerks, or Clergymen Counſellers, of Lay-Counſellers, of two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, of 19 Subſtitutes or Deputies, of three Regiſtrers, or Recorders, in the Chief Regiſters Office, *viz.* One Recorder Civil, and Prothonotary in Chief, one Recorder of the Preſentations, and one Recorder Criminal; and of eight other Secretaries and Notaries, called the Notaries and Secretaries of the King, and of the Parliament; two Recorders for the Audiences and Council of the *Tournelle*; five other Deputy Recorders in the five Chambers of Inqueſts, one Recorder in Chief of the Requeſts of the Palace, two other Deputy Recorders under him in each of the two Chambers of Requeſts. 1. Firſt, or Chief Uſher; twenty eight other Uſhers of the Parliament, and of the Chambers of Inqueſts, and of the *Tournelle*: Eight Uſhers of the Requeſts of the Palace. The number of Advocates is not fixed, but the Proctors are four hundred in number, they have both of them a Dean over them.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Chamber of Accounts.

THE Chamber of Accounts is compoſed of 1. Firſt, or Chief Preſident, ten other Preſidents, ſeventy Maſters of the Accounts, thirty Correctors, and ſeventy four Auditors, one Advocate, and one Proctor-General for the King, one Comptroller-General of the Remains; two Chief Recorders, who are ſtiled the Kings Secretaries; two Book-Keepers; one Chief Uſher, thirty other Uſhers; twenty nine Proctors; one Commiſſioner for the Receit of the Duties, called the Spices of the Accounts: one Receiver of ſmall neceſſities of the Chamber; and three Receivers and Payers of Wages. The Preſidents, Maſters, Correctors, and Auditours, are of the Long Robe, if they have taken any Degrees in Law, and of the ſhort Robe if not; but however, they have all uſed the Long Robe, ſince the Late Queens Entry into *Paris*, in 1660.

Four of the Maſters of the Accounts are Secretaries to the King, ſharing each a Purſe, in the Great or High Chancery of *France*.

The Chief Preſident, and the three eldeſt Preſidents, that ſerve half-yearly, keep always in the Grand Office, and the two laſt, that ſerve by the half year, keep the ſecond Office. The Maſters ſerve alternatively, and by turns; that is to ſay, the eldeſt Maſter of that half year, officiates in the Grand Office, in *January*, *March*, and *May*, and in the ſecond in *February*, *April*, and *June*; the ſecond Maſter of the ſame half year, ſerves in the Grand Office, in *February*, *April*, and *June*, and in the ſecond, in *January*, *March* and *May*; and ſo forward

ward the third and fourth Masters; which same order is practised in the other half year, Commencing in *July*.

The Chief President of this Chamber at present, is *Nicholas Nicolai*, Marquis of *Goussainville*.

This Chamber was established at *Paris*, according to the Register of the *Sieur de Just*, under the reign of St. *Lewis*, since which, *Philip* the Fair, when he made the Parliament Sedentary at *Paris*, re-established that at the same time: At its first establishment, it consisted but of two Presidents, of which the first, who was a Clergyman, was ordinarily some Archbishop or Bishop, and the other a Lay-man, or for the most part they were both Clergymen, of six Masters of Accounts, *viz.* Three Clergymen, and three Laymen. *Philip* the Long added thereto, another Master Clergy-man, that there might be always two in the Chamber to hear the Accounts, and two below, to correct them: and eight Clerks, two of which were to keep the accounts, one to keep the Journal for Registring Affairs, and the five other to look after the business of the Examination of the Accounts, according to the Ordinance of the 6th of *January*, 1319. Since that, *Charles* the Fair added another Lay-Master, and another Clergy-man Master. *Lewis* the XI. Establisht the second Office, Created a third President, and augmented the number of Masters; so that till the time of *Francis* the First, the Chamber of Accounts was composed but of three Presidents, twelve Masters, and sixteen Clerks, since called Auditors; to whom *Henry* the second gave the Quality, or stile of Councellours to the King, with priviledge of having a Voice and opinion deliberative, under whose reign it was made Semestral, or to be distinguished by six Months alternative service. In the year 1410. there were Created two Correctors, which were chosen out of the number of the Masters, who had the same Salaries,

Salaries, Priviledges and Honours as the Masters, and place in the Office.

The solemn and Ceremonial Habits of those of this Chamber, are as follows: The Presidents wear Robes of Black-Velvet, the Master of the Accounts, of Black Satin; Correctors of Accounts, of Black Damask; the Auditours, of Black Taffaty; the Advocates and Proctors-General, of Black-Satin; the Comptroller-General of the Remains, of Black Taffaty; the Recorders, Black Damask, the Chief Usher of Black Taffaty.

This Chamber has been in so much estimation, that the most important affairs of the State, of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and of Justice, were there debated; and thither were cited the principal Officers of the Crown, and of the Parliament. And Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, Princes, Constables, and other great Persons, used to sit in it: And in the year 1407. It had the honour to have for its President, *James* of *Bourbon*, a Prince of the Blood; several Kings have honoured it with their Presence, as *Philip* of *Valois*, who during his absence into *Flanders*, left his Seal in their Keeping, and gave them Power and Authority to distribute his Graces and Favours; nay, and to grant Letters of Pardon, or abolition of Crimes, as amply as he himself might have done: The same happned under the reigns of *Charles* the Fifth and Sixth, and of *Lewis* the Twelfth, in the years 1330, 1359, 1381, and 1498. At that time, it was not only a supreme Court to judge of all Causes, Criminal, or Civil, relating to the *Finances*, or Revenue, but also of those concerning the Policy and Direction, or surveying and maintaining of Bridges, Causeys, and High-ways.

This Chamber Registers the Oaths of Fidelity, or Allegiance, taken by Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, and others in Royal Abbies, and of Heads or Chiefs of Orders, that are subject to the rights

called the *Regalia*, which ceaſe not till the day they be regiſtred in this Chamber; and the Fruits and Profits of theſe Benefices belong to the King from the day of the Deceaſe of the Archbiſhop, Biſhop, or Abbot, till the day of the Regiſtring of the Oath of a new Succeſſour. Which fruits St. *Lewis* gave towards the maintenance of the Holy Chappel, *viz.* One Moiety to the Canons, and the other for the maintenance of the Structure of the ſaid Chappel, and of the Houſes of its Dependance, of which the Gentlemen Officers of the Chamber of Accounts are the Orderers and Directors. At preſent, by Letters verified in this Chamber, the King returns theſe *Regalia*, or Regal Rights, to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, as ſoon as they have taken the uſual Oaths of Fidelity, and as ſoon as the Counſellours Auditours of this Chamber, to whom alone that Priviledge belongs, have delivered out their expedition, or diſpatch of them.

This Chamber examines, cloſes, and caſts up and fixes the accounts of the Treaſure Royal, thoſe of the Kings Houſhold, of the other Royal Houſholds, and of all the Officers that are accountable, and have the managing of receits and expences.

The other Chambers of accounts are obliged to ſend every year to that of *Paris*, duplicates of the accounts of their reſpective Provinces, that ſo they may there have a general knowledge of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and accordingly make the neceſſary Verifications and Corrections of the Accounts of the Treaſure Royal, and of the Officers that are accountable, and that take there their Aſſignations.

This Chamber receives Fealty and Homage of the Vaſſals of Principalities, Dutchies, Peerages, Marquiſates, Counties, Vicounties, Baronies, and Chatellanies, or Captainſhips, and may receive the like of all that hold moveables Fees, or Fiefs, depending on the Crown; it has the keeping of all the

the acknowledgments, and numbrings of all those under its Jurisdiction, and even of the Fealties and Homages of the Fiefs, or Fees, which the Treasurers of *France* are to receive. It Registers the Declarations of War, Treaties of Peace, Contracts of Marriage of the Kings, and Children of *France*, with their Apanages, or Portions, all Reunions, and Alienations of Crown Lands, Letters of Naturalization, and Amortising, Legitimations, Gifts, Pensions, Gratuities, and generally all Letters of Grace or Pardon: And the Creations of Dutchies, Peerages, Principalities, Marquisates, Counties, Vicounties, Baronies, Chatellanies, and Courts of High Justice, together with all Letters of ennobling, and Confirmations and Restorations of Nobility; having the power not only to pass and verifie the gift of it, but to liquidate, or discharge the Kings *Finance*, or Revenue, for the Indempnity thereby from the Kings Dues, as also, that of the Parishes in which the new ennobled persons, were Taxable before the said Letters; and for that reason, the Title of their Nobility, is and must necessarily be established by the verification of this Chamber.

All verifications are made here too, for the noble *Partages*, or Portions of noble, or Gentlemens Children, in the Parliaments, and for the Exemptions from Taxes at the Court of Aids.

The Children of *France* have power to erect a Chamber of accounts in the principal place of their Appanages, or Lands allotted them for their maintenance, but they cease in case they happen to Revert to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male; And they most commonly oblige their Treasurers to give up their Accounts in the Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*.

This Chamber likewise verifies all Priviledges granted to Towns, or Provinces, Amortisings, Affranchisements, or Freedoms, Naturalizations, Permissions

missions for Fairs and Markets, Gifts, Sales, and Engagements of Crown-Lands.

The Presidents, Masters of Accounts, Correctors, Auditours, Kings People, that is, his Advocates and Proctor-General, and Treasurers of *France*, are subject to be examined at every Semestral, or half yearly Assembly. The other Proctors, as also the Ushers, are likewise subject to an Examination, but not before any other then Commissioners, expresly deputed for that purpose.

The first, or Chief President, and the other Presidents of this Chamber, are reconducted by the Ushers in Waiting for the time being, with their Wands in their hands, till they come before the Lower Holy Chappel.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Court of Aids.

THE Court of *Aids* is composed of six Presidents, and of forty Councellours, divided into three Chambers: In the first, is the first, or Chief President, and the eldest of the other Presidents, with fifteen Councellers of the longest standing: In the second Chamber, there are two Presidents, and thirteen Councellers; and in the third, two Presidents and twelve Councellers.

The Court of Aids was erected soon after the Parliament was made Sedentary at *Paris*. And excepting only the Parliaments of *Paris* and *Toulouze*, it precedes in antiquity all the other Parliaments. It was established after a general Assembly of the Estates under King *John*, about the year 1355. by *Charles* the Fifth then Dauphin, and by vertue of a particular Prerogative, the Books of Accounts of the

the Royal Houſholds, and of thoſe of the Princes of the Bloud, are Regiſtred in this Court. And all the Officers named upon the Rolls of the ſaid Books, have no other ſupreme Judges to have recourſe to in relation to the Aids, or Taxes, but thoſe of this Court, though their Seats or Dwellings be within the Precincts of the Juriſdiction of the other Courts of Aids.

The Juriſdiction of the Court of Aids, extends to take cogniſance off, and judge without Appeal, of all Cauſes relating to the Taxes, Aids, Gabelles, and Impoſitions, and of all Farms, and Dues to the King: the Cogniſance of Titles of Nobility, does likewiſe belong to this Court.

Their Solemn Habits are thus. The Preſidents wear Black-Velvet Robes, and the Councellers, and Advocates, and Proctors-General, Scarlet ones.

The Chief Preſident of this Court, at his riſing from Audience, is Reconducted as far as the Higher Holy Chappel, by the Uſhers then in Waiting.

Next to the Court of Aids at *Paris*, that of *Montpelier* was eſtabliſht by *Charles* the Seventh, in 1437. it is joined to the Chamber of Accounts of the ſame Country: That of *Rouen* is for *Normandy*; that of *Clermont-Monferrand* in *Auvergne*, was eſtabliſht by *Henry* the ſecond in 1557. There is another at *Bourdeaux*, for *Guienne*; That of *Provence* is joined to the Chamber of Accounts for the ſame Country; There is likewiſe one at *Grenoble* in the Dauphinate, and another in *Burgundy*, that is joined to the Chamber of Accounts at *Dijon*.

The preſent Chief Preſident of this Court, is *Nicholas le Camus*, Lord of *La Grange*, &c. and beſides the forty Councellers, there are belonging to it, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, four Subſtitutes, two Recorders, or Regiſters, four Secretaries; one Chief Uſher, and ſeven other Uſhers; and three Honorary Councellers.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the Court of Monies, or Coynage.

UNder the very first Race of our Kings, there were three Generals of the Monies of *France*, who were made Sedentary at *Paris*, at the same time as the Parliament. The like Offices were Created in the reign of *Philip* the Fair, and in some other Reigns, and annexed to the Chamber of Accounts, from these Generals of the Monies or Coins, as they are stiled, were separated in the year 1358. They have judged, without Appeal, both in Civil and Criminal matters, within their Jurisdiction, ever since the year 1551. under *Henry* the Second, who gave them the Title of the Court of the Monies, or Coinage. They take place in all Solemnities, next after the Court of Aids.

Their Habits on solemn occasions are these; the Presidents wear Black-Velvet Robes, the Councellers, the Kings Advocates, and Proctor-General, and the Chief Recorder, Black-Satin ones, and the Chief, or first Usher, one of Black Taffaty.

This Court gives Audience on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* to the Advocates and Proctors of the Parliament; and sits in a Room above the Chamber of Accounts, from whence the Chief President of it, is reconducted every day, by the Ushers, as far as the bottom of the great Stairs, before the lower Holy Chappel, as is the Chief President of the Chamber of Accounts. This Court Judges without Appeal, of all Causes relating to Monies, Metals, Mines and Weights, and the Officers and Artificers employed therein; as also of all things that concern the fabrick, title, currantness, value and

and policy, or regulation of all Monies or Coins; and receives the Appeals made from the Judgments, or Sentences of the Chambers of the Monies, and of other Judges depending of it.

There are two Presidents, and several Counsellers, whose Offices are fixt, that go every year to visit the Provinces. In this Court are kept, with great care, the Original Standard weights of *France*, from which are taken those of the several Towns of the Kingdom. One of the Councellers, who is at present, *M. Chassebras du Breau*, has been deputed and authorised ever since the year 1668. to look after the keeping a general Uniformity in all the Weights and marks of *France*; and accordingly, causes all publick weights, when they are conformable to the Kings Standard, to be markt with the Kings mark, which is a *Flower-deluce*; and that *Gratis*, and without exacting any Fees.

The present Chief President of this Court, is *Nicho'as Cotignon de Chauvry*, Lord of *Chauvry*, and of *Breüil*, &c. There are besides, eight other Presidents, twenty nine Councellers, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General, one Substitute, or Deputy to the Proctor-General, who is likewise the Kings Proctor in the general Provostship of the Monies of *France*; and one other Substitute, who is likewise an Assessour in the general Provostship of the Monies, or Mint: One Recorder, or Registrer in Chief, one Chief Usher, and seventeen other Ushers; besides which, there is a Provost-General of the Monies or Mint, and Marshalsy of *France*, who takes place after the last Councellour, when he comes thither to bring the Criminal Processes to be judged, that he has drawn up and taken information of.

There are likewise several Lieutenants, and Exempts, one Assessour, some Registrers, and sixty Archers, or Guards.

In the year 1685. the King established a Hall, and

and Chamber, or Court for the Mint, in the Town of *Liſle*, for the Provinces of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Luxemburg*, the Town and Country of *Liſle*, and Towns of *Tournay* and *Cambray*, and the Countries of their Name.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the Treaſurers of France.

THE Treaſurers General of *France*, whoſe Inſtitution is almoſt as ancient as the Monarchy, were Erected into generalities, about the year 1450. which were eſtabliſht in divers parts of the Kingdom, to judge of all matters relating to the Crown Lands, and the Kings Revenues. They are of the Body of the Sovereign Companies, or Courts, and injoy the ſame Priviledges as the Chamber of Accounts, in which they have Place, ſitting, Voice, and opinion deliberative, or freedom of debating, as they have likewiſe in the Court of Aids, when they go thither about any important affairs. They have likewiſe place and ſitting in the Parliament with the Councellours, when it is neceſſary for them to go thither for the Kings buſineſs, or that of the publick, and are Commiſſaries by their Places, of the Sovereign Chambers of the frank, or free Fiefs, or Tenures, of the Crown Lands, &c. They are reckoned among the Kings Domeſtick Officers, that are Commoners in his Houſhold, and enjoy all Priviledges as ſuch. And in that Quality they are ſworn to the King, by the Chancellour, before they are admitted to their Offices. They give out all Orders concerning the Buildings and Reparations of all Royal Houſes, of Palaces where Courts of Juſtice are held of Preſidials,

als, Bayliwicks, Seneschalsies, Provostships, and other Royal Jurisdictions, and of Bridges, Causeys, Pavements, and other publick works; but the Palace of the *Louvre*, and some other Royal Houses, were dismembred from their Office and Care, when the *Sieur de Fourcy*, Treasurer of *France*, at *Paris*, caused the Office of Super-intendant of the Buildings to be Erected, of which he got himself provided by Patent, selling his former place of Treasurer of *France*.

All Letters of ennobling, restoration of Blood, Naturalization, Legitimation, Aubaine, or Grant of deceased Strangers Goods or Estates; Disinheritance, Erections of Lands into Baronies, Marquisates, Counties and Dutchies; and all Letters of Donation, Impost or Toll, Pensions, and other Letters concerning the Kings Crown-Lands, are to be addressed to them to be Registred in their Office.

All Levies of Taxes are to be made by vertue of Letters Patents addressed to them, after they have given in to the King, and the Lords of his Councel, the Departments made by them of the Taxes upon the Elections, in Execution of the Brief, or Brevets, his Majesty directs every year to them, for that effect; upon which Letters they make Remonstrances to his Majesty, when need requires, and send their annexed Schedules, or Bills, and Commands to the Persons Elected, to lay Impositions accordingly on the Parishes within their respective Elections. That Imposition is made in the generality of *Paris*, by the Treasurers of *France*, and other Commissaries distributed throughout the several Elections depending of that generality, whither they go and preside, in order to make a Regulation of the said Taxes, together with the Officers thereto belonging. They afterwards send to the general and particular Receivers, the Accounts, or Calculations, of recovering or collecting the said Taxes, in order to their receiving them.

The

The same method is to be used in levying all the other Monies raised in the Kingdom, of what nature soever they be.

There are two Receivers-General of the *Finances*, or Revenues in the generality of *Paris*, and two Comptrollers-General of the Domain, or Crown-Lands, and Treasure; which were Commissionated in 1670.

All the Officers of the Elections of the Granaries of Salt, and all the Officers concerned in the Accounts of the general, or particular receits thereof, or the Commissioners for the Receit of the Royal *Deniers*, or Monies, are admitted and sworn by these Treasurers, and give up their Accounts there truly and exactly before they give them up to the Chamber of Accounts.

They are great Seers, or Surveyours, and have the Direction, Oeconomy, and Policy of the Surveys, particularly of that of *Paris*, as well for the High-ways, and for hindring all Enterprises that may be made in them, as for the Buildings, and all advances, jettings out, incumbrances, and nuisances of High-ways, Views, or Prospects, and publick ways and passages; And all Letters Patent for the removal, changing, and stopping up, or inclosing of High-ways, and the like matters, are addressed to them, as persons to whom the Cognisance of the Cause belongs, and the parties therein concerned, are cited, and plead before them, where Justice is rendred them without further Appeal.

There are twenty three Generalities in the Kingdom of *France*, and twenty three Treasurers of *France* in every Office, the first of which, is at *Paris*, in the Palace near St. *Michael's* Chappel. These Treasurers meet on *Mondays*, *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Fridays* in the Morning; and every *Saturday*, the Commissioners for the Pavements, likewise meet. In Vacation time they meet but twice a Week, *viz.* on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

These

These Treasurers-General of *France*, and of the *Finances*, or Revenues, and Grands Seers, or Surveyours in the generality of *Paris*, are as follows.

There are four Presidents, 19 Councellers-Treasurers, two Advocates, and one Proctor-General for the King, one Recorder, or Registrer, one Chief Usher and House-Keeper, and five other Ushers.

Of the Chamber of the Treasury.

In the Great Hall of the Palace, is the Chamber of the Treasury, which privately, or exclusively to all other Judges, takes cognisance of the payment of the Dues and Farms of the Crown-Lands, and of the differences arising on that subject. Of the Duties of *Abeint*, or deceased Strangers Estates, of Bastardise, disinheriting, and of the Fines and Amerciaments awarded by the Decrees of the Parliament, and all incidents arising thence, from which there lay an Appeal to the Parliament.

The Officers of the Chamber of the Treasury have another Chamber besides, in the Office of the Treasurers of *France*, where they assemble sometimes. The Treasurers of *France* are the Presidents of this Chamber of the Treasury, or when they think good, they go and preside at the Audiences and Processes, or Suits managed in Writing: And those of *Paris* give Law to the Councellers of the Treasury, when they present themselves for Admission; and some among them, on set days, for that purpose, go and examine them, and afterwards admit them.

Their Days of Audience, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, at which times, the Advocates and Proctors of the Parliament go thither to plead.

The Officers of the Chamber of the Treasury, are, one Licutenant-General, who is both for Civil and

and Criminal matters, and a particular Lieutenant, ſix Councellers, one Advocate and Proctor for the King, one Recorder, or Regiſtrer in Chief, one Recorder of the Preſentations and Comptrol, one Chief Uſher, or Houſe-Keeper, and three other Uſhers.

Next to the Treaſurers of *France*, it will be moſt proper, next to ſpeak of thoſe Juriſdictions which uſed to ſit at the Marble-Table of the Palace, as thoſe of the Waters and Foreſts, the Conſtablery, and Marſhals of *France*, of the Admiralty, *&c.*

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Waters and Foreſts.

THE Juriſdiction of the Waters and Foreſts, is very ancient, and of a very great extent. It was eſtabliſht to hinder the Abuſes, Delinquencies, and Miſdemeanours, which might be committed in the Kings Woods, which are the goodlieſt part of his Crown-Lands; it likewiſe takes cogniſance of the ſame abuſes committed in the Woods, belonging to the Princes of the Blood, and other Noblemen, and to Prelats, Gentlemen, and other private Perſons, as alſo to Communities, or Corporations. It alſo takes cogniſance, both primarily, and by way of Appeal, of all Enterpriſes, or attempts made in Woods, Warrens, Rivers, Iſles, Iſlets, Mills, Fiſhings, Chaces, and of all Proceſſes, or Suits, both Civil and Criminal, ariſing upon thoſe Accounts, between any Perſons, of what Quality ſoever, nay, and of thoſe too that concern the very Fund, or propriety it ſelf in any of them, and all Regulations of Cuſtoms, thirds and tenths of Foreſts and Woods, *&c.*

This

This Chamber is held in the Great Hall of the Palace, near the *Parquet*, or Bar, of the Kings Advocates, and Proctor-General in the Parliament.

Its Juriſdiction extends farther than that of the Parliament of *Paris*; for beſides the Appeals of Maſterſhips of the Game, and of the particular Courts of Juſtice of private Lords, in relation to the Waters and Foreſts, that are within the limits of the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Paris*, It receives likewiſe thoſe of the other Parliaments, where there is not as yet any Marble Table; as of thoſe of *Grenoble*, *Bourdeaux*, *Dijon*, *Aix*, *Pau*, and *Metz*. And it has likewiſe an over-ruling Juriſdiction over the Waters and Foreſts of other Parliaments. The principal Officers of the Maſterſhips and Captainſhips of the Game, and of the *Louvetry*, or Wolf-Hunting, are admitted in this Chamber, or Court.

Dukes and Peers proceed in all Caſes of this nature, in this Court rather than in any other Chamber, for the Waters and Foreſts under other Parliaments, although the things conteſted about, be ſituate within the extent of the Juriſdiction of thoſe other Parliaments. They have there too, the like priviledge as in the Grand Chamber, in which they can have no remedy for theſe kinds of affairs, as they may have in all other Caſes; becauſe the Ordinances made for this purpoſe attribute to this Court the full and plenary cogniſance of all Cauſes belonging to it, privatively and excluſively to all other Judges, notwithſtanding any *Committimus*, or any other priviledge whatſoever. It is divided into two ſorts of Juriſdiction, *viz.* Ordinary and Extraordinary. From the Ordinary Juriſdiction, Appeals may be made to the Parliament; but in the Extraordinary Juriſdiction, all Proceſſes, or Suits concerning Reformations, Miſdemeanours, Delinquencies and Degradations, relating to Woods, *&c.*

&c. are Judged without Appeal, by the Chief President, with seven Councellers of the Grand Chamber, and four of the Chief Officers of this Marble Table, upon the Conclusions of the Kings Advocates. and Proctor-General of this Chamber.

When the Grand Masters of the Waters and Forests are pleased to come to this Court, they commonly preside there, and the Judgments passed there are intitled by their names in this manner.

The Grand Masters Chief Inquisitours, and Reformers of the Waters and Forests of *France*, at their General Seat at the Marble Table of the Palace at *Paris*; And in the Extraordinary Jurisdiction, they are stiled, The Judges appointed by the King, to judge finally, and without Appeal, of all Processes or Suits concerning the Reformations of the Waters and Forests of *France*, at the Judgment Seat of the Marble-Table of the Palace at *Paris*.

By a Declaration from the King Issued in the Month of *December*, 1675. and Registred in Parliament, the 15*th* of *June* 1676.

The Great Mastership of the Waters and Forests of *France*, are divided into eight Departments, of which seven are officiated by Commission, and that of the Country of *Orleans* by Patent.

These Departments are

1. That of the Isle of *France*, *Brie*, *Perche*, the Country of *Blois*, *Picardie*, and of the Conquer'd and Reconquer'd Countries. Of which, *M. James Francis de Joannt*, is Grand Master. He is likewise Governour of *Chambor*, and Bayliff of *Blois*.

2. The Department of *Normandy*, and Jurisdiction of the Parliament of *Roüen*; the Grand Master, by Commission, is *M. Feron* the Father, Master of the Waters and Forests at *Compiegne*.

3 In *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, *Poitou*, *Berry*, the Country of *Bourbon*, *Nivernois*, *Aunix*, *Angouleme*, *Saintonge*, *la Marche*, and *Limosin*; The Grand Master is *M. Florimond Huraut*.

4. In

4. In the Country of *Orleans*, Mr. *Peter L' Allemant*, Lord of *L' Eſtrée*, &c. Lieutenant of the Town of *Chaalons*, is Grand Maſter by Patent.

5. In *Champain*, and within the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Mets*, the Grand Maſter is *Charles Renart* of *Fuchſamberg*.

6. In *Burgundy*, and *Breſſe*, and Countries of *Lyons*, *Beaujoy*, *Forêts*, and *Auvergne*, *M. de Mauroy*.

7. In the Government, and within the Juriſdiction of the Parliament of *Brittany*, *M. Savary*.

8. In *Guienne*, the *Lower Navarre*, *Soule*, the Country of *Labour*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, and the Dauphinate; *M. Froidour* is Grand Maſter.

In *Flanders*; the Grand Maſter is *M. le Feron du Pleſſis*, the Son.

The Office of Maſter of the Waters and Foreſts of *Hdinant*, which was Created in 1661 is poſſeſt by *M. Talon*, firſt Yeoman of the Kings Wardrobe.

The Office of Grand Maſter of the Waters and Foreſts of *France*, was of very ancient Inſtitution, and poſſeſſed by two perſons of Quality: Afterwards, there was but one till the year 1575. when *Henry* the third Created ſix, which have ſince been augmented.

Th: preſent Officers of the Waters and Foreſts, at the Marble-Table at Paris, *are*

A Lieutenant-General, and another particular Lieutenant; ſix Councellers, one Proctor, and one Advocate-General; two Recorders or Regiſtrers; two Uſhers Audiencers.

The ordinary days of Audience at this Chamber, or Court, are *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* in the Morning.

There is likewiſe a particular Maſterſhip, of the Waters and Foreſts of *Paris*, whoſe Court is kept in

in the Court of the Palace, from whence Appeals are made to the aboveſaid general Chamber of the Waters and Foreſts of *France*: This particular Court is compoſed of one Maſter, one Lieutenant, one Proctor for the King, and ſome other Officers.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Conſtablrie, and Marſhalſy of France.

THE Conſtable and Marſhals of *France*, are the Head and Chief Officers that preſide in this Court. It is the Ordinary Court of Juſtice for the Militia, or Souldiery, both in Civil, Politick, and Criminal matters; and is the ſole and univerſal one for thoſe matters throughout the whole extent of the Kingdom. Their Sentences, from whence Appeals may be made to the Parliament, run in this ſtile: The Conſtables and Marſhals of *France*, to all thoſe who ſhall ſee theſe preſent Letters, greeting, *&c.* Though at preſent there be no Conſtable, becauſe the eldeſt Marſhal of *France* repreſents him, making together, with the other Marſhals, but one Body, of which he is Head. When the Marſhals of *France* Aſſemble about any differences between any of the Nobility, a perſon taken out of his Majeſties Council, and choſen by his Majeſty, out of thoſe that are propoſed to him for that purpoſe, by the Marſhals of *France*, who is commonly, either a Councellour of State, or a Maſter of Requeſts, aſſiſts, together with the eldeſt Marſhal of *France*, then at *Paris*, at all Aſſemblies that are held about the point of honour, and makes report of all Affairs that paſs there. He that at preſent officiates

ates that office, is *M. L' Advocat*, Maſter of Requeſts.

The Conſtablrie has power to take cogniſance of the Admiſſion and Functions of the Offices of all Provoſts, whether general, provincial, or particular, and of Bayliffs, Vice-Bayliffs, Vice-Seneſchals, Lieutenants, Criminal of the Short-Robe, Knights of the Watch, and their Lieutenants, Aſſeſſours, Kings Proctors, Commiſſaries, and Comptrollers for the Muſters, Treaſurers of the Pay, Receivers, Payers, and Regiſtrers of the ſeveral Companies, in what part of the Kingdom ſoever they be eſtabliſhed. It likewiſe Judges of all Faults, Abuſes, and Miſdemeanours, committed by any of the Officers of the War, Souldiery, or Marſhalſies. The Officers of the Long-Robe, belonging to this Court, are a Lieutenant-General, a Lieutenant particular, and a Proctor for the King.

Theſe three Officers, beſides the Priviledges which they enjoy, as being eſteemed Commoners of the Kings Houſhold, are Squires by their Places.

There are ſeveral Uſhers belonging to this Court, whereof four are always to attend actually upon it.

Of the Provoſt of the Conſtablrie.

The preſent Provoſt is, *M. Stephen Germain, Sieur de St. Germain*, who is ſtiled, Provoſt-General of the Conſtablrie, and Marſhalſy of *France*, and Judge of the Camps and Armies of the King, he is likewiſe called, the Grand Provoſt of the Conſtablrie. He has 2800 Livers, or Pounds, *French*, yearly Salary, and his Lodging among the Retinue of the Court; and in the Camps and Armies, he is lodged immediately next after the Marſhal, or Quarter-Maſter-General of the Lodgings of the Army. He names and preſents to the King all the Officers and Guards of his Company, who upon his Nomination,

on, obtain Grants of their ſeveral Places in the Chancery. He has priviledge to aſſiſt at the Examinations, Admiſſions, and ſwearing of the Provoſts of the Marſhals of Provinces, and of Vice-Bayliffs, Vice-Seneſchals, and Lieutenants Criminal of the Short-Robe of the Marſhalſy, and in general, of all Officers of the Marſhalſy of *France*, with the Priviledge of having a deliberative Voice, and a power of Inſpection over them. He Commands the Marſhalſies, when they are called together, as when the Kings calls a Ban, and Arriere Ban, that is, Summons the whole Body of the Nobility to appear in Arms. He is to take care, all Military Ordinances be obſerved, and takes cogniſance of all Cauſes belonging to Provoſtſhips, and others left to Extraordinary Judges. He is ſupreme Judge, without Appeal, in all matters, whether Civil, Criminal, or Political, in the Camps and Armies, where he ſets a price upon Proviſions, and gives Paſs-Ports to Merchants, Furniſhers of Munition, Tradeſmen and others following the Armies. He has under him theſe following Officers, *viz.*

Three ancient Lieutenants, whereof one is to be of the Long-Robe, who have each of them 800 Livers yearly Salary; two Lieutenants of later Creation, whereof one has 500, and the other 600 Livers yearly Salary.

One Proctor for the King, at 1200 Livers Salary; He has power to ſubſtitute Deputies under him in other Marſhalſies, where there is no Proctor for the King: Four Exemts, who have 200 Livers Salary each, one Regiſtrer, at 300 Livers, and 48 Guards, reckoning in the Trumpeter, at 200 Livers each yearly Stipend.

To this Company belong a Commiſſary for the Muſters, whoſe Salary is 600 Livers, and a Comptroller for the ſame, at 300 Livers yearly ſtipend. When they are in the Army, theſe Officers have Extraordinary allowances over and above their ſtanding

ſtanding Pay, *viz.* The Lieutenant 150 Livers, the Kings Proctor 100 Livers, the Exempts 60 Livers apiece, the Regiſtrer 60 Livers, and the Guards, 25 Livers each.

When there are ſeveral Armies in the Field, the Grand Provoſt of the Conſtablrie, ſerves in the Army Royal, or principal Army, and his Lieutenants in the other Armies.

The Sword-Officers of this Company, Mount the Guard, and do ſervice about the perſon of the eldeſt Marſhal of *France*, as Repreſenting the Conſtable. They are appointed for the Guard, and keeping in Cuſtody, perſons of Quality, Gentlemen and Officers, that have quarrels one with another; And the Provoſt of the Conſtablry aſſiſts with the eldeſt Marſhal of *France*, at all Aſſemblies held upon occaſion of ſuch quarrels.

The Guards wear *Hoquttons*, or Short-Coats, wrought with Maſſie-Silver upon a blue ground; and for their Device, the firſt Letter of the Kings Name being a Crowned *L* between two Right Hands, Armed with Gantlets ſet with *Flower-deluces* coming out of a Cloud, and holding each a naked Sword, with the point upwards, with theſe words about it, *Non ſine Numine, i. e.* not without a Deity, or Divine Power, which kind of Sword is called the Sword of the Conſtablrie.

Theſe Officers are of the Body of the *Gend'armerie*, or Men at Arms, and have been hitherto maintain'd in the quality and priviledges of Commoners of the Kings Houſhold: The laſt Letters to this effect, bear date the 22d of *February*, 1653.

There are alſo belonging to this Court and Company, one Chief Aſſeſſour, and one Chief Uſher to ſerve Warrants and Orders, who have each 300 Livers yearly Salary.

There is likewiſe a Provoſt-General of the Monies or Mint, and Marſhalſies of *France*, named *Auguſtin-Nicholas Langlois*; who has under him,

several Lieutenants, and Exempts, one Registrer, and 60 Archers, or Guards, who have power to serve and execute Orders and Warrants.

The Provost-General of the Isle of *France*, is *Francis de Francini de Grand' Maisons*; He has under him, four Lieutenants, eight Exempts, one Registrer, and ten Guards called Archers, on Horseback, divided into six Brigades, all about the Neighbourhood of *Paris*, for the security of the Country.

The Provost of *Senlis*, is *Nicholas Bordereau*.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Admiralty of France, *and other Courts kept within the inclosure of the Palace. And first,*

Of the Admiralty of France, *and of* Guienne.

THis Court was formerly held too, at the Marble Table, but is at present kept in the great Hall of the Palace, on that side next the Dauphins Hall. It takes cognisance of all Affairs relating to the Admiralty, and the splitting of Vessels, Shipwracks, and Commerce on the Sea, both primarily, and by way of Appeal, and of the abuses and misdemeanours committed by the Officers of the particular subordinate Courts of Admiralty, and of other Officers of Maritime Affairs.

The particular Courts from whence Appeals are made to this, are those of *Rochelle*, the Sands of *Olonne*, *Marans*, *Callice*, *Boulogne*, *Montreüil*, *Abbeville*, St. *Valery*, *Eu*, and *Hault*.

The

The preſent Officers belonging to it, are

A Lieutenant-General, who is the *Sieur de Marbrelle*, and a Lieutenant particular; four Counſellours, one Proctor for the King, one Recorder, or Regiſtrer; and one Chief Uſher.

The Days of Audience in this Court, are *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*.

There are likewiſe other Chambers, or Courts of Admiralty, at *Roüen*, *Bourdeaux*, in *Brittany*, and at *Dunkirk*, and other places.

Of the Court of the Great Pantler of France.

This Court takes cogniſance of all regulations among the Bakers, who are admitted there.

To it belong,

A Lieutenant general and particular, Mayor and Guardian of the Great Pantry of *France*, who is *Nicholas Petit-Jean*, or *Little John*; one Proctor for the King, one Regiſtrer, one Chief Uſher, and 13 Uſhers Audiencers, that reſide ſome at *Paris*, and ſome in the Countries

The Audience Days in this Court, are *Mundays*, and *Saturdays*.

Of the Bailywick of the Palace.

In this Court, are theſe Officers, *viz.*

A Bayliff, who is *Claudius Pelot*; a Lieutenant General, a Proctor for the King, and a Regiſtrer. This Court judges of all differences ariſing in the Halls, and Court of the Palace.

The Court of the Maſonry,

Is kept over the Dauphins Hall, to it belong, Three Counſellours, who are Judges general of all Maſons work in *France*.

The Court called the Court of the Bazoche.

For the regulation of the Clerks of the Palace, and the Court for matters of Justice relating to importing and vending of Sea-Fish, are still held too, within the inclosure of the Palace.

And thus having spoke of the Courts of Judicature that are held within the inclosure of the Palace, we shall next treat of the others held without it, and particularly of the *Chatelet*, or Castle of *Paris*. Which is the ordinary Court of Justice of the City of *Paris*, and the most considerable presidial Court in the Kingdom.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Chatelet, *or Castle of* Paris.

THE Administration of Justice for the Town, Provostship and Vicounty of *Paris*, is exercised under the Name of the Provost of *Paris*, and in case of vacancy, the Kings Proctor General of the Parliament, is Guardian by his place, of this Provostship, and all Acts passing there, during that time, run in his name.

The Officers thereto belonging, are

A Provost, called the Provost of *Paris*, who is *Charles-Denis de Bullion*, Marquis of *Gallerdon*, &c. He had the Grant of this Office the 15*th* of *February*, 1685. and took the usual Oath for it in Parliament, on the 22*d* of *May* following, and the same day was solemnly Installed in the *Chatelet*, and put into possession thereof, by one of the Presidents, *Mortier*, the Dean of the Lay-Counsellours of the Parliament, and the eldest Clergy-man Counsellour of

of the Grand Chamber. He has 8000 Livers yearly Sallary and allowance.

All Judgments and Sentences, given in the *Chatelet*, and all acts of Notaries run in his Name; the Assembly of the Nobility of the Provostship of *Paris*, for the *Arriere-ban* is held in his House, and it belongs to him to Conduct them to the Army. This Office was always exercised by Persons of great Quality and Reputation. Under him there are the following Officers, *viz.* A Lieutenant Civil, who is *John le Camus*, Honorary Master of Requests, a Lieutenant for the Policy, or Government of the City, *Gabriel-Nicholas de la Reynie*; a Lieutenant Criminal, *James Defita*; two particular Lieutenants, Fifty six Counsellours, four Advocates, and one Proctor for the King; Eight Substitutes, two Honorary Counsellours; one Chief Recorder, or Registrer, with divers other Registrers, both for Civil and Criminal Affairs, and for Audiences, Insinuations, Presentations, and other matters; one Chief Usher Audiencer, and several other Ushers Audiencers: There are likewise belonging to it two Counsellours, Judges-Auditours to decide small Suits, not amounting to above the summ of 25 Livers; one Registrer in Chief of the Auditours, and one Chief Usher, and two other Ushers-Audiencers of the said Auditours; 48 Commissaries, and 113 Notaries: Together with the Proctors, Ushers on Horseback, and Ushers carrying Wands, and the Ushers of the Provostship of *Paris*.

By the Edicts and Declarations of the present King, Registred in Parliament the 7th of *September*, 1684. The Court of the *New Chatelet*, Created in 1674. was reunited to that of the old one; and accordingly, the Offices of Provost, of Lieutenant-General Civil, and Lieutenant-General Criminal, were suppress, as likewise that of Kings Proctor of the old *Chatelet*.

The Lieutenant Criminal of the Short-Robe, of

the Provoſtſhip and Vicounty of *Paris*, is *Reny Chriſantke le Clerc*, Baron of *Sauteray*, &c. He has under him, four Lieutenants, ſeven Exempts, and 100 Archers, or Guards, which are alſo Uſhers at the *Chatelet*: The Provoſt of the Iſle of *France*, of whom we have already ſpoken, has alſo under him ſeveral Lieutenants, Exempts and Archers, or Guards for the Execution of his Sentences and Judgments.

The Knight of the Watch, has likewiſe under him, four Lieutenants, eight Exempts, one Regiſtrer, one Comptroller, and Clerk of the Watch, one Guidon, 40 Archers, or Guards on Horſeback, and 100 on Foot, that wear blue *Hoquetons*, or Jackets, ſet with Stars of Silver. Beſides which number, there is a recruit, as well of Horſe and Foot, which is much ſtronger in Winter than in Summer.

As for the ſolemn and Ceremonial Habits of the Officers of the *Chatelet*, they are theſe; The three Lieutenants-General, the Kings Advocates and Procurors, wear Scarlet-Robes, and the Counſellours black ones.

Formerly there were ſeveral little Courts of Judicature, held by the ſeveral Lords, who had their peculiar Juriſdictions in the City, Suburbs, and *Banlieu*, or Liberties of *Paris*; which were ſuppreſſed upon the Creation of the Court of the new *Chatelet*, in the Month of *February*, 1674. and their Juriſdictions incorporated into the Courts of the old and new *Chatelets*, which are now made but one, as is aboveſaid.

Having ſpoken of the ordinary Juriſdiction of the City, we will proceed next to treat of the ordinary Juriſdiction for the Taxes, Aids, and other Dues to the King, which is the ordinary Court of Juſtice for *Pari*, as it comprehends a certain Territory, in which Taxes are levied by Officers Elected for that purpoſe, which is thence called an Election:

Election: where all Cauſes, relating to the ſaid Levies, or Taxes, are pleaded primarily, and at the firſt inſtance, as they term it.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Election of Paris.

THE Election of *Paris* comprehends 440 Pariſhes: The Officers of the Court of this Election, who ſit in the Court of the Palace, Aſſeſs and Rate the Taxes, and judge all differences which ariſe about Taxes, Aids, Entries, or Duties of Importation of Goods or Merchandiſes into *Paris*, and about the five great Farms; and in general, all conteſtations that happen about the Impoſition and Levying the Kings Revenues, of what nature ſoever they be, excepting only thoſe of the Kings Crown Lands, and Gabelles, or Revenue on Salt. The Appeals from their Sentences are made to the Court of Aids.

The days of Audience for the Kings Farms, are *Mundays* and *Thurſdays* in the Morning, and for the Taxes, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* in the Morning.

The Officers belonging to the Court of the Election of Paris, *are,*

A Preſident, who is *Laurence de Chenevieres*, one Lieutenant, one Aſſeſſour, ſixteen Counſellours Elect, one Advocate and Proctor for the King, one Subſtitute, two Regiſtrers, one Chief Uſher, three Uſhers-Audiencers, eight Uſhers of the Taxes, and eight Proctors.

There are also in this Election, two Receivers of Taxes, &c. One Honorary Counsellour Elect.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Granary of Salt at Paris.

THE Magazin, or Granary of Salt at *Paris*, is near the River at the end of the *Pontneuf*, or *New-Bridge*, where the Seat of the Court is established, that was Erected to judge of all Contestations hapning about the *Gabells*, or Duties on Salt, and about the distribution of it, and levying his Majesties Duties. Appeals are made from this Court, to the Court of Aids: The Audience days in this Court, are *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, and in Winter, *Mundays* too, from the first of *October*, to the first of *February*, on the same dayes the Salt is distributed out to the people, in the Afternoon.

The Officers belonging to this Court, are

Two Presidents, three Gramateers, or Granary-Keepers, three Comptrollers, two Lieutenants, two Comptrollers, and Keepers of the Measures; two Advocates, and two Proctors for the King; three Registrers, these Registrers may make Deputies for the exercise of their Offices; three Ushers Audiencers, six Ushers and Serjeants of the Gabels, eight Proctors, thirty Measures of Salt, sixty Carriers, or Porters of Salt, whereof thirty are of old, and thirty of new Creation; they are called the sworn *Hanoüards*, ten Runners of Salt, ten Bruisers, twelve Comptrollers, and Visiters of the *Barillage*, or Barels of the Salt-Pits, and Salt-Fish; one

one Receiver at the Salt Granary, and one Commissioner for business, one Captain, one Lieutenant, some Brigadeers, and fifteen Guards, both on Horseback and on Foot. Next to the ordinary Royal Courts of Judicature, follow those of the City.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Guildhall, *or Town-House of* Paris.

NExt to the Governour of *Paris*, who is now the Duke *de Gêvres*, the other Officers of the *Guildhall*, or Town-House, called the *Hotel de Ville*, are

The Provost of the Merchants, who is at present, *M. de Fourcy*, President of the third Chamber of Inquests; four Echevins, who are in the nature of Sheriffs, twenty six Counsellours of the City, the Kings Proctor for the City, one Recorder, one Receiver for the City, sixteen *Quarteniers*, together with *Dixeniers*, or Decurions, and *Cinquanteniers*, which are certain Officers which are set over Wards and Precincts, distinguished into the different numbers of 16, 10, and 50. intimated in the Titles aforegoing.

There are 300 Guards, called Archers, belonging to the City, who are divided into three Companies; their Colonel is *John Fournier*.

There are likewise several Officers for Policy, and keeping good Order, as well for the Merchandises and Wares brought thither, and for regulation of their Conveyance by the River, and of all things vended at the several Keys, and other places of Sale.

The Provoſt of the Merchants, who is as 'twere the Mayor of the City, has a Juriſdiction in ordinary, at the firſt Suit, as well over the Rents of the City, and over all cauſes and differences between the Townſmen, and the Officers of the City, in things relating to the Policy, or good order of it, or about the Wages and Salaries of the Officers.

Theſe City-Magiſtrates ſet prices on all Wares, and have the over-ſight and inſpection of all the Ports or Keys, and of all Whear, or other Grain, Wine, Wood, Coal, Billers, Hay, Fiſh, Apples, Nuts, and other Commodities. The Officers of the *Chatelet*, as we have remarked above, are likewiſe Judges in matter of Policy, and good Order, and have power to ſet a price on Commodities.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Judges Conſuls.

THE Judges, who are called Judges and Conſuls, hold their Court of Judicature behind the Church of St. *Mederick*. They take cogniſance of all Cauſes that relate to trading, or dealing between Merchant and Merchant, or Letters of Exchange, Promiſes, Obligations, or Contracts made between Partners, or Aſſociates, for Merchandiſes, of what nature or condition ſoever they be. Their Juriſdiction was eſtabliſht at *Paris*, by King *Charles* the Ninth, in the year 1563. Their Sentences may be appealed from, to the Parliament, when the ſumm in queſtion amounts to above 500 Livers.

For this Court, there is an Election made every year, of one Judge, and four Conſuls, out of the Body of the Merchants, who, before they enter upon

upon the exerciſe of their Functions, take the uſual Oath at the Parliament; there belong further to this Court, one Regiſtrer, and four Uſhers.

There was formerly another Court, called the Citizens Parlour, to which this Court ſucceeded; and there are ſtill ſix Officers, that retain the Title of Serjeants of the Citizens Parlour.

The Merchants have ſtill a place where they meet, in the Palace, underneath the Dauphins Hall, to confer about their Affairs, which is much in the nature of the publick Changes, at *Lions*, *Roüen*, *Toulouze*, and *London*.

The ſix principal and original Bodies, or Corporations of Merchants in *Paris* which are like the Companies in *London*, under which all the other Trades are comprehended, are 1. The Drapers. 2. The Spicers, or Grocers and Apothecaries. 3. The Mercers. 4. The Skinners, or Furriers. 5. The Bonneteers, or Cap-Makers. And 6. The Goldſmiths. The Bookſellers and Wine-Merchants, injoy alſo the like Priviledges as thoſe of the ſix Companies.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Generalities of France.

THE Generalities are the general Offices of the Treaſurers-General of *France*, eſtabliſhed for the facilitating the receiving and levying of the Monies ariſing from Taxes, and other Impoſitions, called by the name of *Taillons*, or leſſer Taxes, and ſubſiſtance Money: They are in number twenty three in all, *viz.* Seventeen that are divided into Elections, and ſix of the Countries, governed by their peculiar Aſſemblies of Eſtates, which are not divided

divided into Elections, but Assemble their own Estates, something like the Parliaments of *England*, to impose and assess the summ the King Demands, and afterwards levy it themselves, and transmit it to the Treasure Royal.

The seventeen Generalities of the Provinces of Election, with their several Elections, are as follows.

1. The Generality of *Paris* contains 20 Elections, and 1904 Parishes.
2. That of *Orleans*, 12 Elections, and 1148 Parishes.
3. Of *Moulins*, 9 Elections, and 1170 Parishes.
4. Of *Alençon*, 9 Elections, and 1276 Parishes.
5. Of *Chaalons*, 11 Elections, and 2294 Parishes.
6. Of *Soissons*, 7 Elections, and 1088 Parishes.
7. Of *Rouen*, 12 Elections, and 1623 Parishes.
8. Of *Caen*, 9 Elections, and 1008 Parishes.
9. Of *Limoges*, 7 Elections, and 1268 Parishes.
10. Of *Poitiers*, 9 Elections, and 1164 Parishes.
11. Of *Bourges*, 4 Elections, and 566 Parishes.
12. Of *Riom* in *Auvergne*, 8 Elections, and 827 Parishes.
13. Of *Bourdeaux*, 9 Elections, and 2995 Parishes.
14. Of *Montauban*, 11 Elections, and 951 Parishes.
15. Of *Amiens*, 6 Elections, and 1260 Parishes.
16. Of *Tours*, 16 Elections, and 1539 Parishes.
17. Of *Lyons*, 5 Elections, and 865 Parishes.

The Generalities of the Countries governed by Estates, are

1. The Generality of *Nantes* for *Brittany*, in which no number of Parishes is specified.
2. Of *Montpelier*, which is divided into 11 Dioceses, instead of Elections, and contains 1466 Parishes;

Pariſhes; in it are three particular Receivers.

3. Of *Toulouze*, which beſides the Town, in which there is a particular Receiver, is divided into 11 Dioceſſes, which have each of them three particular Receivers, and contain 1013 Pariſhes.

4. Of *Dijon*, in which are 1761 Pariſhes.

5. Of *Grenoble*, which has ſix Elections, and one particular receiving Office at *Briancon*, and contains 604 Pariſhes.

6. Of *Aix*, in which are 17 little Governments, called *Viguries*, and 644 Pariſhes, and three particular Receivers of the Rents of the Crown-Lands, reckoning in that of *Ciſteron*, and the particular Receiver of the Rents of the Crown-Lands, at *Aix*.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Order obſerved in Levying Taxes.

AS ſoon as the ſumm his Majeſty is pleaſed to impoſe on his people, is reſolved on in his Royal-Council, Commiſſions are ſent to the Treaſurers-General of *France*, eſtabliſht in the Offices of the ſeveral Generalities: Which Commiſſions enjoin the ſaid Treaſurers General, to divide the ſumm which they are Commanded to levy upon the Elections, within the extent of their reſpective Generalities, into as juſt and equal proportions as they poſſibly can; which done, they ſend them to the Elects, who are the Judges of the Elections, (which we have already deſcribed in ſpeaking of the Election of *Paris*) with an Order annexed thereunto, by which they are Commanded to levy juſt ſuch a ſumm, neither more nor leſs, within the extent of their Elections. The Elects thereupon,

thereupon, assemble, and draw up Tax-Rolls, by which they assess the Cities, Boroughs, and Villages, within their several Elections, and afterwards send those Rolls to every Parish, who chuse Collectors of the said Taxes out of the Inhabitants of the same Parishes. Which Collectors are obliged again to make particular Rolls for their Parishes, and to assess every one of the Inhabitants of the same, in such just proportions, according to their respective abilities and capacities, as will make up the summ charged on their Parishes, and then to levy the money so assessed, and carry it to the Receivers of the Taxes for every Election, and they again are to return it to the General Receivers of their Generality, who transmit it to the Treasure Royal.

The Taxes are paid only by those of the third Estate of the Kingdom, that is to say, by the Inhabitants called *Roturiers*, who are no Gentlemen, dwelling in Town not Free, and in Boroughs and Villages, according to the proportion of Goods they have that are Taxable, of what nature soever they be, and in what place soever scituate, except in *Languedoc*, where only Lands and immovable Goods are taxable, so that the *Roturiers*, or Peasants, pay nothing for the noble Fiefs, or Lands they hold there in Knights Fee, but on the contrary, the Gentlemen pay for the Lands they hold in Villenage there, because the Taxes there are real, and not personal.

Churchmen, Gentlemen, and Persons ennobled by Patent, are exempt from Taxes, as likewise are the Officers of the Sovereign Courts of Judicature, the Kings Secretaries, the Officers that are Commoners of the Kings Houshold, that serve there actually, either by the quarter, or the half year, and which receive at least 60 Livers yearly Salary, and whose names are in the Rolls, or Books of Accounts, Registred in the Court of Aids; and the *Veterans*, or superannuated Persons and Widows of the above-specified

ſpecified Officers, during their Widow-hood, provided nevertheleſs, they make no Traffick of any thing but what is of the growth of their own Lands, which they may ſell freely, but they are debar'd from Farming any Lands of other Perſons, without paying.

The Officers of the preſidial Courts, Bayliwicks, Seneſchalſies, Provoſtſhips, Vigueries, Waters and Foreſts, Cuſtoms of things Exported. Elections, Salt Granaries, and of all other Courts of Judicature, and Juriſdictions in the Kingdom, are exempt from Taxes, and from Watching and Warding, as is amply expreſſed in his preſent Majeſties Declaration of the Month of *February*, 1674.

The Citizens of *Paris*, and of other free or priviledged Towns, are likewiſe exempt from Taxes. The Impoſition called the *Taillon*, or little Tax, was eſtabliſht by *Henry* the ſecond in the year 1549. to augment the pay of the Souldiers: This Duty is paid by the ſame perſons that pay the Taxes, and with the ſame compulſion, and amounts to about a third part of the Income of the Taxes.

Subſiſtance Money is another Duty, which has been begun to be levied but of late years. It is ſo called, becauſe it is raiſed for the ſubſiſtance of the Souldiers in their Winter-Quarters; upon payment of which, people were for a while exempted from lodging Souldiers, in Winter time. This Duty is paid too in the ſame manner as the two former. Theſe Duties are called Real, in reſpect of Patrimonial Goods, perſonal in reſpect of ones place of Habitation, and mixt, in reſpect of the proportion of peoples ability, or ſufficiency; to diſtinguiſh them from the Aids, which are only Impoſitions real, as we ſhall afterward further explain.

The five Farms called the Great, or Groſs Farms of *France*, conſiſt in ſeveral Duties and Cuſtoms exacted for Importation, and Exportation of ſeveral Merchandiſes.

Theſe

These Farms concern most, the Provinces of *Normandy*, *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and *Burgundy*.

Of the Aids.

By the name of *Aids*, are understood the Duties the King takes upon all sorts of Merchandises, except Salt.

Under this name formerly, were comprehended all manner of Impositions levied on the people, for extraordinary expences, which the Revenue arising out of the Kings Domain, or Crowns Lands, was not sufficient to defray; and in this sence, under the name of Aids, were understood, the Taxes, Gabels, Tenths, and other Impositions.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Gabels.

THE Duties the King takes upon Salt, are called *the Gabels*. It is hard to find the original of them, so ancient are they; only we find, that *Philip* the Long, about the year 1318. took a * double upon every pound of Salt; and that under *Charles* the Fifth; this Duty was already united to the Domain, or Revenue of the Crown-Lands, contrary to the opinion of those that attribute the establishment of it, to *Philip de Valois*. In the Ordinance of King *Francis* the First, made in the year 1542. It is said, that a † Muid of Salt shall be sold for 20 Livers. The *Gabels*, or Duties on Salt were sold by *Henry* the Second, to the Inhabitants of the Countries of *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Aunis*, *Angoulême*, Higher and Lower *Limosin*, and the Higher and Lower *March* of *Perigord*, in the year 1553. and those

* *The sixth part of a Penny.*

† *A Measure being something above half a Bushel.*

thoſe Provinces, for that reaſon are called the Countries of free Salt: The Town of *Callice*, and the Reconquer'd Countries, when they came from under the Dominion of the Engliſh, to return to the Obedience of the *French* Monarchs, demanded likewiſe the ſame priviledge of having their Salt free.

There are three Parties, or Diviſions for the *Gabels*, *viz.* 1. That of the Country of *Lyons*, or *Languedoc*. 2. That of the Dauphinate, and *Provence*. And 3. That of the reſt of *France*, which is called the Grand Party. The Farmers of the *Gabels* are obliged to buy all the Salt at the Salt-Pits, at a certain price, to pay there the Kings Duties, and to convey it at their own Charges, Perils, and Fortunes, to the Granaries eſtabliſhed by the King, where they are to deliver out the Salt to the People, by a Commiſſioner for that purpoſe.

There are certain Officers eſtabliſhed over the ſeveral Granaries, which are, One Preſident, two Granateers, or Granary-Keepers, three Comptrollers, and one Advocate, and one Proctor for the King, who iſſue Proceſs out againſt ſuch as make bad Salt, and judge of the goodneſs of the Salt, and of the quantity requiſite for the extent of their Juriſdiction, look after the Weights and Meaſures, and take care it be not ſold above the Kings ſet price. The Salt is diſtributed two ways, *viz.* By way of Impoſition, or voluntarily, according to the diſcretion and will of the Buyers. They that Inhabit within the extent of the Granaries of Impoſt, which are fixed in the Frontier Parts of the Kingdom, or that live near the Countries, that have the priviledge of free Salt, from whence Salt may be eaſily brought to them, are obliged to take every year, a certain quantity of Salt, proportionable to their Family, but at the voluntary Granaries, every one takes but what he pleaſes; And ſo you ſee, that the *Gabel* is perſonal at the Granaries

naries of Impoſts, and real only at the Voluntary Granaries.

CHAP. XLVII.

A Liſt of the other receiving Offices, the Monies and Incomes of which, are yearly returned into the Exchequer, or Treaſure Royal.

1. THE *Forain* of *Languedoc*, and of *Provence.*
2. The five Great, or Groſs Farms.
3. The Convoy of *Bourdeaux.*
4. The Cuſtoms of *Bayonne.*
5. The Farm of *Brouage.*
6. The Growths, or Products of *Ingrande.*
7. The Farm of the River of *Seine*, at the places granted out.
8. The 9 Livers, and 18 pence of *Picardie.*
9. The ancient 10 pence of *Paris.*
10. The new 10 pence of *Paris.*
11. The 30 Sols, or Pence of *Paris.*
12. The *Domain*, or Crown-Lands of *Languedoc.*
13. The ancient Crown-Lands of *Navarre.*
14. The new Crown-Lands of *Navarre.*
15. The Lands of Queen *Margaret.*
16. The Crown-Lands of *Chatteau-Regnault.*
17. The Crown-Lands of the Queen-Mother.
18. The Iron Farm.
19. The Farms of the Duties on Paper, and the Comptrol of the Offices relating to it.
20. The Duties on Aſhes, Gravel and Soder.
21. The Cuſtoms of *Lyons.*

22. The

22. The Sale of the Foreſts and Woods of the Iſle of *France*, Generality of *Paris*, and of *Soiſſons*, *Orleans*, *Tours*, *Chaalons*, *Roüen*, *Caen*, and County of *Perche*.

Part of the Crown Lands, whoſe Revenues were formerly received by the Receivers-General of ſome Generalities.

The Parties Caſual, or Caſual Revenue.

The Frank Fiéfs, or Free-hold; and ſeveral other Duties and Revennes.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of the Treaſury-Royal, of the Keeper of the Treaſury-Royal, and of the Treaſurers of the Parties Caſual, or Caſual Revenue.

THE Treaſure-Royal, or Exchequer, formerly called *L'Epargne*, or Spare-Treaſury, is in *France* what the *Ærarium Populi* was at *Rome*. It is as 'twere a Sea, into which all the Receiving Offices, as well general as particular, of the Taxes, Taillons, Subſiſtance-Money, and in fine, of the Kings whole Revenue, like ſo many Rivulets and Rivers, diſcharge themſelves; and in which, all the Treaſurers eſtabliſht for the payment and delivering the Kings Money, come and take the ſummes needful for the Adminiſtration of their ſeveral Offices; as for the expences of the Royal Houſholds, for the payment of the Souldiery, who have their Treaſurers, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, which are the Treaſurers for the Ordinary, and the Treaſurers for the Extraordinary Expences of the Wars; The Treaſurers of the Navy, who have charge of the payment of the Naval Army, and of all the Ships the King puts to Sea; The Treaſurers of the

the Fortifications; The Pay-Masters of the Rents of the *Guildhall*, or Town-House of *Paris*; and the Pay-Masters of the Officers of the Sovereign Courts, with many others.

The Treasurer of the *Epargne*, or Spare-Treasure, was put in the place of the Ancient Receiver-General, by *Francis* the First. *Henry* the second made that Office Alternative, so that in his time, there were two; The Late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth made it Triennial, as he did all the other Offices that were accountable, or handled Money, and during this Kings Minority, they were about to make it Quadriennial, or to be executed by four, every one in his year, as likewise all the other accountable Offices. The King used to stile them the Counsellours and Treasurers of his *Epargne*, or Spare-Treasure.

They that possessed these Offices, had 12000 Livers Salary, and three * Deniers out of every Liver they handled, and every time they handled it, whether in receiving, or paying it, and so took the said Deniers every time any Money was brought to, or carried out of the said Treasury, which amounted to a very great summ. At present this Office is alternatively executed by *M. Steven Jehannot de Bartillat*, and *M. Gedeon de Mits*, under the Title of Keepers of the Treasury-Royal.

* *A Denier is the twelfth part of a Penny.*

The Keepers of the Treasury-Royal usually pays every year, all the Gifts and Gratuities given by the King, or otherwise they give in lieu of them, assignations or Bills, acquitting the Parties of so much as the King has been pleased to grant them.

There are three Offices of Treasurer of the Parties Casual, or Casual Revenue, *viz.* The ancient one, the Alternative one, and a Quadriennial one, was going to be established, but that the three first bought off this fourth Office. Formerly, there was but one at the time of the establishment of the venality

venality of accountable Offices, by *Lewis* the Twelfth. Their Office is to receive all the Money arising from the Sale of Offices; but since the time of *Henry* the Great, several Offices are become Hereditary, upon condition of paying every year a certain Duty or Fee, which is therefore called the annual Duty, or the *Paulette*. But if it happen, that any Officer, having not paid the aforesaid Duty, die before he resign his Office, or survives not forty days after his Resignation of it, then the Treasurer of the Parties Casual, has power to dispose of the Office for the Kings profit.

The *Sieur Peter Richer*, Treasurer of the Kings Casual Revenues, at present exercises alone the three forementioned Offices.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of the Universities of France.

1. *Paris* is the most famous University in the whole Kingdom, whether it be for Divinity, Law, Physick, the Arts, or several other Exercicises: after *Paris* are reckoned these following Universities, *viz.* Those

2. Of *Toulouse*.
3. *Bourdeaux*.
4. *Poitiers*.
5. *Orleans*, famous for the Civil Law.
6. *Bourges*.
7. *Angers*.
8. *Caen*.
9. *Montpelier*, famous for Physick.
10. *Cahors*.
11. *Nants*.
12. *Reims*.
13. *Valence*.
14. *Aix*.
15. *Avignon*.
16. *Pont à Mousson*.
17. *Perpignan*.
18. *Douay*.
19. *Dole*.
20. *Fribourg* in *Brisgau*.

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10. *Cahors*.
11. *Nants*.
12. *Reims*.
13. *Valence*.
14. *Aix*.
15. *Avignon*.
16. *Pont à Mousson*.
17. *Perpignan*.
18. *Douay*.
19. *Dole*.
20. *Fribourg* in *Brisgau*.

And

And besides these, there are several other Towns in the Kingdom, where there are very good Colledges, though they bear not the Title of Universities, as at *Rouen*, *Tournon*, and *la Flèche*, where the Jesuits, or other Communities, instruct Youth: There is one likewise at *Juilly*, managed by the Fathers of the Oratory, who have divers others in several Towns.

But to inform you of the exercises performed in all these Universities, it will be enough to give you the Description of those done in the University of *Paris*, which is the Mother of the Rest, after whose pattern, the others are model'd.

Of the Exercises used in the University of Paris.

In this University, are reckoned four distinct chief Faculties, which are called the four Faculties, which are, 1. The Faculty of Theology, or Divinity. 2. The Faculty of Law. 3. The Faculty of Physick. And 4. The Faculty of Arts. We shall speak.

CHAP. L.

1. *Of the Faculty of Theology, or Divinity.*

THeology has always flourished in this University, ever since its first Institution, but it has been more especially in recommendation since the time of *Peter Lombard*, Bishop of *Paris*, that died in 1164. who is commonly called, the Master of the Sentences, because he composed a Book of them. It flourished much too here in the time of St. *Thomas Aquinas*, about the year 1265. who composed a Sum-

a Summary of Divinity, and several other works; and now in Vogue and Reputation more than ever. Although they have priviledge to teach Divinity in other Universities, yet there are no where more Renowned Schools for that Faculty, than in the Colledges of the *Sorbonne* and *Navarre*. The greatest part of the Doctors have not fixed in any House, or Colledge, yet there are many of the House and Society of *Sorbonne*, and many of the House of *Navarre*: But those that only take their Degrees there, are only Doctors of the *Sorbonne*, or of *Navarre*, and not of the House.

There are some likewise, that have only the priviledge to claim Hospitality in the House of the *Sorbonne*, who are called either *Sorbonici Hospites*, *Sorbon*-Guests, or *è familia Sorbonica*, of the Family of *Sorbonne*, but not *Socii*, Fellows of the Society of *Sorbonne*.

As the House of the *Sorbon*, founded in 1254. in the time of St. *Lewis*, by one *Robert de Sorbonne*, is the most famous in its kind, for persons of most Eminent Learning and Vertue that compose its Society; the Beauty of its magnificent Building adds a Luster to it. The admirable Structure of its Grand Halls where Acts are kept, and Lectures Read, as well as that of the whole Body of the House, but more especially of its Church, in which there is a Dome of a very extraordinary and lofty height, sufficiently set forth the Magnificence of the late Cardinal Duke of *Richelieu*, who has immortalised himself by this work, and made of it as 'twere a Temple, Dedicated to his Memory. He lies there Buried, having been Provisour of the said House. The Provisour, both of the House of *Sorbonne*, and of that of *Navarre*, at present, is the Archbishop of *Paris*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LI.

2. *Of the Faculty of Law.*

IN ancient time, all Churchmen and Councellers were Commanded to inſtruct themſelves well in the Canonical Conſtitutions, for fear they ſhould ignorantly offend againſt any of them.

The Schools called the Decretal Schools, where at the preſent the Canon Law is taught, and of late time, the Civil Law too, are in the Street called, *la Rue de St. Jean de Beauvais.*

There are ſix Regents that read publick Lectures, *viz.* Three on Mornings, and three in the Afternoons.

The preſent King has newly ſet up a Chair for the teaching of the *French*, or Municipal Law at *Paris*, in the Colledge of the three Nations: Mr. *Launay*, one of the ancient Advocates is the Lecturer, having ſworn by the Chancellour, in the Month of *November*, 1680.

At *Bourdeaux* there is likewiſe another Profeſſour of the *French* Law, eſtabliſhed in the Month of *July*, 1681. And there is another at *Cahors.*

CHAP. LII.

3. *Of the Faculty of Phyſick.*

THE third Faculty is that of Phyſick, which is as ancient as the Inſtitution of the Univerſity. Several eminent Perſons have made this Science flouriſh

flouriſh in this Univerſity ſince its Inſtitution, and among others, the Learned *Fernelius*, Chief Phyſician to King *Henry* the Second.

The Phyſick Schools are in the *Rue de la Bucherie*, where they have been ever ſince the year 1469. and in the year 1608. a Great Anatomical Theatre was Erected there.

There is beſides, one Demonſtratour, and Operatour of the interiour parts of Plants, and of all other Medicines, and of Chyrurgical Operations, at the Kings Phyſick-Garden at *Paris*, who is *Joſeph du Verney*, Phyſician of the Academy of Sciences.

CHAP. LIII.

4. *Of the Faculty of Arts, of the Rector, and of the four Nations.*

THE Faculty of Arts is the Mother of all the Reſt, and for which Schools were firſt Founded.

The Head of the whole Univerſity, who is called the Rector, is always choſen out of this Body, and never out of the other Faculties: This Rector has ſo great a power over the other Faculties, that he can make them ceaſe all publick Acts and Lectures; and on the days he makes his ſolemn Proceſſions, which is four times a year, he forbids the Preachers to go up into the Pulpit. For theſe ſolemn Proceſſions, all the Faculties aſſemble in the *Maturins* Convent, in the *Rue St. Jaques*, and from thence march in order, to the Church appointed by the Rector, who is accompanied thither by the Doctors of the three ſuperiour Faculties, by the Maſters of Arts, and a great number of Religious Men. He being the Head of that Univerſity, which

the Kings of *France* treat as their Eldest Daughter, as it is reported, takes place of all sorts of Persons, excepting the Princes of the Blood, and ought at publick Acts in his University, take place of the Popes Nuntio, of Ambassadours, Cardinals, and the Dukes and Peers of *France*. At the Funeral Obsequies of Kings, he marches side by side in an equal Rank with the Archbishop of *Paris*.

Whilst he injoys this Dignity, he wears a Violet-Coloured Girdle, the trimming of his Gloves is also of Violet-Colour. His solemn Habit is a Violet-Coloured Gown, with a silk Girdle of the same Colour, with golden Tassels, at the end of which hangs a Purse of Violet-Coloured Velvet, called an *Escarcelle*, trimmed with gold Buttons and Galoon. He wears over his Gown a little Mantle of white Ermine, which reaches down, round about, half way his Arms.

This Dignity is Elective, and lasts but three Months, unless it be thought convenient (as sometimes it happens) to continue it to one Person, two or three times together.

The Faculty of Arts is divided into four Nations, which are, 1. The Nation of *France*. 2. The Nation of *Picardie*. 3. The Nation of *Normandy*. And 4. The Nation of *Germany*. The Titles, or Epithetes, assumed by these several Nations, when their Proctor speaks for them in publick Assemblies, are, 1. *Honoranda Gallorum Natio*, the Honourable Nation of the *French*. 2. *Fidelissima Picardorum Natio*, the most Loyal, or Faithful Nation of the *Picards*. 3. *Venranda Normannorum Natio*, the Venerable Nation of the *Normans*. And 4. *Constantissima Germanorum Natio*, the most constant Nation of the *Germans*.

The three superiour Faculties likewise, when they speak, have their peculiar Titles; for the Faculty of Divinity stiles it self, *Sacra Theologiæ Facultas*, the Sacred Faculty of Divinity; the Faculty of Law, *Consultissima*

Conſultiſſima Decretorum Facult., the moſt wiſe Faculty of the Decrees; and the Faculty of Phyſick, *Saluberrima Medicorum Facultas*, the moſt wholſome Faculty of the Phyſicians.

There are in this Univerſity, many Colledges, in which are maintain'd ſeveral Regents, and Lecturers, and Profeſſours, that teach the Humanities, or Learning of the leſſer Schools, which they do by Claſſes, and the Sciences, Tongues, and Philoſophy. So that in this Univerſity, is taught all in one Houſe, whatever is taught, both in the inferiour Schools, and Univerſities of *England*. So that there is no need of fitting youth before-hand, in inferiour Schools, for Univerſities in *France*, as in *England*, they running through the whole Circle of Learning in one Colledge; where for better help to youth, there is a different Regent in every Claſſis, which are all in diſtinct Rooms; and they have Preceptors, or Tutors beſides to help them in their Exerciſes. There are maintain'd in theſe Colledges too ſome few Foundation Scholars called *Bourſiers*, or Burſers, but the Colledges ſubſiſt moſt by Penſioners, or Borders; and it is free for any of what Nation ſoever to lie any where in the Town, and yet go and learn in the Claſſes, and hear Lectures, upon doing which, they have as much priviledge to take their Degrees, as thoſe that reſide in Colledges, ſo that the number of Students lying in the Town, doſt vaſtly exceed that of thoſe that reſide in Colledges; And the number of them is indeed prodigiouſly great; the Youth not only of all Provinces of *France*, but of all other *European* Nations, flocking hither to ſtudy. Beſides what is performed in the Colledges, that depend of the Univerſity. There are likewiſe Lecturers and Profeſſors of Royal Foundation, for teaching of the Oriental Tongues, *viz.* The *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Arabian*, *Syriack*, *Caldean*, *Samaritan*, and other Tongues; as alſo the Mathematicks, and Phyſick, as alſo Philoſophy, Rhe-

torick, and the Latin Tongue, all which, are performed in the Royal Colledge, by Professors paid by the King.

Philosophy is also taught there in *French* by some Persons, as of late by the deceased *M. de L' Eclache*, with success enough. There are also Academies for Natural Philosophy: Some parts of the Mathematicks are also taught there by private Men, as Geography by Mr. *Sanson*, and others, *&c.* There are also many Masters of the Modern and living Tongues.

It is also worth our remark, that at certain times in the year, there are several particular and extraordinary Exercises performed in *Paris*; As in the Nave of the Church of St. *Germains* Abby, there is every *Sunday*, a *Flemish* Sermon Preached at half an hour past two in the Afternoon; a *Latin* Sermon at the Great *Cordeliers* Church, on St. *Bonaventures* Day, as likewise at the *Augustins*, *Bernardins*, and *Jacobins*, on the Days of St. *Austin*, St. *Bernard*, and St. *Dominick*; and on the Day of *Quasimodo*, there is a High Mass sung in *Greek*, in the *Cordeliers* Church, for the Confraternity of the Pilgrims of *Jerusalem*, and of the Holy Sepulcher, in the middle of which, there is a *Greek* Sermon. Likewise Note, that in the Colledge of *Beauvais*, and in that only, there are every Year publick Acts and Disputations in *Greek*.

CHAP. LIV.

Of the Historiographers of France.

THE Office of Historiographer of *France* is possest, or pretended to, by three sorts of persons, *viz.*

1. Those

1. Those that actually write as such, and are Entred upon the Kings Books for such. 2. Such, as though they be enterd as such, upon the Kings Books, have as yet written nothing; and thirdly, Such as have only taken out Patents, but are not enterd in the Book; or such as only assume the title. I shall mention only those of the first sort, which are,

1. The two Brothers *de St. Marthe*, who have given to the publick, a general History of the Prelates of *France*, in four Volumns, under the Title of *Gallia Christiana*; and continue the Genealogical History of the House, or Royal Family of *France*, containing and including all the Sovereign Families of *Europe*; as likewise, the Genealogical History of the House of *Tremoille*, and several other Works.

2. *M. du Chêne*, Son of the Famous *Andrew du Chêne*, who has published the Continuation of the Historians of *France* begun by his Father; and the History of the Cardinals and Chancellours of *France*.

Other Writers, that though they have not the Title of Historiographers, yet write Histories, and other commendable Curiosities, are *M. Blanchard*, *M. Justel*, the two *Valois*, *M. de la Roque*, *M. Doujat*, *M. de Varillas*, and several others.

The Journal *des Sçavans*, or Philosophical Transactions, is done by the Abbot *de la Roque*.

The Journal of the Palace, by *M. Blondeau*, and *M Gueret*.

The Mercury Gallant, by *M. Vizé*.

CHAP. LV.

Of the Academy of France, *or Society of the* Virtuosi.

THis Famous Company, or Society of Learned Men, which is in *France*, what the Royal Society is in *England*, and is called, the *French Academy*, was Instituted by Letters Patents, granted by the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, Verified in Parliament, in the Month of *July*, 1637.

The King has been pleased, in the said Patents, to grant them the same Priviledges, as his own Domestick Officers enjoy: Their Causes are committed to the Masters of Requests of the Houshold, or else of the Palace at *Paris*, by vertue of a *Committimus* under the Great Seal, they are exempt from being Administratours or Guardians, and from doing service at the Guards of the Gates of the Towns where they reside.

The first Function, or Duty enjoined by their Patent, is to promote the Embellishment and Purity of the *French* Tongue, which was the chief design of the late Cardinal *Richlieu*, the first Protector of their Society; and because in the time of his Ministry, by reason of the great Sway and Authority he bore, every Body strove to please him, many persons of great Quality would needs be admitted of this his new Erected Society. The late Chancellour *M. Seguier*, was placed over them as their Director, who after the Cardinals Death, became their Protector: Since whose Decease, his present Majesty has been pleased to do them the Honour to be their Protector himself, and has given them leave to Assemble in one of the Halls of the *Louvre*, or of his Palace in *Paris*.

The

The number of the Members of this Society, is limited to forty.

The Names of the present Members, that are most to be remarked, are these.

M. John Doujat, Dean of the Doctors, Regents of Law, who is Dean of the Academy.

Francis Tallement Chief Almoner to the Dutchess of *Orleans*.

Francis Charpentier, Advocate in Parliament.

Armand de Cambout, Duke *de Coislin* Peer of *France*.

These four as eldest of the Society, have the priviledge of *Committimus* under the Great Seal. The others to be noted, are

Paul Pellisson Fontanier, Master of Requests, *&c.*

Philip de Chaumont, formerly Bishop of *Dax*, &c.

The Cardinal *d' Etrées*.

Roger de Rabutin, Count *de Bussy*.

James Tetu, Abbot of *Bellval*.

Paul Tallement, Prior of St. *Albin*.

Francis Straphin Regnier des Marais, Secretary to the Academy.

Peter Corneau de la Chambre, Curate of St. *Bartholomews* in *Paris*.

The Archbishop of *Paris*.

The Bishop of *Meaux*.

Esprit Flechier, Bishop of *Lavaur*.

John Racine, Treasurer of *France*, in the Generality of *Moulins*.

John Galois, Abbot of St. *Martin des Cores*.

Lewis de Courcillon de Dangeau, Abbot of *Fountain-Daniel*, &c. and Chamberlain to the Pope.

Nicholas Boileau, Author of the Satyrs.

Thomas Corneille, Son of the famous *Peter Corneille*.

The moſt remarkable perſons of this Academy, that have ſignalized themſelves by their works, and are deceaſed ſince the Inſtitution of this Society, were

M. Maynard.
M. Malleville.
M. Voiture.
M. Boiſſat.
M. Scudery.
Boileau.
M. des Marêts.
The Famous *Peter Corneille.*
M. Vaugelas.
M. Balzac.
M. Serizay.
M. St. Amand.
M. d' Ablancourt.
Hardouin de Perefixe, late Archbiſhop of *Paris.*
M. de Gomberville.
M. de Mezeray.

We expect daily from this Illuſtrious Society, a *French* Grammar and Dictionary, by which people may be directed how to ſpeak and write *French* correctly.

Queen *Chriſtine* of *Suedeland* honoured this Society with a viſit, to which ſhe was Conducted by the late Chancellour *Seguier*, on *Monday* the 11*th* of *March*, 1658. They performed before her Majeſty in their ordinary places, their uſual Exerciſes and Conferences, with which her Majeſty ſignified her ſelf highly ſatisfied.

On the 8*th* of *June*, 1669. there was a Royal Academy eſtabliſht at *Arles*, compoſed of twenty Gentlemen Natives, and Inhabitants of the ſame City, with the like Priviledges as have thoſe of *Paris*; of which, the Duke of St. *Aignan* is Protector. The Patents for that purpoſe, were verified the ſame day, in the Parliament of *Provence*, ſince which, in the year 1677. their number was augmented to twenty.

One of theſe, named *M. de Guion*, is writing the Hiſtory of the preſent King in Latin.

There is alſo an Academy Royal at *Soiſſons*, eſtabliſhed

bliſhed there in the Month of *June*, 1675. of which, the Cardinal *d' Etrées* is Protector.

Another at *Ville-Franche* in *Beaujolois*, of which, the Archbiſhop of *Lyons* is Protector.

And another at *Nimes*, which was opened the 8*th* of *September*, 1682.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Dignities without the Kingdom.

The Ambaſſadors of France *in Forreign Countries, are*

1. AT *Rome*, the Marquiſs *de Lavardin.*
2. In *Spain*, the Marquiſs *de Feuquieres*, Counſellour of State in Ordinary, Ambaſſador Extraordinary.
3. In *England*, *M. Barillon.*
4. In *Portugal*, *M. Amelot de Gournay*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary.
5. In *Denmark*, the Count *de Chiverny.*
6. In *Holland*, the Count *d' Avaux.*
7. In *Savoy*, the Marquiſs *d' Arcy*, Ambaſſador.
8. At *Venice*, *M. de la Haye Ventelet*, formerly Ambaſſador in *Turky.*
9. In *Suiſſerland*, *M. Tambonneau.*
10. At *Conſtantinople*, *M. Girardin.*

Note, That the Ambaſſadors ſent to *Rome*, the *Empire*, *Spain* and *England*, are uſually choſen out of the Great Lords of the Court; and thoſe ſent to *Venice*, *Holland*, and *Suiſſerland*, are generally Gown-men, or Lawyers: the Ambaſſador of *Savoy* is ſometimes of one ſort, and ſometimes of the other, and ſo is he of *Conſtantinople*; but if he be a Gown-man, he muſt on that occaſion, wear a Sword.

The Residents, Envoys, or Agents, which are sent to the Princes and Republicks of *Germany* and *Italy*, are likewise sometimes of one sort, and sometimes of the other, according to occasion.

11. The Marquis of *Bethune* is now Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of *Poland*.

The Envoys, Residents, and other Ministers of lesser Character abroad; are

1. At *Rome*, the Abbot *d' Hervault*, Auditor of the *Rota* for *France*.

2. At the Emperours Court, *M. de la Vauguyon*, Envoy Extraordinary.

3. At the Diet of *Ratisbonne*, and other Assemblies of the Empire, the Count *de Crecy* is Plenipotentiary.

4. At the Elector of *Mayence*, or *Ments*'s Court, *M. Fourcher*, Envoy Extraordinary.

5. With the Elector of *Cologne*, *M. de Gravel*, is Envoy Extraordinary.

6. In *Bavaria*, the Envoy Extraordinary is *M.*.....

7. To the Elector *Palatin*, the Envoy Extraordinary is the Abbot *Morell*, Counsellour in the Parliament.

8. To the Elector of *Saxony*, the Envoy Extraordinary, or Resident, is *M.*.....

9. To the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Envoy Extraordinary, is the Count *de Rebenac-Feuquieres*.

10. To the Duke of *Zell*, and Princes of the House of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, the Marquis *de Bourgeauville*, is Envoy Extraordinary.

11. To the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and other German Princes within the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, *M. de Juvigny* is Envoy Extraordinary.

12. To the Landgravesse of *Hesse*, and Chapter of *Munster*, *M.*.....

13. At *Siegg*, the Resident is *M. de la Renaudiere*.

14. At

14. At *Hamborough*, the Abbot *Bidal*.
15. At *Geneva*, *M. du Pré*.
16. The Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of *Mantua*, is the *Sieur de la Guilletrie*.
17. At *Genoa*, the Envoy Extraordinary is *M. de Sève*.
18. At *Florence*, the Abbot *de Strozzi*.

The Agents and Conſuls.

At *Rome*, the *French* Agent is, the Abbot *Benedetti*.

There are ſeveral other Agents and Conſuls abroad in places of Traffick, as in *Aleppo*, *Smirna*, *Grand Cairo*, &c.

Having ſpoken of the *French* Ambaſſadors abroad, it will not be amiſs to add the Ambaſſadors of other Princes and States in that Court.

The Foreign Ambaſſadors and Miniſters then, at preſent in the Court of France, *are*

1. From *Rome*, *M. Ranucci*, Nuntio Extraordinary from the Pope.
2. From *Venice*, *M. Girolamo Venier*, Ambaſſador.
3. From *Savoy*, the Marquiſs *de Ferrero*, &c. Ambaſſador.
4. From the States General of *Holland*, *M. de Starembourg Vaſſenar*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary.
5. From *Malta*, the Bayliff *de Hauteville*, &c. Ambaſſador from the Grand Maſter of *Malta*.

Envoys according to the Order of their arrival in France.

1. From *Portugal*, *Dom Salvador Taborda*, Envoy Extraordinary.
2. From *Sweden*, *M. Liliencron*.
3. From *Denmark*, *M. Meyercroon*.

4. From

4. From *Spain*, *M. Delval.*
5. From the Emperour, Count *Cobkowitz*, Envoy Extraordinary.
6. From *England*, Mr. *Skelton*, Envoy Extraordinary.

Other Envoys, and Residents, are

1. The Resident of the Elector of *Cologne*, and States of *Liege*, *M. Waldorf.*
2. An Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Brandenburg*, *M. Spanheim.*
3. From the Duke of *Mantua*, the Count *Balliani.*
4. The Envoy of *Modena*, is the Abbot *Rizini.*
5. The Envoy Extraordinary of *Genoa*, is the Marquis *Girardo Spinola.*

The Agents are

1. An Auditor of the Nunciature, the Abbot *Laury.*
2. The Agent for the Elector Palatine, and other Princes of the Empire, is *M. John le Breton.*
3. And for the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the *Hans* Towns, and *Landgraviate* of *Hessen*, *M. Bek.*

And for the Dukes of *Weymar*, *M.*....

When one Ambassador is relieved, or succeeded by another, at the arrival of the new they both go together to Court, whereas they are going to their Audience, he that is relieved, still takes the upper hand of the new one; but when they come back from their Audience, the new Comer, or Successour, takes place of the other: But if an Ambassador only in Ordinary be sent to relieve one that is Ambassador Extraordinary, the Extraordinary Ambassador takes the upper hand, both in going to, and coming from Audience.

FINIS.

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Alterations and Additions happning while this Book was Printing.

Page 26. *Read.* On the third of *January*, New Stile, were Chriſtned, the three Princes, *viz.* The Duke of *Burgundy*. The Duke of *Anjou*, and the Duke of *Berry*. The Godfather and Godmother of the Firſt was, the King himſelf, and Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, who named him *Lewis*; for the ſecond, ſtood the Duke of *Orleans*, as Godfather, and *Madamoiſelle* his Daughter as Godmother, who named him *Philip*; for the third, the Duke of *Chartres*, Son to the Duke of *Orleans*, as Godfather, and *Madamoiſelle* of *Orleans*, the Kings Aunt, as Godmother, who named him *Charles*. The Ceremony was performed by the Biſhop of *Orleans*, the Kings Chief Almoner; the Cardinal of *Bouillon*, Great Almoner of *France*, lying under ſome Diſpleaſure.

Page 111. *Read.* The Duke of *Tremoille*, Chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Duke of *Crequi*.

Page 355. *Read.* Marſhal *de Crequi* died on the fifth of *February*, New Stile, and on the 13*th* of *February*, New Stile, died the Duke of *Crequi*, and the Marſhals Sons ſucceed him in the Dutchy and Peerage.

Page 362. *Read.* The *Sieur de Sourbe*, Colloncl of the *German* Regiment, in the room of Count *Coningſmark*.

Page 415. *Read.* The Biſhop of *Strasburg*, ſince made Cardinal.

*

Page

Page 422. *Read.* Marquiſs of *Montrevets*, Lieutenant of the Province of *Guienne.*

In *April.* The King named five Counſellers of State, and five Maſters of Requeſts, to be Inſpectors of Juſtice in all Provinces, who are to receive all Complaints made to them againſt the very Intendants of Provinces themſelves, and are to take an account of each Mans Eſtate, to render the Taxes real: They are likewiſe to contrive, that the Taxes may be rais'd with leſſer Charge to the King, and more eaſe to the People, and take the Peoples Intereſt; They are to be aſſiſted by one of the antient, and one of the new Farmers. The five Counſellors of State, and Commiſſioners, or Inſpectors are, *M. Pelletier*, Counſellor of State; *M. Daniel Voiſin Seigneur de Ceriſay*; *Robert de Pomereau, Seigneur de la Bretêche*, *M. D' Agueſſau* Intendant of *Languedoc*, *Mr. Antony Ribera*, *M. Chopin*, late Lieutenant Criminal Impriſoned, *M. de Vaubourg*, made Intendant of *Auvergne*, *M. Berulle*, Intendant of *Lyons*, and *M. Feydan de Pleſſis*, Intendant of *Pau.*

Page 429. *Read.* The Marquiſs *de Charot*, Lieutenant-General of *Picardy*, in the room of the Duke of *Bethune.*

Page 423. *Read. Sieur de Repaire*, Governour of *Chanteau-Trompette*, in the room of the Count of *Montaigne.*

Page 445. *Read.* The Marquiſs of *Denonville*, Governour of *New France.*

Page 452. *Read. M. Morant*, made Reſident of the Parliament of *Toloufe.*

Page 493. *Read.* The *Chevalier Chaumont*, Governour of *Oleron*, in the room of the Count *de la Vaugade.*

Page 514. *Read.* Count *de Luſignani*, ſent Envoy Extraordinary to *Vienna*, in the room of *M. de la Vauguyon.*

Page 515. *Read.* The Marquiſs of *Dogliani*, ſucceeded the Marquiſs *de Ferrero*, as Ambaſſador from *Savoy.*

Page

Page 515. *Add.* The *Sieur de la Loubere*, and *Sibret*, ſent Envoys Extraordinary to *Syam.*

Page 516. *Add* 7. The Marquiſs *de la Rovere*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa.*

Among the Arch-Biſhop, and Biſhops,

The late Arch-Biſhop of *Aix*, made Arch-Biſhop of *Alby.*

The Abbot of *Champigni*, made Biſhop of *Valence.*

The Abbot of *Montmorin*, made Biſhop of *Die.*

The Abbot of *Heive*, made Biſhop of *Gap.*

The Abbot *de Biſſy*, made Biſhop of *Toul.*

The Biſhop of *Valence*, made Arch-Biſhop of *Aix.*

The Abbot St. *George*, made Arch-Biſhop of *Tours.*

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